

ments and having finished fastening his  
doors ran down the street, toward

Wheeler  
There

Bldg. Inspection

- a. Salaries
- b. Office Expenses
- c. Printing & Advertising

J. W. Ryan  
Lump Sum \$1.25

Pull

1881  
J. W. Ryan

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 46 \\ 10 \\ \hline 4741 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3459 \\ 1068 \\ \hline 4527 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4741 \\ 4527 \\ \hline 224 \\ 284 \\ 125 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 594 \\ 1082 \\ \hline 1676 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 44- \\ \hline 4523 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 919 \\ 5442 \\ \hline 1441 \end{array}$$

360,00

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Apr 20 & Schuyler ...  
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300 15 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 464 \\ 189 \\ \hline 653 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{r} 4869 \\ 5273 \\ \hline 5392 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4620 \\ 77-22 \\ \hline 4672 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4744 \\ 1852 \\ \hline 3189 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4240 \\ 8238 \\ \hline 4262 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4262 \\ 3189 \\ \hline 1472 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 75 \\ \hline 47 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 75 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$$



connected with the... system. It was accepted by the council June 20.

The late Benj. F. Webster was chairman of the committee which purchased the bell. Robert Peat, George H. Battsams and J. Had Pearson were the fire commissioners.

The bell is the largest in the city, the next in size being that of the First Presbyterian church which weighs 2,600 pounds; the First Methodist Episcopal, 2,500 pounds; St. Alphonsus, \$50.

The bell was not accepted when it was first brought to the city. The committee thought it detected a flaw and the bell was returned to Troy and recast. When it was first put up it was declared unsafe but it has remained securely on its perch for a score of years. What will be done with it has not yet been decided.

### JUL 24 1901

#### Another Jangle.

There is more trouble over taking down the fire bell. It is well known that the most harmonious relations do not exist between the aldermen and the fire commissioners. The councilors increased the fire department appropriation, but they put a string on it, requiring it to be paid out in salaries. Then there was a difference of opinion over political questions, followed by a request from the aldermen for a statement from the fire commissioners of their indebtedness at the end of the fiscal year.

All this has led up to considerable feeling. The fire commissioners thought that they saw an opportunity to take a trick and today they ordered the workmen to cease operations looking toward the removal of the bell. City Engineer Austin who is in charge of the work consulted City Attorney Pierce and he decided that the fire commissioners hadn't any authority in the matter. If the committee on city buildings of the council believed the bell to be unsafe they had a right to order it removed. So the work is proceeding merrily in spite of the fire commissioners. What the next move will be remains to be seen.

### JUL 25 1901

#### Work for Firemen.

There was a small fire last night, and the department responded as promptly as though the alarm had been proclaimed to the whole city by the old "Wheeler" on the City hall. A small barn in West street, was discovered on fire at 11:30 o'clock. There was nothing in the structure, and it is said that the fire was of incendiary origin. The building was entirely destroyed and the loss will amount to about \$50. F. Edwin Parker owns the property.

The firemen had lively work for a few moments, keeping the flames from communicating to the American Oil Co.'s plant. A more extensive blaze would have resulted had the flames reached the oil tanks.

While burning rubbish in Fort Hill cemetery, yesterday afternoon, the flames communicated to the fence back of Parker street residences and the workmen had a lively battle to stop the spread of the fire.

### JUL 26 1901

#### WELL-FOUGHT FIRE.

##### Feats Well Done in Tehan's Market Street Market.

There was something in the atmosphere last night which instigated electrical wires to raise the very mischief. The most serious damage which the wires did was to set fire to the Market street end of W. H. Tehan's meat market. The wires are blamed for a \$2,000 blaze.

It was 11:40 o'clock when Charles Fritts closed up his stabling establishment on the opposite side of Market street from the Tehan block. As he leisurely pulled the big doors shut, Fritts glanced across the way and in the second story he saw a tongue of flame shoot upward from about the center of the room. Fritts accelerated his movements and having finished fastening his doors ran down the street, toward fire department headquarters giving the alarm as he ran. Patrolman Shaw was just coming from police headquarters and he gave the summons to the firemen.

This had occupied only a short time, less than two minutes, but when the firemen reached the fire only a few rods from their quarters, great waves of flame were pouring out of the windows and the blaze had already made its way to the third floor.

The firemen at once gave battle and with such well-directed energy that the flames were soon extinguished although not until the Market street entrance of the block had been gutted. All the stock in that end of the building was ruined as well as the machinery used in the manufacture of sausage and kindred delicacies. The machinery was run by power from an electric motor, and it is from the wires leading to the motor that the fire is believed to have originated. The loss will amount to at least \$2,000 on building, stock and machinery. The denizens of the surrounding blocks were very much frightened for fear the fire would spread and drive them from their happy homes. The fire was not allowed to spread.

This is the most expensive fire with which the city has been visited in months. Owing to the nature of the business carried on in the building it had become saturated with grease and when once the fire had started it went through the structure with the rapidity of the wind. The firemen were lucky to check the fire as they did.

Electrical wires also set fire to a tree on the Holly street side of Rev. W. H. Hubbard's residence about the time of the Tehan fire. The tree blazed merrily for a long time, until it was finally put out by the rain. A telegraph pole in front of Doyle's saloon in East Genesee street, was also set on fire from the wires.

People missed the alarm on the "Wheeler," last night and very few knew about the fire until this morning.

Be s: "Stock \$6,500, ins. \$3,500; outstanding \$360." Reputed attentive, of good character.

### JUL 27 1901

#### How'll You Set Your Watch at 1 O'clock.

The big "Wheeler" was landed on the first floor of the City hall this morning, without any particular damage having been done to the building. It was placed on a truck and carted to the vacant lot in Franklin street, belonging to the city where it is to be left until the aldermen have decided what to do with it. There is some talk of building a steel tower on the lot where the bell now rests and placing the "Wheeler" in it. Such a tower would not cost over \$25,000.

discount all bills; residence in

### AUG 1 1901

#### Wheeler Didn't Ring.

There was a small fire this morning, in the house No. 147 1/2 Van Anden street. The call came in for the firemen at 8:31. An oil stove exploded and the kitchen was charred and smoked considerably. No other damage resulted. The house was occupied by A. J. Smith and is owned by Robert Wallace.

### AUG 2 1901

#### ANNUAL PARADE AND REVIEW.

##### Fire Department Will Show Macca-bees What It Can Do.

Despite the fact that Constable Rich, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had made his annual bluff yesterday, that he would probably arrest some one if a third horse were not put on the Hayes truck at once, the fire commissioners did not appear greatly disturbed at their regular meeting last night. After all other matters had been disposed of, there was a feeble discussion of the matter. Mr. Moore asked Chief Jewhurst if he had ever figured the expense of a three-horse hitch for the truck and the chief replied affirmatively. The pole would cost something like a hundred dollars, but the greatest expense would be in remodeling the entrance to the truck house. He didn't know how much that would cost.

President Spears told how the entrance would have to be fixed with trusses and other engineering devices entailing considerable expense. There the matter dropped and the constable will have an opportunity to carry out his threat.

Mr. Smith was not present at the meeting. The report of the chief engineer disclosed that Ernest Brown, one of the recently appointed call men had been absent from duty seven hours without leave. He was fined a dollar. The chief reported a deficit in the contingent fund in his hands and it was replenished by a check for \$25.

The chief also brought up the matter of the failure of Michael Hyman & Co. of Buffalo to pay a bill. Hyman & Co. are junk dealers and they purchased a lot of old copper and other junk from the fire department the value of which was \$90. The purchasers sent a check for \$50 in full and declined to pay any more. The matter was put in the hands of City Attorney Pierce and recently a check for the full amount was received from the delinquent firm.



AUG 12 1901

### Foolish Alarm.

Without waiting to investigate the story of a small boy, who rushed breathlessly into the office, this morning, a telephone message was turned in for the fire department at 7:55 o'clock by an employe of the Bulletin. The boy saw smoke pouring from the windows of No. 42 Clark street, which is occupied by N. W. Choate and he at once concluded that a fire was raging within, and gave the alarm as stated previously. The smoke came from a newly lighted fire in a stove and the firemen did not dismount from their apparatus.

John S. Patterson, Cash.



AUG 13 1901

**MUST DRIVE THREE-IN-HAND.**

**Humane Society Orders Another Horse for the Hayes Truck.**

There was a special meeting of the fire commissioners last night. It was called for general business but the important feature was to receive a communication from the Cayuga county society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals. The ADVERTISER has told how the society had determined to force the commissioners to put a third horse on the Hayes truck of the department and the communication treated of this subject. Just what the commissioners will do in the matter is not clear. They are all humane and they would not inflict needless pain upon nor overwork man or beast in their control. One pair of horses has always drawn the truck, even in the old volunteer days. The team is not called upon to haul it every day, and while it is a big, clumsy machine in appearance, it is not so much heavier than the chemical engine with its full quota of men. The cost of a third horse and the changes it will necessitate just at this time, will be something crippling to the finances of the department. The front of the truck house at headquarters will have to be remodeled, a new floor will have to be put down and the whole interior will have to be re arranged all of which will cost—well, more than the general public might suppose. A rough estimate, places the amount up in one thousand.

After the communication had been read the whole matter was referred to the committee on city buildings to get an estimate and report. The society's communication is appended:

Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1901.  
To the board of Fire Commissioners,  
Auburn, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—In response to the requests of a large number of our citizens and taxpayers of Auburn, our society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has deemed it not only a matter of right but of mercy that you provide another horse to assist the present team which draws the Hayes truck belonging to the city.

We have determined to act and if you do not make such a provision within a reasonable time the matter will be taken to the court for its adjudication in the premises.

Respectfully yours,  
L. K. R. Laird,  
Attorney for the society.

John E. Rich, Supt. Cayuga County S. P. C. A.

When the cruelty to animals matter had been disposed of Mr. Moon reported that the fire alarm telegraph box station as ordered at the last meeting had been purchased. Its location had not yet been fixed but it would be somewhere in the vicinity of Barber street and Derby avenue.

Recently the common council ordered a fire alarm box station on its own hook, to be placed at the corner of South street and Fitch avenue. The fire commissioners tried to find out where it was ordered so that they might order theirs with it and that the boxes of the system might be uniform, but the aldermen have a "grouch" against the commissioners and they wouldn't give up any information whatever.

The commissioners have purchased a fire alarm register, that is they have taken it on a year's trial and if it proves satisfactory it is to be retained. The register prints the number of the station from which an alarm of fire is turned in

Meanwhile Captain Winters had attempted to turn in an alarm from the box station at the front gate of the prison. They have two keys at the prison, but the first one used did not work. The second one opened the box but the alarm never reached fire department headquarters, although the box was in working order. Later, a telephone message was sent and the firemen had left their quarters when a second message was telephoned police headquarters which stopped them. In running down stairs in response to the alarm Chief Jewhurst slipped and wrenched his leg so painfully that he is a cripple, today.

The reserve keepers were all turned out to the fire and the prison fire department was turned loose but their services were not needed, Captain Holihan having done it all.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion which was the result of malice or carelessness. Large quantities of waste are used in the shop to rub the furniture. After the waste has been used it is greasy and liable to cause a fire. It is then thrown into a tin can and every noon and night when the shop closes this can is carried out and emptied. In some manner some of this greasy waste was put into the crate of new waste and fire was the result. The damage caused by the fire was confined entirely to the crate of waste.

AUG 10 1901

**Fire Alarm From City Hospital.**

There was the usual call for the fire department this morning. At 7:30 o'clock the firemen were summoned by a message over the automatic telephone from the City hospital. There was a small blaze in the house. No 18 Lansing street, owned by Eliza McLaughlin and occupied by Thomas Hogan. A stove-pipe hole in the chimney had been papered over and a spark from a newly made fire in a stove set fire to the paper. The damage was very slight and the flames were extinguished when the firemen arrived.

AUG 31 1901

**INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.**

**Early Morning Fire in a Nelson Street Dwelling.**

There was an opportunity for an ugly blaze early this morning, but the promptness of the fire department prevented any very large fire. It was about 1 o'clock that the family of Thomas K. Monaghan, the blacksmith of No. 73 Nelson street was awakened by smoke. Mr. Monaghan is out of the city and the member of the family were very much frightened. About the time the Monaghans were aroused, neighbors had become aware that the entire rear of the house was in a blaze. A belated young man on his way home on a bicycle, turned about and sprinted to fire department headquarters where he gave the alarm. The rear of the house was damaged about \$400 worth.

Mrs. Monaghan is confident that the fire was of incendiary origin. There has long existed a feeling between the Monaghans and some of their neighbors and she is confident that the fire is the result of the feud.

The usual schedule of bills was ordered and a check was ordered for the annual convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs of America, which is to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., August 7.

The annual parade and inspection of the fire department was ordered for August 21, the day of the reunion and outing of the Central New York Association of Maccoabees. The parade of the fire department will be one of the features of the day.

President Speares brought up the request of the residents of Derby avenue and its vicinity for a fire alarm telegraph station in the neighborhood. Mr. Moore concurred in the opinion that a station was certainly needed there and his suggestion that the matter be left to the committee on fire alarm telegraph, was adopted.

There was a disposition to appoint a call man to fill the existing vacancy, but when the commissioners came to look over the list of applicants, there wasn't anyone they knew and so the appointment was deferred, and the meeting adjourned.

AUG 6 1901

**AN ULTIMATUM.**

**Third Horse for Hayes Truck or Society Will Sue.**

President Ladd of the S. P. C. A. and Louis L. R. Laird, attorney for the organization held a conference, last evening in regard to the question of a third horse to assist in hauling the old Hayes truck to fires. As the result of the consultation Attorney Laird has prepared a communication which is in the nature of an ultimatum addressed to the board of fire commissioners, requesting that body to furnish such a horse for the truck and stating that a reasonable time would be given the board to do so. If the request is not complied with within such reasonable time then Attorney Laird will proceed against the commissioners in the name of the society. The members of the humane organization are earnestly interested in the matter and they will see the case through to the end. The general public is also interested in the controversy.

AUG 7 1901

**BROKE OUT AT THE PRISON.**

**Exciting Time With a Fire in the Furniture Shop.**

Almost there was a jolly big fire in the prison last night. It was soon after midnight when Captain Holihan discovered that the second story of the building which is occupied by the school furniture factory was brilliantly illuminated. He was patrolling the yard at the time and he hurried to keepers' hall and gave the alarm and then dashed back to the fire. The flames were in a bale of waste and were making ugly leaps to communicate to the inflammable surroundings. Had they succeeded there would have been a fierce fire. The floor and side walls of the building are saturated with grease and the room is filled with racks of recently varnished school furniture. As soon as Captain Holihan saw the nature of the fire he grabbed a fire extinguisher and before it was emptied he had the fire nearly extinguished, and the contents of a second extinguisher did the business.



SEP 17 1901

### The Norwood Ablaze.

The Norwood hotel at the foot of Owasco lake had a narrow escape from being burned to the ground last night. About 12:30 o'clock, Proprietor France went into the cellar to wind up a gas machine. He carried a lantern which exploded while he was at work. The flames set fire to an oil tank and at once there was a blaze which promised to destroy the building. Some of the burning oil set fire to France's clothing and he had to throw away his vest in a pocket of which was his watch. The time-piece was ruined.

Neighbors responded to the calls for help and by hard work the flames were extinguished without doing any great harm to the structure.

...succeeded D. & J. Wilson in '93, has estimated \$12,000 (sheet ...)



and men who are absent from quarters when there is a call can see where to go on their return.  
The meeting was not a long one and an adjournment was taken as soon as these matters had been discussed.

DIED.

AKRON, OHIO.

AMERIC

SEP 6 1901

**TOPICS FIREMANIC**  
**SEP 6 1901**  
**Chief Engineers' Report of Indianapolis National Convention.**

The most important feature of the regular meeting of the fire commissioners last night, was the report of Chief Engineer Jewhurst of the annual convention of the Chief Engineers' association at Indianapolis. Mr. Moore had not returned from his trip to Atlantic City and so very little business was done.

President Spears reported that the committee on buildings had consulted with contractors in regard to making the alterations to the truck house so as to accommodate three horses but the committee hadn't any figures which it could report. The committee was given further time.

The chief engineer reported eight alarms of fire during the month of August, none of which was serious. He also reported the arrival of the new fire alarm station recently ordered by the commissioners. It will be known as No. 7, and will be placed in the vicinity of Derby avenue and West streets.

At the suggestion of the chief new desks were ordered for the apparatus floors of the companies at headquarters. The chief was also directed to investigate in regard to price and material of new fire hats for the department, and to purchase thirty of the best. A few bills were audited and then the board adjourned.

Chief Jewhurst's report of the Indianapolis convention will be found on sixth page.

SEP 6 1901

SEP 6 1901

**CONVENTION OF CHIEFS.**

**What Engineer Jewhurst Saw at Indianapolis.**

Concluded from Fifth Page.

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1901.

To the Board of Fire Commissioners. Gentlemen: At Assembly hall, Indianapolis, Ind., August 27, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., the International Association of Fire Engineers assembled for its 29th annual convention. Chief Humphreys of Pittsburg, president of the association occupied the chair. Mayor Taggart welcomed the delegates with hearty assurances that the city belonged to the association during the four days of the convention. The attendance was large. Many new members were added to the roll.

One of the features of the convention was the consideration of topics and a considerable portion of two days was taken up with the reading of papers assigned. The papers presented were well written and full of valuable suggestions as to the improvement of the fire service.

Topics concerning the following brought out the most spirited discussion:

"The necessity of regular inspection of buildings, automatic sprinklers, stand pipes and fire escapes."

"The danger to life attending fire men when at work fighting fires by electric light and trolley wires."

"Operation of fire departments in connection with insurance features."

"Does the present method as practiced in fighting fires, necessarily increase losses by water?"

"The danger of chemical explosions and the best method to prevent them." In connection with the last topic a number of interesting experiments were made by the fire inspector of Philadelphia.

The display of exhibits was numerous and interesting, everything in fact that can be used to hasten a department's response to an alarm of fire or that will assist the men in their work of fighting the flames was on exhibition. The second day was devoted to testing the exhibits and a better day for such an event could not have been selected; it was most enjoyable and pleasant because of no wind and the streams of water and drenching all who desired to closely examine the various devices while being tested. The tests were made in front of the state capitol building, a band led the delegates to the location where aerial ladder trucks, combination chemical and hose wagons, steam fire engines, chemical engines, water towers, straight and trussed ladders, deck pipes, fire hose, controlling nozzles, relief valves and many other fire equipments were tested. Many new appliances were shown for the first time and many old ones with improved attachments were exhibited.

The Hart ladder pipe which was new last year has since been improved and presented more points of merit than any similar device shown. The pipe works on swivels attached to the underside of the ladder and in raising or lowering it, not a pound of dead weight in hose and water is lifted.

The Glazier nozzle and pipe is a new invention and attracted much attention, the pipe is attached to hose wagons or trucks. Three or more lines of hose may be connected to it and the water is delivered in great volume and great force in any required direction manipulated by one man.

A thorough test was made of trussed ladders and a strong argument was advanced in favor of the trussed ladder over the old fashioned straight ladder for fire service. It was shown that they require less material in construction, lighter, stronger and more easily handled than any other ladder. Among the appliances exhibited none attracted greater attention than the test of the Browder life saving net. The test was made by a woman jumping into it from the windows of the Grand hotel. The net is made of rope supported by coil springs attached to a round iron frame about ten feet in diameter and was held by ten firemen. The woman who was a trapeze performer but had no experience in high jumping, first jumped from the second story of the building to learn the wrinkle. She re-entered the hotel and appeared at a fourth story window, after hesitating a few moments as to whether she would risk the long leap she gained coming down gradually changing her position until she struck safely in the net in a sitting position. Several women in the great crowd fainted when the dizzy jump was made. It was certainly a nifty exhibition when it is considered that the distance jumped was as great as that from a fourth story window of the Smith block in this city. The successful test also proved the net to be of great value in saving lives from a burning building. Chief Croker reported that during a recent fire in New York twenty lives were saved by the use of the net, several persons jumping from the sixth story. The above appliances mentioned together with the Larkin relief valve which would soon pay for itself in the saving of hose would be valuable additions to the equipment of the fire department of this city.

Later in the day the Indianapolis fire department gave an exhibition which was one of the most interesting features of the convention. Fourteen companies of the department passed a reviewing point as though responding to an alarm of fire. Ladders were placed against a large church and tall business blocks in the vicinity, lines of hose were quickly laid forcing water far above the street. Aerial ladders were run up and firemen mounted to the top. Water towers and deckpipe throwing great streams of water high in the air, fire engines working to their full capacity filling the street with black smoke and live cinders, in fact, nothing was lacking except burning roofs and falling walls to fill out the

scene of a great fire. The streams were played for nearly an hour. Much information was gained through the exhibition which brought out all the latest fire fighting appliances practically in actual service, as the Indianapolis fire department is equipped with everything modern. After a spirited contest it was decided to hold the convention next year in New York city. Your representative was appointed one of the tellers of the convention. Thanking you for favors conferred, I respectfully submit this report.

E. J. JEWHRST,  
Chief Fire Department.

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SEP 25 1901

**Fire But Bell Didn't Ring.**

Much to their pleasure the firemen at headquarters were given a short run this afternoon. It had been several weeks since the department had been called out and life had grown monotonous. The call came from the residence of Supervisor T. J. Bell, No. 14 Chanel street. A lace curtain caught fire from a lighted lamp. The fire was put out before any great damage had been done beyond the destruction of the curtain.

formerly of Hunt & Bishop since '93;

SEP 26 1901

**Firemen Out Again.**

There was a second call for the fire department yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. An oil stove exploded in the barber shop connected with the Victory cigar store in State street. The flames were extinguished before the arrival of the firemen and the damage was practically nothing. The store is owned by William H. Dayton.

OCT 1 1901

**This Afternoon's Fire.**

The fire department was called out, this afternoon to extinguish a fire which caught in a small building in Monroe street owned by the Behigh Valley railway company and used to store handcars. The damage was not great.

OCT 1 1901

crockery business for twenty years. Debtedness \$1,000; discount all bills; in my own name, and am worth over \$500.

OCT 4 1901

**Night Fire Alarm.**

There was a call for the fire department, last night, from box station No. 12 at the Eccles factory at 10:32 o'clock. The roof of the house No. 12 Brookfield place, owned and occupied by Elsworth Carl had been discovered in a merry blaze. It is supposed that the fire caught from a defective chimney. It was a long run for the firemen and before the flames were extinguished considerable damage had been done to the roof and second story of the building. There is an insurance of \$900 on the building and \$600 on the furniture.



OCT 4 1901

**SUPPLIES ORDERED.**

**About All the Fire Commissioners Could Find to Do.**

Most of the business done by the fire commissioners at their regular meeting last night, consisted of ordering necessary supplies for the department. From what could be gathered some of these supplies were very much needed indeed. Just before the meeting was adjourned the supply committee asked for the sanction of the board to purchase an additional chair for Hose 2. "The company has five permanent men now and only four chairs," was the explanation offered in extenuation of the proposed expenditure.

"What has the extra man been doing all this time, sitting on the floor?" asked one of the commissioners in astonishment.

"I don't know. Maybe they took turns at standing up," was the reply. The committee was given permission to purchase the much needed chair which is to be of a pattern similar to those already in use in the house. Visitors to the quarters of Hose 2 must take their own seats if they have any intention of remaining any length of time.

Another improvement ordered was a new roof for headquarters building in Franklin street. A new roof has long been needed. Chief Jewhurst explained that during the heavy rain one night recently, the water came through into the dormitories so fast that the men worked for several hours emptying pails and other receptacles employed to catch the moisture. Right in the midst of the trouble the drain pipe became plugged and the water had to be thrown out of a window. The rain soaked into the lockers and nearly ruined the Sunday clothes of the men. Altogether it was a night of vexation and labor, the next morning the men appropriated some roof cement and patched the leaks since which time they had been partially free from flood. The repairs were only temporary. The chief had made some investigation as to the cost of a new roof and found that a cement and gravel roof could be secured for about \$125, while a tin roof would cost nearly double. The chief was directed to have the cement and gravel roof put on at once.

Some two months ago the Cayuga County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ordered the fire commissioners to put a third horse on the big Hayes truck, under penalty of being haled into court to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for cruelty. The additional horse in the team would necessitate changes in the building, the purchase of an additional horse and harness and other expenditures which the commissioners hardly felt able to make this year, in the condition in which they find their finances. The committee which has in charge the care of the department buildings nevertheless announced at the meeting after receiving the notice from Constable Rich of the Animal society, that it had taken steps to get figures from contractors as to the cost of the proposed improvements. At every subsequent meeting the committee has asked for further time, which has been granted, under the plea that it had been unable to get the figures. The usual course was taken with the subject last night.

Chief Jewhurst reported that there had been only three calls for the department during the past month. The fires were all in the daytime and when the chief read off the long list of call and regular men who did not report for duty because they did not know of the alarm, this report caused the commissioners to shake their heads and express grave fears as to what might happen in the event of a serious fire. The commissioners want the old "Wheeler" again placed in commission to sound fire alarms.

The chief also reported that he had returned to the Fabric Fire Hose company the hose pipe and siomese sent to the department on trial. He had also for the inspection of the commissioners a sample of metal fire helmets. When asked how many were needed he said twenty-eight. Every man in the department, excepting himself, Assistant Chief Platt and the members of Hose 2, were wearing dilapidated helmets, most of which were second-hand, having been procured from members of the volunteer department when it disbanded. The chief was directed to procure all the helmets needed.

The chief also officially reported that a new fire alarm box station, located at the corner of Barber street and Derby avenue, and known as No. 7, had been put into the system. The desks which he had been ordered to procure for the apparatus floor of the various companies were being made by C. C. Darrow and they were not yet completed. He had received \$9.50 rent for space for

John Kenfield's lunch wagon on the old Hardenburgh lot.

The regular schedule of bills was passed and the salaries of the clerk, veterinary and call men were ordered paid.

Mr. Moore officially reported the purchase of a new horse for the chief for \$200. The horse has been in service for several weeks.

The chief was directed to purchase a mile of insulated wire and a mile of bare wire. The former will cost \$35 a mile and the latter \$15. Wire has greatly advanced in price, much to the regret of the commissioners. Extensive repairs, much needed, are to be made to the fire alarm telegraph system. After all this business had been transacted the board adjourned.

OCT 15 1901

**Gas Log Fire.**

There was a small fire this morning, in the house No. 84 Nelson street, owned and occupied by Miss Maria C. Hiser. The flames caught from a gas log in a fireplace. An alarm was turned in for the fire department from box station No. 51, corner of North street and Park avenue at 8:30 o'clock. The damage will amount to \$100.

**OSTA, Lowndes Co.,**

Population 3,500. Investigated May, STA. Remer Y. Lane, Pres.; Edward W. I.

OCT 29 1901

**Fire in Pot of Paint.**

There were all sorts of peculiarities about a fire this morning in John Blakeley's grocery at the corner of North and Chapel streets. One small can of paint caused more smoke and damage than a fire in a lumberyard. Mr. Blakeley had a small can of paint which did not seem to work as it should, so he set it on the stove to warm up. Then he went out and forgot the paint. Indignant at being subjected to such heat the paint swelled to the top of the can and bubbled over on the stove. Quicker than an alderman can vote for a franchise the store was filled with a smudge so dense that an electric light could not be seen two feet away. Clouds of vile-smelling smudge escaped from the doors and windows and turned things black for yards around.

The firemen at headquarters were called out and for some time they were unable to force an entrance into the place. When the paint had at last boiled out of the can the smoke cleared so that the cause of the trouble could be ascertained. There wasn't any damage from flames but the stock in the store is completely ruined by the smudge.

NOV 8 1901

**CHANCE FOR CALLMEN.**

**Two Vacancies to be Filled in the Fire Department.**

Young men who like an occasional spice of adventurous excitement in their every day life can be accommodated by applying to the fire commissioners within the next thirty days. The applicant must be at least five feet, eight inches high, willing to work when occasion demands and possess a social disposition. For a young man possessing these qualifications there is a compensation for the service required. The commissioners pay \$100 a year and provide a comfortable place for the chosen one to sleep, the use of a bath and other things which make life worth living.

Just at present the fire commissioners are short of callmen for the department. There are two vacancies and the standing list of applicants is very small and for various reasons none of the candidates suit. The vacancies were created at the regular meeting of the commissioners last night. L. R. Collver, a callman with Hose 2, tendered his resignation and it was accepted. Collver is employed in a store and does not get through work until 10 o'clock. The rules of the fire department require all men to be in quarters at 11 o'clock, unless given special leave. This made the fire service rather arduous to Collver and so he resigned.

The other vacancy was created by the commissioners. During the progress of the meeting President Spears announced that the probationary term of Callman Ernest Brown of the Truck company and Callman Brownhill of Hose 3, had expired and asked the commissioners if they proposed to make the appointments permanent.

"Are both men satisfactory?" asked Mr. Moore of the chief.

"One of them has proved very satisfactory, the other has not," replied the chief rather reluctantly.



NOV 20 1901

DEC 2, 1901

Electricity Causes Fire.

A telephone message summoned the fire department to the residence of Dr. F. H. Lee in William street last evening. A wire from a storage battery had ignited some combustibles in an upper hall but it was discovered and put out just before the arrival of the firemen.

DEC 6 1901

TWO NEW CALLMEN.

Fire Commissioners Make Appointments—Other Business.

With the exception of appointing two call-men to the department, the fire commissioners didn't do anything at their regular meeting last night, of particular moment.

Mr. Moore reported from the building committee that the new roof for headquarters building as contracted for more than a month ago, would be put on in a short time. When this is done new paper is to be put on in the dormitories, halls and the chief engineer's office. The paper has already been purchased by Chief Jewhurst.

The chief engineer reported that there had been four alarms of fire since his last report and gave the details of each run.

The following applications for appointments were received and placed on the waiting list.

- James Foley, No. 24 Chestnut street; Robert A. Graves, No. 4 John street; Daniel L. Barron, No. 4 Florence street; Joseph Doyle, No. 15 Fulton street; William Coleman, No. 23 Chestnut street; Edward McCormick, Thomas B. Allen, No. 62 Bradford street.

After passing the regular schedule of claims, the commissioners proceeded to ballot for callmen to fill vacancies in Hose 2, and the Truck company. The ballot was unanimous for M. J. Colbert to be assigned to Hose 2, and Robert A. Graves to go the Truck company.

Chief Jewhurst reported that rubber coats and mittens were needed for the department and he was empowered to purchase them.

There was some desultory discussion in regard to who would pay for the wire to be used in putting the new fire-alarm station into service. The box was ordered by the common council and is to be placed at the corner of South street and Fitch avenue. The matter was settled by Chief Jewhurst who said that Alderman Kinsella had declared when the order for the box was given that the council would provide for its being put in service. This discussion ended, the board adjourned.

DEC 2, 1901

A Little Fire.

Just a little spray of flames on a window casing of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in Clark street, attracted a big crowd just before midnight, Saturday night. Electric light wires enter the church through the window casing just beneath the eaves. These wires set fire to the wood work causing a very small blaze. An alarm for the fire department was sent in from box station No. 62 in State street, but through some confusion all of the companies excepting hose 3, ran to box station No. 63 corner of Orchard and Jefferson streets. The fire was quickly extinguished and the only damage was to the window frame.

PALACE THEATER IN ASHES.

Jack Boone's Amusement Hall Goes Up in Smoke.

Realistic beyond anything ever before produced on any stage was a fire scene which destroyed Jack Boone's Palace theater in Market street this morning. The theater building was totally wiped out and the brick block in front was badly damaged as well as the surrounding buildings. It is the most costly fire which has occurred this year, and the damage will amount to \$7,000 or \$8,000. Chief Engineer Jewhurst and the officers and men of the fire department are entitled to great credit for controlling the flames so quickly and saving the whole block from destruction. It was a most difficult fire to handle because of the situation of the building in which it originated and the close proximity of wooden structures.

The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Shortly before the flames were discovered a resident of a flat in a block nearby saw a man in a light colored overcoat climbing over the low roof of the bowling alley south of the theater. He did not obtain a very good view of the man and probably would not recognize him if he saw him again.

It was 4:50 o'clock, when the fire burst out of the building and was discovered by Patrolman Fullmer, who gave the alarm at fire department headquarters. The Palace theater was in the rear of the block, Nos. 47 to 51 Market street and was owned by Louis Schewe. In front is a brick block three stories high, on the lower floors of which were Boone's saloon, Fritz Rittman's saloon and a vacant store in the rear of which is a long wooden building in which are bowling alleys. East of the theater are the barns of the Peacock house, north the planing mill and lumber sheds of Webster & Wiggins, and west the barn, stabling sheds and offices of Webster & Wiggins. There was only a narrow passage-way between these buildings and the theater building.

When the firemen arrived the theater was a mass of flames. Only two streams of water could be played upon it effectively from the Market street front and these had to be run through the brick building. The other streams had to be carried over the roofs of the adjacent buildings. The Peacock buildings and the Webster and Wiggins buildings were charred but were saved from being burned. Fire did get into Alderman Wiggins' picture-enlarging establishment but it was quickly extinguished. The damage by water will be considerable.

The rooms in the brick building over Boone's saloon were used as lodging rooms for the performers in the theater. They were not occupied last night as all the performers left town yesterday to make way for new ones expected today. Rittman's family lived over his saloon and the members escaped in their night clothes. The rear of this block was greatly damaged by fire and water.

Nothing was saved from the theater nor by the tenants of the block in front. Schewe has an insurance of \$3,500 on his buildings but this will not nearly cover the loss. Boone carried an insurance of \$11,200 divided among a number of companies.

"Which one has given satisfaction?" persisted Mr. Moore. "Of course we don't want any man in the department who is not first class."

"Brownhill, I believe has given complete satisfaction in Hose 3, but Brown has not in the truck company." "What seems to be the trouble?" inquired Mr. Smith. "Well," said the chief, "he seems to lack the spirit of a fireman. He doesn't seem to take any interest in his work. He doesn't associate with the other men in the company; he's never around quarters excepting when the rules compel it. He always reports at 11 o'clock, to the minute and goes to bed and that is all that is seen of him. At fires he hangs back and seems to lack spirit and interest. He's been talked to by his captain but it don't seem to do any good. I don't think the man is well, he looks weak and sick and not fit for the work," concluded the chief.

On motion of Mr. Smith the appointment of Brownhill was confirmed and the position of Brown in the Truck Co. was declared vacant.

When it came to filling the vacancies there was trouble. The list of applicants was studied with much care, but none of the candidates seemed entirely satisfactory. Mr. Moore said there was one man on the list for whom he could vote, but he preferred "to look him up" first. As Mr. Moore was not prepared to vote, the matter was put over until the next regular meeting.

The other things which the commissioners did at the meeting, were not important, at least to the general public.

Chief Engineer Jewhurst reported that there had been three alarms of fire since his last report. He had received \$6 for the rent of ground to the lunch wagon proprietor. The new aluminum fire hats as ordered recently had arrived, together with a bill for \$96, the cost of the hats. A contract had been made for a cement and gravel roof on headquarters building, for \$150.

The bill of L. F. Leonard for coal was sent back for correction. The price charged in the bill was \$4.50 a ton, and the commissioners alleged that the contract made with Mr. Leonard was for \$4.35 a ton.

The chief engineer was directed to procure some necessary furniture for Hose 3, and then the meeting adjourned.

NOV 13 1901

Good Wood Fire.

Leonard's wood does certainly make a hot fire. He made a fire of wood yesterday afternoon in the furnace at his Genesee street office and at 5 o'clock, it had set fire to the chimney. The smoke caused an alarm to be turned in for the firemen at headquarters. The firemen were not needed but they made ready for business. The hose of the Chemical company burst during the operation and deluged the curious crowd.



ame. A long time. State street E. M  
passed through such a swamp between

Streets

old names etc

Auburn

50/1  
54/1  
51/1  
2

Current Cash

2-3-A

mer



# HIGHWAY HISTORY.

## Records of Beginnings of Auburn Roads and Streets.

### HISTORIANS' VALUABLE WORK

**Origin of Genesee Street, South Street, Clark Street and Other Auburn Arteries, With Names of Some of the Earliest Settlers—Charles M Baker's Exhaustive Researches to be of Permanent Value.**

Members of the Cayuga County Historical society were entertained, last evening, by one of the most valuable historical papers read before the organization in a long time. It was a history of the roads and streets in and about the city of Auburn, by Charles M. Baker. The subject may have had a dusty sound, but it was so thoroughly sprinkled with entertaining historical facts, that proved it a gem in the collection of papers prepared for the archives of the society. Mr. Baker's well known insistence upon absolute fact made the paper doubly valuable for future reference. The document was not the work of a few days or weeks but years had been required in its compilation and besides the rich historical treasures in the county clerk's office every other available source of information on the subject had been exhausted.

This was the first meeting of the society this season and there was a goodly attendance of members. There wasn't any business to come before the society excepting to listen to Mr. Baker's paper. It is reproduced herewith practically in full:

There are so many streets in Auburn that neither run parallel with, nor at right angles to each other, and which run on two or more courses, that a stranger in the city can seldom tell accurately the direction in which he is going; and even the residents are apt to be mistaken about the points of compass when in parts of the city distant from their homes, and few of the inhabitants can tell the situation of various objects. Most of them are surprised when told that James street school is farther south than the Universalist church, that Madison avenue school is farther south than Seward park, that E. D. Clapp Manufacturing company's office is farther south than the residence of George H. Nye or Hamilton avenue, that the upper dam is about a quarter of a mile farther east than Calvary church, that Calvary church is farther north than the Wadsworth Scythe factory, and that the gateway of the Roman Catholic cemetery on State street is farther west than the corner of Genesee street and Ross place. Few people think of Mechanic and Owasco streets as running on a north-westerly and south-westerly course, or of Genesee street as running on a north-easterly and south-westerly course.

Among our streets in which one or more changes of direction occur, are Genesee, North, State, Franklin, Owasco, Mechanic, Wall, Clark, Moravia, Washington, Van Anden, Seymour, Cottage, Perrine, James, Anna, Frederick, Frances, York, West, Wadsworth, Canoga, Arch, Orchard, Green, Madison avenue, Easterly avenue and Aurelius avenue. So many changes of course can be attributed largely to the surface

of the ground at the times when the streets were laid out. We formerly had higher hills and deeper hollows; ravines to be crossed which have now been filled up; brooks to be bridged which have now ceased to exist; springs which have become dry, and swamps which have been drained. In early times, if a road was laid out for a long distance in a straight line, it was almost certain to run into swamps or miry places. North, South and East Genesee streets were examples. The late George Casey has told us of seeing a cart stalled so deep in the mire on North street that it could not be moved until additional teams were attached to it. Foot passengers on South street were often glad to climb along on the fence. At a meeting of the trustees of the village of Auburn as late as 1837, the street committee reported that a spot on East Genesee street was impassable and had been for a long time. State street passed through such a swamp between the creek and Clark street, that farmers drawing heavy loads through Genesee street from the west, bound for the prison, would drive around through North and Garden street.

Brooks were numerous. A bridge on Owasco street opposite the present Havens avenue was maintained by the towns of Auburn and Owasco. The brook which it crossed is said to have furnished water power, at one time, for a small mill near the

creek; as late as 1857, it was dammed east of Owasco street, and boys went in swimming there. In 1837, a bridge on Mechanic street was reported to be in a dangerous condition. A small brook crossed Genesee street by the Horace T. Cook and James C. Reed places; another one crossed opposite the north end of Garrow street. One crossed Seminary avenue near St. Lucas' church; another crossed Jefferson street in the rear of the Wait place; one crossed Clark street east of the Patrick Mullen place; one crossed North street near the former Selover place, and found its way to the creek near the High school; another crossed Washington street and ran through the Barber quarry. The state prison was supplied with drinking water for many years from a spring east of the railroad, near Perrine street.

The roads are not now so crooked as formerly; some early crooked roads have been abandoned, and some have been straightened. The street authorities have straightened Mechanic street from Genesee street to a point near Lincoln street, Seminary avenue from Franklin street to Seminary street, Fulton street from Franklin to Owasco streets, and parts of Franklin and Frazee streets. The new streets—those which have been laid out since the land was cleared and drained—are nearly all straight.

The character of our streets has also changed—mud roads and wagon tracks having been followed by plank and gravel roads, macadamized roads, and later by streets covered with broken stone or paved with stone, wood, brick or asphalt; and as for sidewalks, they have changed from dirt paths to walks made of irregular shaped pieces of limestone shale, found between the layers of building stone in our quarries, plank or brick laid diagonally, upon which the names of Kelsey or Farmer could be read, and later by flagstone or concrete.

The records of Auburn roads from 1794 to 1823 are contained in the record book of the town of Aurelius.

The first road through Auburn was known as the Genesee road, being the road from Utica to the Genesee country. It was surveyed in 1789 and opened in 1791. It was laid out by the state authorities before this country was settled by white people, and was a state road. It is said to have followed an old Indian trail. In 1795, a survey of the "road from the west bounds of the town of Camillus to the Owasco bridge" was recorded in the record book of the town of Aurelius. The Owasco bridge referred to in the survey, crossed the creek near the present North street bridge, and was a landmark in its time. Its center was probably about three rods east of the center of the present North street bridge. The survey indicates that the road followed the line of North street from the bridge to a point a little farther north than the Standart farm house, and then turned to the north east a little this way from the present railroad crossing, instead of turning farther north as it does now.

Its course was changed in that respect a year or two later. It is said to have been, at one time, six rods wide, from the creek to the north line of lots 46 and 47.

The road was for many years called the Old Genesee road, to distinguish it from Franklin street, which was called the New Genesee road.

William Bostwick's first Auburn residence was on the Old Genesee road and was north of the present Genesee street, nearly opposite Exchange street, which was not then opened.

Another early road was the Chenango road, which began at the Owasco bridge, and followed the course of Market street and East Genesee street to Seward avenue, and continuing then to Marvine avenue or beyond, and then by various southerly and easterly courses through the present village of Owasco to the town line, and thence through other towns around the head of Skaneateles lake to Chenango county. It was laid out by the state, but was recorded as an Aurelius highway as far as the town line, in 1795.

A survey of the road called "The road from the Cayuga Salt Springs to the Old Genesee Road" was recorded in April, 1795. At that time there was no Clark Street road, so that this one was quite an important highway. The survey commenced in Montezuma, but going over its course backwards, we would commence at a beech tree standing on the south side of the Old Genesee road, about four rods from the bridge that is over the Owasco outlet; that is to say, nearly opposite the present City hall and running from there along the North side of the creek to a point opposite the Birdsall factory, passing through part of the State prison land and then crossing the creek and running south of the Ehrman brewery, then turning a little northerly and running to the line of the present New York Central railroad, and following that line due west one and one-third miles, and then by various courses to Montezuma.

The Owasco road was surveyed in 1795, and began, as the record shows, at a beech tree standing in the state road that leads from the old Genesee road to Chenango, about three chains on an easterly course, from Hardenburgh's Mill, which stood about where the Lewis and Brister mill now stands, running thence south, 61 degrees east, 19 chains; thence south, 39 degrees east, 19 chains, &c., so that it did not contain a bend near the Second Baptist church as at present, but ran on one course from a point on East Genesee street near the Richardson block to a point about as far east as Hoffman street and about half way between East Genesee and Walnut streets and from there to a point a short distance west of the Bradford street schoolhouse and thence by various courses to Owasco. The course of the road was altered many times before it acquired its present location on Owasco street.

South street road was laid out in 1795, beginning at the town line of Scipio. Its last course was on the present line of North and South streets and was 3 1/2 miles long, ending on the Old Genesee road near the Owasco bridge.

Edward Stevenson owned on the eastern corner of Genesee and North streets. The northern end of South street seems to have been restored to the original

line without official action. South street was known in early times as Meridian street, while Moravia street was at one time known as the South road.

Franklin street road, called first the New Genesee road, and for a time spoken of in deeds as the Middle road, was laid out in 1793, but was not completed until 1797, and was not recorded in the Aurelius town records until 1809. Its course has undergone some changes since then, but as they occurred before the street was built up, it is not worth while to enumerate them.

In 1793, Hardenburgh's Corners was quite a road center, as the old Genesee road passed through there, and the Chenango road, new Genesee road, Salt Springs road and South street road terminated there, and Genesee street had not been opened through the village; so that people coming by any road from the east, and going west or south, were obliged to cross North street bridge, and those going north were obliged to come to North street, as there was no cross road in Auburn from East Genesee street or Franklin street



Aug 15/48 P. S.

# First Plank Road In U. S. from City To Central Square

The first plank road in the U. S. was built in 1844 from Syracuse to Central Square.

Work on the road began in front of a public house in Cicero. A huge crowd gathered to see the laying of the first planks, an event which took on the importance of driving of the first spike in a western railroad.

When completed, the road was more than 15 miles long. The plank-ing began at the city limits in Wolf st. It was a toll road.

By 1850 there were many others like it, running from the city in all directions. By 1871, when they were abandoned, there was nearly \$4,000,000 invested in them.

The city legislature granted individuals and corporations the right to build the roads. It also passed

acts which protected the roads and assured their operation from year to year.

There was a \$5 fine for anyone who drew logs on the plank roads without wheels or runners. If the road was damaged, a suit for damages followed.

Anyone who left logs or any other

obstruction on the roads was liable to a \$10 fine for every 24 hours, unless the obstructions were removed within 48 hours.

There was a \$10 fine for anyone who failed to pay proper tolls.

**MILE-LONG CEDAR ARCH**  
Downtown Syracuse was covered

**THE POST-STANDARD 43**  
Sunday, August 15, 1948

with cedars in the days of early settlement. The trees formed an arch a mile long down the old turnpike which became E. Genesee st.

# 44 Years.....

## of Representing the Finest of the China and Glass Industries of the World . . .

MINTON  
WEDGWOOD  
ROYAL WORCESTER

Syracuse thruout the world



leading north. People coming from the west could not go to Owasco street without crossing North street bridge. As a result, the village began to grow. Within ten years, from 1798, Hardenburgh had sold or leased by perpetual lease for building lots, all of the land on the east side of North street, from First church to a point beyond Seymour street; the land in front of the present City hall; all of the land between Genesee and North streets and the creek, land on both sides of Seminary avenue from the Chenango road to the new Genesee road, nearly all of the land on the south side of Market street, and some on the south side of East Genesee street, and on the north side of East Genesee street, nearly all of the frontage as far east as Fulton street. His mill was in operation, and a hotel and store and post office were established at an early date, and other stores and hotels soon followed. It seemed as though the business center would remain north of the creek.

Another hamlet sprang up about 1798 near the present railroad crossing on North street, which never became so large as Hardenburgh's Corners, but for a short time bid fair to become a village and a road center. The course of the old Genesee road had been changed to very nearly the present course of North street. Another road was laid out early in 1798, described as beginning on the old Genesee road nearly opposite the house of Noah Olmsted, running thence south 50 degrees west, 30 chains; thence south, 48 degrees west, 5 chains; thence south, 55 degrees west, 74 chains, to the Owasco outlet at Clark's mills. That is to say, running from the Owasco creek near the Bristol mill, which was built by Jehiel Clark that year, along or nearly along the line of Aurelius avenue and a continuation of the same line, crossing the line of the present State street, which was not then laid out, a little north of Grant street, and striking North street this side of the Standart place.

In October, 1798, another survey was recorded, of a road running from lot 53 in the East Cayuga Reservation. The part east of the bridge was sometimes called the old Genesee road to Clarksville. Another road was laid out in October, 1796, beginning west from the house of Ezekiel Crane, on the road leading from Owasco bridge to Cayuga Salt Springs, and running to the old Genesee road opposite the house of Silas Olmsted. This road came from the direction of Fosterville.

In 1798, another road, a little farther north, was surveyed. This is probably the road sometimes called the Tyler road. It was discontinued in 1824.

In October of the same year, another road was surveyed and recorded, the present York street. May 7, 1798, a road was recorded running from the town of Aurelius to the house of Nathan Tibbles, which is near the old toll gate on the Grant avenue road.

The Goodrich and Olmsted settlement was quite a road center, having these three roads from the east, York street and the Tyler road from the north west, and the Clarksville road from the southwest and the Old Genesee road from the north and south. Among the signs of a village were Goodrich's and Champlin's hotels, a blacksmith shop, school house, broom factory, stone quarries, and perhaps one or two of the abandoned lime kilns in that neighborhood date back to that time. The prominent settlers were the Goodrich, Olmsted, Phelps and Champlin families, and a little later George Casey, sr., George Standart, George B. Chase and Hhuo Palliday. The village was killed by the Seneca turnpike.

Another hamlet that rivaled Hardenburgh's was Clarksville. Although it has increased in population, it is not of the same relative importance as formerly. It had abundant water powers, and they were developed early and the place became an objective point for roads. Jehiel Clark settled there in 1795, and built the Bristol mill in 1798. He also built the house on the north side of Aurelius avenue at its junction with Clark street. He was soon followed by other settlers, and in a little while the village contained a school house, hotel, blacksmith shop, several mills and factories and many houses.

A road described in such a way as to make it difficult to identify, but which

may have been Division street, was surveyed in 1795. It is certain that Division street was opened at an early day, and if this was Division street, the north end was about where the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. is now. From there, there were apparently roads to Clark's house and Clark's mill which were laid out without being recorded.

A road was surveyed in 1799, beginning on the Old Genesee road opposite the house of Eldad Steel, (who lived on what was afterwards the Charles P. Wood place) and runs from there to the southwest corner of lot 46, a little south of the former Kelsey residence on Division street.

In 1893, the survey of a road said to be an alteration, was recorded, beginning at Jehiel Clark's house. This road was discontinued in 1830.

On September 15, 1806, a survey was recorded of a road which may have been in use several years earlier, beginning in the old Genesee road a few rods north of the old bridge that crosses the Owasco outlet in the village of Auburn, and in front of John H. Cumpstone's store. John H. Cumpstone's house and store building was on North street and extended from Market to Franklin streets. The road ran about on the line of Garden street to a point near the Commercial hotel, and then proceeded on a direct course to Aurelius avenue. It crossed the site of the State prison and struck the line of the present Wall street, where it has a slight bend below Spring street; the remainder of the road was part of the present Wall street. When this road was laid out, the road on the other side of the creek was discontinued.

At that time Clarksville had the road to Hardenburgh's, the road to the Goodrich settlement, the Aurelius avenue road west, the road to Hezekiah Goodwin's, the road to Grover settlement, the road to Throopsville, the road running north westerly on the western side of the creek; the road down the creek towards the Wadsworth and Canoga mills, the Allen street road to the west, and the road towards Eldad Steel's, and perhaps the Clark street

road to Auburn was opened but not recorded.

We will go backwards a little in dates and see why Clarksville came to a standstill. In 1800, the Seneca Turnpike company was incorporated, to build and maintain a stage road from Utica to Canandaigua. It was not convenient to follow it all of the way through Onondaga and Cayuga counties so the turnpike was laid out from Skaneateles to Auburn on the course of the present East Genesee street road. It struck the old Chenango road and followed that to Market street, and then a new road was built from there to the old Genesee road, which it struck west of State street, and followed to the westward.

As soon as this road was opened, it became apparent that it would be the main street of the town, and that the principal village of the town would be on this street. Hardenburgh soon sold or leased all of his real estate on the north side of the new road from North street nearly to Fulton street, all between South, Mechanic, Elizabeth and Genesee streets, and from his mill lot to Owasco street; his water powers along the creek, except for his mill, and lands in the present first ward. William Bostwick laid out the triangle between Genesee, South and Exchange streets, which he opened, and which was called Hotel street, in village lots, and soon sold them all. He built the Exchange hotel and soon sold lots on both sides of Genesee street as far west as James street. He also opened William street and sold the land on both sides of it in a few years. Five hotels were soon opened on the Turnpike, and the post office was moved to East Genesee street.

The part of the old Genesee road from the bridge to the point where the Turnpike struck it, seems to have been closed without official action, as far as the records show.

Clark street has been altered many times. It was changed in 1810, so as to continue on the line of the present Clark street easterly from State street until it reached a point only four rods from Genesee street and then to Genesee street some distance east of the former starting point and the older road

discontinued so far as it varied from the new one. It was altered again in 1812, and its starting point on Genesee street was changed back to the original starting place. Another survey was recorded in 1814.

Seminary avenue was laid out from the Turnpike to Franklin street in 1805, and is called in old deeds the road from the Turnpike to the new Genesee road near the stone house of Jeremiah O'Callaghan. In September, 1806, three private roads applied for by Samuel Crossett, Elijah Esty and Henry Kip were recorded—One, which is now Seminary street and part of Holley street; another, beginning on the new Genesee road, now Parsons street and a continuation thereof nearly to Park avenue. The third, beginning in the new Genesee road, on the line between lot No. 20 and 38, owned by Samuel Crossett and Jeremiah O'Callaghan, in the village of Auburn, then North to the south line of lot No. 37 in the town of Aurelius. This ran north from Franklin street between North street and Seminary avenue. The north part of the second of these roads and all of the third one were discontinued as the result probably of foreclosure and changes in title of lands adjoining. Of the three applicants for their opening, Elijah Esty owned the present Harrington and Muir places fronting on North street, which were lots 4 and 5 on a Hardenburgh map, Henry Kip's land ran from Franklin to Seminary street, adjoining Parsons street, and Samuel Crossett owned land on Franklin street now owned by Mr. Romig. Parsons street was named after William Parsons, who lived many years on the corner of Franklin and Parsons streets. The village of Auburn was not incorporated until 1815, but four of these road surveys in 1806 speak of "the village of Auburn."

In May, 1810, a road was laid out from near Asa Jackson's which is where the present Norwood hotel stands, to the house of Daniel Grant, in Mechanic street, which was afterwards owned by John and Robert Patty. It stood back of their store which was on the corner of Mechanic and Genesee streets after Mechanic street was extended. It was altered at the southern end in June, 1810, and followed the general course of Moravia and Mechanic streets.

In June, 1812 a private road was laid out between the Patty house on Mechanic street and their store, and struck Genesee street where the Herron store now is. The brook which now runs in the Second ward sewer, formerly ran in a ravine near the corner of Genesee and Mechanic streets, and it

was probably to avoid this ravine that the last mentioned road was opened.

In 1811, a road was recorded from the east end of Chapel street and ran west from there through the site of the State prison to a point on the present Wall street near the east line of the J. H. Hoskins' place, and then ran nearly west for 48 rods more, nearly on the course of the present Wall street, to a point below Spring street, where it intersected the Garden street road and where the two roads became one.

Another road was opened in 1811, where the present Mason street now is, but was discontinued in 1812.

Fulton street was opened from Owasco street to East Genesee street as early as 1809, by the Hardenburghs, and was called East street; the part from East Genesee street to Franklin street was opened by John H. Hardenburgh about 1819; the part from Franklin to Lansing streets by the Hardenburghs much later, and the part from Lansing street to Standart avenue by Charles Standart about twenty years ago.

If there had been no other village in town, there would have been one on the flat beyond Genesee street hill. Division Street road, which was called the road from the Grover settlement to Clark's mill, before it was named High street, was much travelled. The crossing of that road and the Seneca Turnpike seemed likely to be a central point, and people began to buy and settle in that neighborhood. A school house was built one corner of the two roads, and Charles Sexton had a tavern on the southeast corner. There was a toll gate on Genesee street, a short distance west of Division street, and a row of small houses on the Wadsworth farm, (since



the Dunning farm) on the south side of Genesee street near Division street, and a number of houses were built on Gene see street between the foot of the hill and Division street. There was a black smith shop close to the street about where Pleasant street now opens, which stood until 1809 or later; Levi Blossom had a mill pond on the Dunning brook near the Paul place, and probably a saw mill; and there was another saw mill on the Wadsworth farm south west of the Dunning house. Among the leading residents of the hamlet were Joseph Wadsworth, who had the Dunning farm; Captain Daniel Eldridge, who owned an acre of land in the northeast corner of lot No 55 and the survey fifty acres on lot No. 45, Charles Sexton, the tavern keeper, St. Clair Smith, the father of Dr. St. Clair Smith, who attended Edwin Booth in his last sickness, who lived in the second house east of Sexton's, Eldad Steel, a large real estate owner who had what was afterward the Sherwood farm, and whose house stood north of the Charles P. Wood house, Michael and Charles Parks, whose land was afterwards owned by Captain Frederick Coffin and Rev. David Higgins, who lived on what was afterwards the Abijah Fitch farm, which was later occupied by Hon. Nathaniel

Garrow. The Garrow & Hills distillery stood on Genesee street near where the Corning house is now. The Horace Hurlbut house, or part of it, was once Robert Dills' farmhouse and was occupied for some time by a Mr. Wilson, the father of Mrs. S. W. Arnett.

The old houses have long since disappeared. The schoolhouse was given up when another one was built on Division street. The toll house was removed about 1858. The last of the houses near Division street on the Dunning farm was moved in 1859 from Genesee street to a new site in the edge of the Dunning woods on Division street. The front part of the Sexton tavern was sold to the late Mr. Shimer, who moved it to a lot on Genesee street near Pleasant street, where it stood until after his death. The row of houses on the south side of Genesee street between the Sexton place and the brook has been gone more than forty years. Some of you may remember a cellar west of the brook where a house had been burned down; Charles P. Wood purchased the lot upon which it stood, and added it to his place to prevent the owners from building and opening a saloon there. A house which stood opposite the Coffin place on Genesee street now stands on Fitch avenue near Garrow street.

Besides the Turnpike and the Division street road, and the road from Eldad Steel's to the southwest corner of lot No. 43, near Kelsey's, another road was laid out through premises of Charles Parks, Eldad Steel and Daniel Sherman. The records show that they protested against the opening of the road, and that the judges of the court of common pleas affirmed the act of the commissioners of highways in laying it out, but they contain no survey of the road. Daniel Sherman owned land on Division street south of Eldad Steel. The road probably left Genesee street at Garrow street. In June, 1812, the survey of a road was recorded, it was discontinued in 1820. In the same month in which it was laid out another road was recorded, running from the house of William Bostwick westerly until it intersects a new road leading from near the house of Daniel Eldridge across the land of Robert Dill. Let any one locate this road who can. Mr. Bostwick lived in a number of different houses. He may have been living at this time near the corner of James and Genesee streets, and this road may have followed the general course of Orchard street.

Samuel Swift became the owner of lot 57, Aurelius, in 1807, and died in the same year. Certain members of his family continued to own parts of the lot for many years. They built several dams and mills. One dam was located just above the present state dam, known as the upper dam. They had a road in early times, running on the western side of the creek to the south line of the lot. It does not appear to have been recorded as a highway, except a part of it which

became part of Mechanic street years later. When some of the Swifts sold to Adam Fries in 1814, the land between the creek and the Owasco street road, extending north from the south line of the lot 57 rods, nearly to where the Bench mill lately stood, they reserved a right of way sixteen feet wide for a bridge and a road to Owasco street road. It is said that there was a bridge over the creek near the line of the Hoopes and Richardson farms. When Lyman Paine, in 1836, sold to Amos H. Nichols the land adjoining the Bench property on the north, he reserved the bridge just below the upper dam, and a right of way to Owasco street road between the saw mill and the Tryon & Brinkerhoff Fulling mill, and granted a right of way from the west end of the bridge to the road on the west side of the creek.

In 1816, Swift street was laid out and the survey thereof recorded from South street "to where it intersects the road leading from Swift's bridge to the village of Auburn on the west side of the Owasco creek." The part east of Moravia street was discontinued in October, 1816, as being unnecessary, but it was re-opened in 1839. The towns of Auburn and Owasco afterwards constructed a bridge over the creek on the line of Swift street, which was opened through from South street to the Owasco street road. The bridge broke down about 1854 and the two towns never rebuilt it, and the part of Swift street immediately west of the bridge has been abandoned.

Before that bridge was built, there was another bridge over the creek just below the pump house, which stands on the site of what was once Paine's mill and there was a road laid out from Paine's mill to Moravia street, which was altered many times until finally a road was laid out from Elizabeth street on the course of the present Mechanic street, running nearly to Paine's mill, and then diverging a little to the west and running up the hill to Swift street.

In 1816, Samuel Dill, David Hyde and John H. Beach deeded to the state of New York the land on which the prison now stands, together with a strip of land on the east, north and west sides thereof, six rods wide, for a highway. The part of State street from the creek to Wall street still remains six rods wide. Wall street, at first called Factory street, was laid out six rods wide opposite the prison, but some years later, the trustees of the village reduced the width of the street to four rods, and by a resolution abandoned the northern two rods, which the village did not own, to the adjoining owners, who took possession of the strip, and after they had held possession long enough for the Statute of Limitation to protect their titles, built on it.

The building of the prison made it necessary to close parts of the two roads which crossed its site; the Garden street and Chapel street roads. Wall street became a substitute for them.

Concluded tomorrow.

Concluded from yesterday.

When the village of Auburn was incorporated in 1815, it consisted of lot 47 and the east half of lot 46, so that the corporation line was a few rods east of Washington street. West Water street is probably a remnant of the last mentioned road, which struck Division street near the Nye & Wait factory. It was intended at one time to bridge the creek and connect West Water street with Water street, which by one of the surveys was extended to the bank of the creek instead of stopping at Hulbert street. That would have given a through road from North street to Clarksville, and would have connected with the six rod street planned by Hyde, Beach and Dill on the west side of the prison.

A period of activity in laying out roads commenced in 1822. One road recorded that year was a continuation of Elizabeth street east to the center of the creek, which was the town line between Auburn and Owasco. The Markham and Hagaman, 1834, map of Auburn, shows a street called Mill street, not exactly on that line, the western end being a little farther south, and a bridge about on the line of Elizabeth

street and a road from the eastern end of the bridge running southerly along the bank of the creek past the Cumpston mills, and then running easterly to the Owasco street road.

State street was laid out in the same year from the prison gate to the north line of the village, and from there to Port Byron. It was sometimes called the Buckville road. The other part of State street seems to have been laid out without official action. It was open as early as 1823, and was called Prison street until 1835.

The survey of Division street from the Aurelius avenue road to York street road was recorded in 1823, and by agreement between the towns of Aurelius and Auburn was to be an Aurelius road, to be kept in repair by that town. The part of Division street from Wall street to Aurelius avenue was surveyed and recorded the same year. Also the part commencing on Clark street and running south 68 rods. The survey of Dill street was recorded in 1823.

It was a hardship for farmers outside of a village to keep up many roads, and they sometimes tried to reduce the number of them. In 1823, a petition was presented to the highway commissioners of the town of Auburn, which read as follows:

"To the honorable commissioners of highways in and for the town of Auburn in the county of Cayuga and state of New York.

We, the subscribers, freeholders, inhabitants of the town of Auburn, aforesaid, upon mature deliberation, deem the road leading from Friend Phelps' to Clarksville through the lands of George Casey, Henry Amerman and Samuel Dill, and the road leading from near the dwelling house of Nathaniel Tyler until it intersects the new road laid from Auburn to Buckville to have become unnecessary, therefore request the same may be discontinued.

Given under our hands at Auburn aforesaid this 19th day of April, 1823.

George Casey, George Standart, Harvey Goodrich, Joshua Champlin, E. P. Champlin, Joseph Labare, Philo Halladay, E. D. Hudson, George Crowl, Ezekiel Williams, Henry Amerman, Nathaniel Tyler.

The commissioners made an order discontinuing the road from Division street to North street, April 24, 1823, but an appeal was taken to the judges of the court of common pleas by Jehiel Clark, Hezekiah Goodwin and others, and the decision was reversed. A later effort was made to discontinue the road and it was discontinued from Division street to York street in 1828, and from York to North street in 1829.

Grover street was laid out in 1824. Beginning on the road leading from the village of Auburn to Grover settlement, on the line between William Brown and Samuel Cumpston, thence running east to the road leading from Patty's Corners near the Owasco creek to the Owasco lake on the west side of the creek.

The north end of Mechanic street was also surveyed and altered in 1824.

In 1825 the following instrument was recorded in the Auburn town records:

"Whereas, I, William Bostwick of Auburn, Cayuga county, did heretofore at two several times, convey to Daniel Elliott and Horace Hills their respective village lots on which they severally live, as by reference to their deeds may fully appear, which said lots are bounded on each side of a lane of 33 feet in width, running westerly from William street, and being between said lots, now I do declare and make known to all to whom it may concern is and forever hereafter shall be an open lane or public way, and that the said Daniel Elliott and Horace Hills and their respective heirs and assigns shall, and may always hereafter have the privilege of using said land as such, they not obstructing the same in any way or using it for any other purpose than a free passage, on condition, however that they maintain the necessary fences and gates and that I and my heirs be not subject to any assessments, taxes or charges in consequence of the same being an open lane. Witness my hand and seal this 18th day of June, 1825.

WILLIAM BOSTWICK, L. S.  
Daniel Elliott lived where Dr. E. G. Woodruff now resides. He was the father of Charles L. Elliott, the artist. Horace Hills's house has been built over by Mrs. C. N. Ross. The Hills place



formerly included the Harbottle, Ross, Wheeler and Watson places, and extended westerly beyond Easterly avenue. The lane referred to was known for a long time as Love lane; the public authorities once changed it to Cemetery avenue, but the old name was soon re-

sumed and retained until it was exchanged for that of Linden place.

Elizabeth street was recorded as a highway in 1829. Logan street was probably laid out earlier by Mr. Hack-

Part of Washington street was laid out and recorded as a highway in 1832, and described as a road running east of the factory owned by Abijah Fitch and west of the trip hammer shop of Levens

Shumway, beginning at the southwest corner of a lot owned by Abijah Fitch on the north side of Clarkville street and running from thence north 14 de-

degrees 35 minutes west to the north side of the canal leading to the saw mill owned by James T. Pierson, etc., ending on the road leading from the state prison to Clarksville. The southern part of Washington street was known for a long time as Fitch's lane, but was surveyed later as part of Washington

street. Many streets were opened by real estate owners and dedicated to public use without being recorded as highways. Some were laid down on maps and never opened. Grant avenue, formerly Canal street, was opened as early as 1830. Clinton street, running north from Clark street, was shown on a McMaster map in 1830. Hal-

bert and Greene streets were laid out on a Dill map in 1831. McMaster street was opened at about the same time by T. J. McMaster and recorded in 1835. Jefferson street was recorded as a highway in 1834.

Prior to the panic of 1837, Auburn had a boom and many streets were laid out, some only on paper. James street, Benton street, Church street, Charles street (now Pine street,) and part of Madison (now Orchard) street, were laid out on Bostwick maps, and surveyed and accepted as streets in 1835.

The Bostwicks also mapped out a number of streets east and northeast of what is now Fort Hill, one of which, Park street, was recorded as a street in 1835 and discontinued in 1837. Fort street was surveyed and recorded as a street in 1835 and resurveyed in 1846. It was much longer than at present when first opened, and connected at its south end with Park street. Cayuga and Morris streets are laid down on a map made for Levi Lewis and Thomas Y. How jr., in 1835.

Huffman street was laid out part way from East Genesee street to Walnut street in 1835, and was at first called Bangor street, probably because it was so far east. The name was changed in honor of Matthias Huffman, a prominent citizen, but was unfortunately corrupted to Hoffman about the time that John T. Hoffman was governor. The rest of the street was opened in 1851, when Walnut street was opened from Owasco street to Huffman street to connect with it.

Factory street was provided for in a deed from Nathaniel Garrow and others to Robert Muir in 1835 and afterwards surveyed. Cumpston street was recorded in 1835 as a street, and straightened in 1840. School street was opened earlier than

that by the Cumpstons and is spoken of in deeds as a private lane. The land was continued north from Lincoln street and turned westerly and struck South street north of the stable now owned by F. E. Cady. It connected with the Pinney lane leading to Genesee street between the present Romig block and residence of E. C. Bartis and also connected with the Patty lane or street leading to Mechanic street. In 1836, a survey of North avenue was recorded, running from State street due west to the town line, six rods wide. It was located about where Perrine street is now and College street was recorded running from State street due west to Division street, a little farther north than the present Cottage street.

In 1836 Seymour street was surveyed and opened from North to State street on petition of James S. Seymour, esq., from whom it was named. Clark B.

Hotchkiss and John B. Dill; and was continued west to Division street, parallel with College street, on petition of Nathaniel Garrow and George B. Throop; that is, it so appears on the records. The panic probably stopped it at Washington street. It was continued from Washington street westerly on a little different course by condemnation proceedings about 1875. A narrow road was opened from North street to Canal street, and called Bond street, which was widened, and the name changed to East Seymour street in 1849.

Cross street was recorded as a highway in 1836, running from the north line of the Dill farm (north line of lot 46) to Factory street, now Wall street. It was called Wall street until 1849, when the name was changed to Cross street. Factory street was changed to Wall street at the same time. In 1836, the name of Center street was changed to Market place; later, it was changed to Market street.

While the boom continued, a map was filed in the county clerk's office in 1837, showing Burr, Isham, Standart and Tompkins streets, in the Fifth ward, which were never opened, and a real estate speculator's map of Auburn, said to be made from actual surveys, was published, showing all of the streets then in use, and streets of which surveys were recorded, which were not opened, and a great many other streets which never existed except upon paper, among which were East, West and South avenues, Atlantic, Pacific, Erie, Huron, Ontario, Broad, Grand, Pike, VanBuren, Clay, Jackson, Hobart, Newton, White, Wayne, Leonard, Hancock, Marshall, Sullivan, Jay, Harrison, Barclay, Oliver, Chedell, Fosdick, Forrest, Prince, Rose, Orange, Gold, Troy, Cortland, Detroit, Vine, Elm, Oak, Mulberry, Chatam, Lyme, Hudson, and Onondaga streets. Land was sold, described in deeds as bounded by Grand and Grove streets, which were the same Grand and Grove streets laid down on this map.

Nearly all of the later streets have been opened by private enterprise, a few, such as Westlake avenue, and parts of Frederick, Green, Mattie and Delevan streets and Grove avenue by condemnation proceedings. A complete list of the streets, with the dates of their opening would be tiresome, but some of them will be mentioned to show the chronological order of the growth of different parts of the city.

Mary street, formerly Milton street, and Steel street, were opened by Daniel Cook in 1839. Van Anden street from State to Cross streets was surveyed and recorded in 1845. It is hard to learn all about this street; the part from North to State streets had been opened much earlier; the part from Cross to Washington was built upon soon after this time; in 1866, there were several houses near Division street, and from those houses to Washington street the street was a lane, with bars across the end of it at Washington street, and the Weir & Cowell lampblack factory and one house on it.

Madison street was extended to Division street in 1847, and the name changed to Orchard street.

Cottage street was opened from State street to North street in 1850, and Perrine street was opened from State to North street at about the same time. It was at one time called Ellen street. Its name was changed in honor of Rev. Matthew La Rue Perrine, once a professor in the Theological seminary.

Walnut street beyond Hoffman was opened by Mr. Abijah Fitch in 1852.

Howard street, formerly Butternut street, by Henry B. Fitch in 1853; Henry street, now Madison avenue and Monroe street were mapped by Henry E. Bostwick in 1853; Wadsworth street was surveyed and recorded the same year. Miller and Lizette streets were mapped by Hon. William H. Seward as executor of Elijah Miller in 1853 and Augustus, Anna, Frederick and Frances streets in 1855. Bradford street was surveyed and recorded in 1854 and named after Sylvester Bradford, through whose land it passed. Lansing street was deeded to the city in 1854 and named after Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, who lived where the City hospital stands. Catlin street was opened the same year and named after Ebenezer Catlin, an old resident. Lewis street was opened in 1854 and

named after Levi Lewis, formerly state prison superintendent. Chestnut street, was accepted by the city in 1857. Part of Nelson street was released to the city by the Theological seminary in 1858. It had been opened earlier. Part was opened later by E. A. Thomas, and the northern end later yet, by condemnation proceedings. It was named after Thomas Nelson, once a prominent citizen.

Fitch avenue was opened by Abijah Fitch in 1859 or 1860, from South street to Genesee. It included under the name of Fitch avenue that part of Garrow street lying north of the present Fitch avenue. He wished Major Beardsley, who owned land on South street, adjoining his land, to unite with him in opening the South street end of Fitch avenue, and upon his refusal to do so, Mr. Fitch determined that Major Beardsley should not have the benefit of the new street, but cut him off from it by what used to be known as a "Devil's lane." He left a little strip of land 1 1/2 links wide between the street and the Beardsley land from South street to Major Beardsley's west line. After Mrs. Osborne bought her lot from Major Beardsley, she purchased that strip from Mr. Fitch for \$400, as set forth in the deed.

That way of opening streets would not be profitable now. A citizen of Auburn planned to open a street in that manner several years ago, but desisted in consideration of the fact that the owner of such a strip would be liable to build, maintain and keep clear any sidewalk ordered by the city on that side of the street.

Cornell street was opened soon after Fitch avenue and named after Paul D. Cornell, esq., who once owned a tract of the land through which it passes. It was first called Thornton street. After the name was changed, the part of Garrow street from Fitch avenue to Cornell street was for a time called Thornton street, until the whole street from Cornell to Genesee was given the name of Garrow, after Hon. Nathaniel Garrow, once a member of congress from this district.

Street was surveyed and recorded as a street in 1860, but part of it was in use earlier. Union avenue was 363. Part of Charles E. Swift on a Burt Hamilton avenue a Seward map in 1863, and was opened by map in 1863, and was opened by Charles P. Fitch appeared on Ed-Ross and Perrin the same year. ward E. Marvalnut street was the farther is Paddock's map laid down d avenue, from in 1866, and Genesee street. Walnut straddock map the appeared remainder of Seward next year n open at about the same time as the street also appears on a Pardenburghs mapped same year. E. A. Thomas part of Paul sey streets. The latter Nelson Palmer Holley, once a was n'r on that street. L. W. real eved Factory street to Nye were laid down on a map the Haag's lots. Easterly Un' opened by J. M. Easterly, ayet by John Maxwell, Sher-Sy James Deering and Janet n. Seward.

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Hunter avenue, Prospect, avenue, Paddock, Charles and Pond streets appear. The first three have been opened. Thornton and Milligan streets appear on a Fitch and Thornton map in 1873; Barber, Spring, Coon and West streets on a map made for Abijah Fitch in 1875, and parts of Barber and West streets and Derby avenue on a map made for W. H. Derby in 1877. Evans street was laid out by Maurice Evans in 1879. The later streets have not become historic yet, and will be left for a future historian to mention.

One highway which has not been mentioned was a bridge immediately above the big dam, and a road leading to its western end from Mechanic street near Logan. There was another bridge over the western roadway, which the road crossed. The road connected with Miller street at its eastern end. The bridge was built by The Auburn & Owasco Canal company about 1837, and stood until the fifties. There had been an earlier bridge and road near there when Hyde and Beach owned the dam.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the first Lizette street bridge did not stand in the same place as the present one, but its western terminus was some fifteen rods farther north.

About 1850. Plank Road companies were organized to construct and maintain plank roads from Auburn to the neighboring towns, and soon they were given the right to use parts of a number of streets. The Auburn & Port Byron Road company had the right to use the parts of State and York streets from their junction to the city limits; the Auburn and Cato company used part of North street; the Sennett company part of Canal street; the Owasco company part of Owasco street; the Moravia company part of Mechanic street and Moravia street and the Fleming company part of South street.

Another use of our streets has been by street railroad companies. It is within recent years that there were street railroads running the entire length of Exchange, Clark, Wall and Market streets, and on Garden street to the Osborne tracks, and on Franklin street from North street to Marvina avenue. When the Auburn and Syracuse railroad was built its passenger depot was on Van Anden street and its freight depot on East Genesee street where Schreck's furniture store is now. From the passenger depot the railroad followed the line of the Osborne walks to Garden street and then ran through Garden and Franklin streets turning in the rear of the Keeler place and running to and through Seminary avenue and crossing East Genesee street. Garden street was then on lower ground than now and the creek came nearly to the road by the western part of the street. The canal has been filled in on both sides of the street. When the street was graded up nearly to its present level by the railroad company the Auburn school association had a large

claim for damages against the company for raising an embankment along the entire length of its premises. A house on Garden street stood on piles when it was built and a lot farther east is described in an old deed as being the premises farthest west on the south side of the street.

The streets once contained a good number of reservoirs, in which water was stored for fire purposes, and the village of Auburn once had a well with two pumps in the street near the corner of Genesee and Exchange streets.

The grass plats which beautify so many of our streets were not laid out until 1862 or 1863. Before that, the ground covered by them was mostly included in the roadways.

Looking over the street names, it is pleasant to find the memory of a leading family and its connections preserved as that of the Seward family is. Seward avenue is named after Secretary Seward, Frances street after Mrs. Seward, Augustus street after the late Augustus B. Seward, Frederick street for Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Anna street for Mrs. Frederick Seward, Janet street for Mrs. General Seward, Miller street for Judge Miller, the secretary's father-in-law and Lizette street for Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Seward's sister.

It is also well to be reminded by our street names of so many early settlers and prominent citizens, most of whom have passed away. On our streets we have among others the names of Har- denburgh, Dill, Clark, Bostwick, Swift, Beach, Grover, Burt, Allen, Hulbert, Miller, Wadsworth, Sherwood, Chase, Standart, Lansing, Seward, Throop, Lewis, Hoffman, Perrine, Seymour, Garrow, Holley, Parsons, Mason, Mc- Master, Steel, Catlin, Fitch, Underwood, Worden, Nelson, Perry, Wright, Beardley, Chedell, Wheeler, Wiliard, Case, Bradley, Wood, Ross, Barber, Woodruff, Marvine, Pulsifer, Foote, Morris, Mann, Cornell, Lawton, Button, Coventry, Sheldon, Thornton, Kelsey, Derby, McDougall, Gaylord, Carpenter, Easterly, Westlake, Cady, Van Patten and Bailey.

If we glance over the list of Auburn streets, we may be reminded of the history of our country from Indian and colonial times to our own, for we will find among them such names as Gen- esee, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Canoga, Washington, Lexington, Liberty, Union, Monroe, Franklin, Greene, Warren, Howard, Hamilton, Fulton, Benton, Seward, Sumner, Lincoln, Grant, Sher- man, Sheridan and Garfield.

When a number of streets in a city are named after trees they are almost invariably trees which have flourished in that locality. We may never need the names of Elm street and Maple street to remind us that elms and maples grew here, but now that the pines, lindens, aspens, chestnuts and walnuts are pass- ing away so rapidly, perhaps it is well that we should retain their names on our streets, to remind the next genera- tion what this region was a century ago.

All was quiet at Milburn House. Lights burned dimly and no one ap- peared to be moving about; so it was felt that everything went well. This conclusion was confirmed when the early morning bulletin prepared by Dr. P. M. Rixey, the president's regular

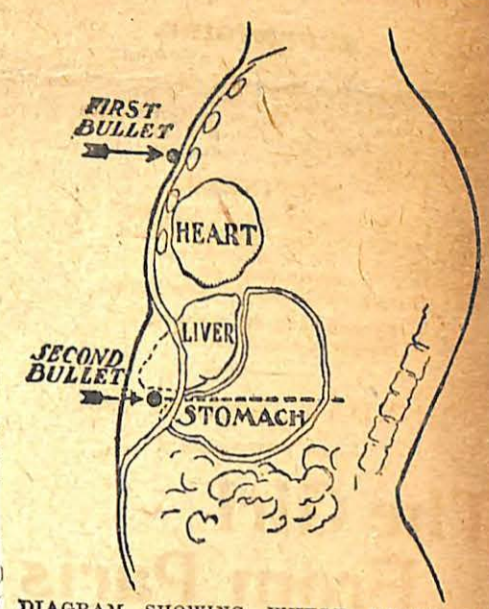


DIAGRAM SHOWING WHERE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY WAS WOUNDED.

physician who had remained with the patient all night made its appearance. Last night was the first during which the president has been ill that but one physician has remained with him. Dur- ing the later half of the night Dr. Rixey, who always remains on duty at night has heretofore had the assistance of one other physician.

About 8:45 the doctors arrived for the regular morning consultation. The consultation was brief, the shortest since the president was stricken, and the physicians emerged with smiling countenances. Dr. Mynter paused after he jumped into his buggy to announce that everything continued "eminently satisfactory."

"The president had a night of perfect rest," said he, "in addition to a cup of broth. He will want a cigar soon."

"Will he be able to sit up soon?" "No, not for some time, not until the exterior wound in the abdomen heals and grows stronger."

"What is the cause of his accelerated pulse?" "Oh, I cannot tell you, but it is nothing serious."

Dr. Mynter added as he drove away that the exterior wound was progressing satisfactorily.

The rain ceased about this time and the sky brightened up. The soldiers discarded their ponchas and the police their rubber coats.

Dr. Mann who remained for some time after the other doctors had gone said that the patient could not be doing better. "Why, he even asked for a cigar," said he laughing heartily.

"Did he get it?" "Well, hardly," replied the surgeon. "He will have to wait a while yet before we allow him to smoke."

John N. Scatthched, chairman of the executive committee of the exposition who called at the Milburn residence after the doctors had left was extremely jubilant over the news he had heard. Mr. Scatthched said that the people all over the country had urged the man- agers of the exposition to arrange for a day of thanksgiving. The exhibitors,

SEP 12 1901

# CHEERING REPORTS

From Attending Council of Physicians.

## PATIENT KEEPS ON IMPROVING

President Passed a Night of Perfect Rest.

## HIS ACCELERATED PULSE IS NOTHING SERIOUS

So Dr. Mynter Declared—President is Anxious to Smoke a Cigar, but He Will be Obligated to Forego the Pleasure Until Later—Will Not be Able to Sit Up for Some Time Yet.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 12.—Today, the sixth since President McKinley received the wounds which now prostrates him, began with cloudy weather.

A rain which had been threatening for several days commenced soon after midnight and by morning it was coming down in torrents.



also had taken the matter up and opinion, he said, seemed to favor September 21 for the celebration. Nothing absolutely definite has been agreed upon however.

#### Early Morning Bulletin.

Milburn House, Sept. 12.—The following bulletin was issued at 6:20 a. m. N B  
The president has had a comfortable night. Pulse 122; temperature 100.2. RT  
P. M. Rixey, M. D. s for  
C. B. Cortelyou, sec. "1

#### Morning Consultation.

Milburn House, Sept. 12, 8:45 a. m.—\$1,3  
Several physicians have reached the; co  
Milburn house for the morning consultation which was set for a little later. in A.  
The rain is falling steadily. urians  
0,000

9:30 O'clock.

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The following bulletin was issued by the president's physicians at 9:30 a. m.: and  
8,00  
rry t

The president has spent a quiet and restful night. He feels better this morning than at any time. He has taken a little solid food this morning and relished it. Pulse 120; temperature 100.2 degrees. pers.  
ates  
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ar,  
god

P. M. Rixey, M. D.  
Roswell Park, M. D.  
Ferman Mynter, M. D.  
Eugene Wasdin, M. D.  
M. D. Mann, M. D.  
Charles McBurney, M. D.  
Charles Cortelyou, Sec'y.

#### WOULD NURSE PRESIDENT.

#### Emma Goldman Says She Would Nurse Him Well.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Emma Goldman spent a comfortable night and was extremely cheerful when she arose today. She was not allowed to see newspapers but when told the tenor of the despatch indicating a lack of evidences against her she smiled and said: "The gentlemen seem to be coming to their senses."

She then said: "If I were not in jail and if the people would let me, I would nurse McKinley and nurse him well. I am a trained nurse and I have sympathy of a woman; the sympathy for suffering Americans. But what I have said I do not mean to retract other statements I have made of my opinion of the president, as my opinion of President McKinley is not good." Miss Goldman denied that there was such a thing as a constitution by which anarchists were governed.

#### Glad McKinley Was Shot.

Rochester, Sept. 12.—Harootune Dammourjian, otherwise known as Harry K. Johnson, an Armenian, employed in a shoe factory on St. Paul street, said last Saturday morning when he was told that President McKinley had been shot, "I am glad that McKinley was shot; I would like to kiss the man who did it." The firm only heard of the expression this morning and discharged the man. The police took Johnson to the station house and questioned him and let him go. He said he had given voice to the above expression because other employes had been railing him and he declared he was not an anarchist.

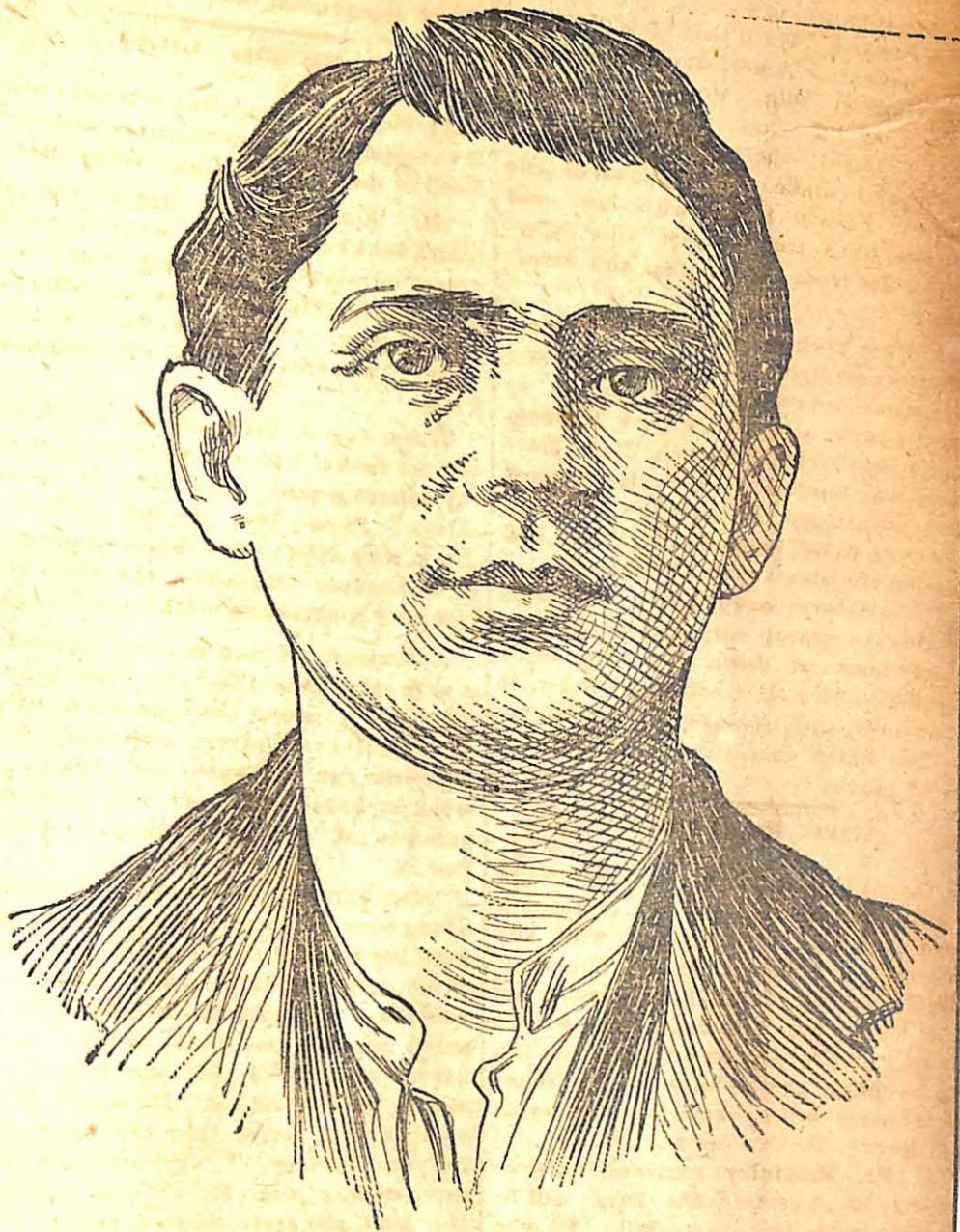
#### PRESIDENT M'KINLEY HAS A GOOD APPETITE.

#### Ate a Meal of Coffee, Toast and Chicken Broth.

Milburn house, Buffalo, Sept. 12.—The news from the bedside of the president was all that could be desired. He was so much improved that he was given a meal of coffee, toast and chicken broth. His appetite was good and after his breakfast he appealed to Dr. McBurney to be allowed to smoke a cigar.

## POLICE BELIEVE THAT CZOLGOSZ HAD BEEN INSPIRED BY THE DOCTRINES OF ANARCHY

### Disclosures Today Were Startling in the Extreme—Anarchist Platform Breathes Violence and Assassination in Every Line.



LEON CZOLGOSZ, THE WOULD BE ASSASSIN.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Czolgosz disclosures today were startling in the extreme. It is known that there was found written in a woman's hand on the margin of a copy of Anarchist Abraham Isaak's Firebrand, which was picked up in Czolgosz's room, these words: "The chief of oppressors will grow pale when thou, weary of thy burden, putteth the plow in the corner; when thou sayest, 'It is enough.'"

The platform of the Free society, which Czolgosz used as his text, was also added to the cumulative evidence of conspiracy today. This doctrine in itself breathes violence and assassination in every line.

Leon F. Czolgosz is a member of the International Arbeiter Zeitung association, an anarchistic organization which is composed of about eighty groups located in the principal populous centers of the country.

The members are not known by names but by numbers. It is known that on August 18 Czolgosz held consultation with Isaak Havel, Travgello and Emma Goldman. The evidence Superintendent Bull has over and above these groups is an organization which has been known as the Lebrand Wehr Verein. The platform of the Free society is:

"We hereby bind ourselves together to advocate and work for the destruction of the existing social order with its laws and institution and the common division of property. We hold it to be self-evident that the

government, the law, the schools, the church and the press are in the pay and under the control of the capitalists, who will never concede to the laborers' demands until compelled by force.

"We maintain that all property owned by corporations and individuals should be destroyed and all capital which has been produced by labor should be transformed into common property, for it is only when capital is made common and indivisible that all can be made to partake fully and freely of the fruits of common activity; only by the impossibility of acquiring individual capital can every one be compelled to work who claims a right to live."

The platform continues:

"We know therefore that the ruling class will not voluntarily relinquish its prerogatives and make no concessions to us. Under all these circumstances there is only one remedy left—force. Our platform is simple and divided as follows:

"1—Destruction of existing class domination through inexorable revolution and international activity.

"2—The building of a free society on communistic organizations or productions.

"3—Free exchange of equivalent products through the productive organization without jobbing and profit making.

"4—Organization of the educational system upon non-religious and a scientific and an equal basis for both sexes.

"5—Equal rights for all without distinction of sex or race.

"6—The regulation of public affairs through agreement between the independent communes and confederacies.



# GRIM DEATH HOVERS NEAR.

## Our Beloved President Stands Within the Shadow.

# PREPARED FOR WORST

## Doctors Endeavoring to Control the Heart Action.

# LATEST BULLETIN IS FAVORABLE.

Milburn House, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—There is a chance for the president's life. His family, the two members of the cabinet who remained here, Senator Hanna, Colonel Herrick and others arriving by special trains this morning are watching the clock and listening to the pendulum which may be ticking away the last moments of the great man's life.

All realize that slim hope remains and dread the sudden attack of heart failure which might bring death.

Of all the sad household only the wife does not know the real truth. She surmises that the president is worse for she was told this morning that it would be better to remain away from the sick chamber. She assented but it was with a look of sadness on her part.

The president seems to realize that his life hangs by a thread. This morning he looked out of the window. When the nurse sought to adjust the pillows to keep out the light he murmured a feeble protest: "It is so beautiful," said he. "The trees are so beautiful, I want to see them."

### Preparing for the Worst.

The president's condition is fairly satisfactory and upon this is based the hope for his recovery. If the heart action can be controlled and strengthened the crisis now existing would pass. But everything is being prepared for the worst.

### Saline Injections.

When the sinking spell occurred about 2 o'clock, this morning it was feared the president might expire at any moment as he did not respond to ordinary stimulants. It was only when recourse was had to the desperate resource of injecting into his veins saline solution, which saved Mrs. McKinley's life in San Francisco, that the circulation grew stronger and after an hour he rallied somewhat. His pulse at one time was almost 140. But the slight rally came and returning hope with it.

To a representative of the Associated Press Dr. Wasdin said:

"I cannot reiterate it too often. The president is holding his own."

"Has he rallied perceptibly?" was asked.

"Yes, and no," replied the doctor.

"What does that mean?"

"It simply means there are fluctuations. One moment the patient appears to revive, the next the depression returns."

"The physicians have not abandoned hope, have they?"

"By no means. Again I say there is certainly a fighting chance. At present the condition of the president is not hopeless but within ten minutes the greatly-to-be-feared moment might come."

"Is it true that injections have been stopped?"

"Hardly. We gave an injection not long ago. We are waiting to see if another will be permissible."

### Constant Danger of Collapse.

Toward 1 o'clock the Associated Press was definitely informed that the physicians believed that if the president carried the day there would be hopes of his recovery. Only a small amount of nourishment is retained. The president is very weak and the heart trouble is not thoroughly understood. It was in the belief that Drs. Johnston and Jane-way, the heart specialists, might be of service in elucidating the exact trouble that they were sent for. They are both expected tonight. The president is in constant danger of a sudden sinking spell and complete collapse. The bulletin issued by Secretary Cortelyou at 1:05 o'clock dated 12:30 o'clock was not signed by the physicians.

The secretary said the physicians did not desire to disturb the president while he was sleeping. The bulletin officially confirmed the unofficial statements which have come from the Milburn residence that the president was holding his own.

Dr. Wasdin was the first of the physicians to return to the Milburn house for the 2 o'clock consultation.

### Not in a Dying Stupor.

Milburn house, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—At 2:20 Representative Alexander, who has just come from Milburn house said that the president had been asleep for an hour and a half. He was resting like a child. He denounced as untrue a report

circulated that the president was in a dying stupor. When awake, Col. Alexander said, the president was perfectly conscious. He said that Mrs. McKinley was still ignorant of the change to the president's condition although she had seen him shortly before noon.

### What Does it Mean?

A few minutes after 2 o'clock Dr.

Stockton, who was called in the case yesterday came hurriedly out of the house and jumped into an automobile. He said:

"I cannot talk—I am in a hurry."

He was going to Dr. Mann's office and said he would be back very soon.

Dr. Stockton returned in about fifteen minutes with a formidable looking leather traveling bag, evidently containing some appliances or instruments.

At 2:45 Colonel Alexander announced with a smile, a slight improvement. "The bulletin is coming. The president is better."

### Crisis Comes Tonight.

At half past one o'clock the president was still asleep and the heart action was sufficiently strong not to cause alarm enough to awaken him for treatment. A very light dose of digitalis had been used. Oxygen was ready at hand to be used but the trouble was with the heart, not the lungs and none had yet been used. The physicians were practically agreed that the crisis would come tonight and hopeful of taking him through that critical period.

## THERE IS STILL HOPE.

The lowering of the pulse to 123 noted in the bulletin was considered the most encouraging feature of the statement but the statement that he was better than yesterday at this time necessitated explanations in view of the extremely serious condition, it is was admitted the president is in. The explanation given was that the accumulation of undigested food in the stomach had become as rank ptomain and that calomel and oil had to be given. It was exceedingly drastic. When the relief came exhaustion followed.

## WASHINGTON SHOCKED BY THE UNFAVORABLE NEWS.

### Bulletins From Buffalo are Being Anxiously Scanned.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The untoward news from the president's bedside came upon Washington with almost as great shock as was caused by the first report of the murderous attack upon him.

Secretary Hay came to his office early and after putting himself in communication with the White house and thence with the Milburn house at Buffalo, sat anxiously scanning the bulletins that came in. He looked worn and nervous and anxious to the last degree, but with all he maintained his usual calm demeanor and proceeded with the discharge of his routine duties, among the first of which was the reception of the Chinese minister who called in great agitation to express his deep concern and sympathy. According to an understanding among the cabinet members Secretary Hay will remain in Washington unless summoned by his colleagues.

Postmaster General Smith arrived here at 9 o'clock today from Buffalo. Unless early this morning he had no intimation of the president's changed condition. He hurried to the White house, accompanied by Senator McComas of Maryland. After glancing over the dispatches received there, Mr. Smith announced that he probably would leave for Buffalo on the first train.



# THE PRESIDENT IS SINKING!

## Physicians Say, That "While There's Life, There's Hope."

### HEART ACTION IS WEAK

#### Change Came Shortly After 2 O'clock This Morning.

### FIGHTING CHANCE FOR HIS LIFE.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—President McKinley began to sink shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, after a critical period of twelve hours, in which there had been much alarm.

The trouble began on the preceding afternoon through the failure of the digestive organs to perform their functions.

The necessity for nourishment had been pressing for several days and the partial failure of artificial means had led to the adoption of natural means.

The first administration of beef juice naturally seemed to agree with the patient and the physicians were highly gratified at the way the stomach seemed to receive the food. The breakfast of chicken broth and coffee yesterday morning was spoken of as strong evidence of the president's improvement. It was only when it became apparent late in the morning that this food had not agreed with the president that any alarm was felt. The first note of alarm was sounded in the official bulletin yesterday afternoon which spoke of the president's fatigue,

#### Complained of Fatigue.

President McKinley already weak from the ordeal and suffering of the tragedy complained of an increasing feeling of fatigue. He had been heretofore so buoyant and cheerful that his complaints had not been seriously regarded. The pulse was also abnormally high, 126 beats to the minute. With a temperature of 100.2 it should have been 30 beats lower. The weakness of the heart began to arouse serious concern.

#### Condition Grew Worse.

Instead of growing better the president's condition after that grew worse.

#### Conference of Physicians.

The staff of physicians augmented by Dr. Stockton, who had temporarily taken the place of Dr. McBurney was summoned early in the evening and there was a conference. At 8:30 last night, the physicians announced that the president's condition was not so good. The food was becoming a serious problem and danger of heart failure increased.

#### Situation Was Critical.

As morning appeared the situation was growing critical. Oil was given to flush the bowels and digitalis to quiet the heart. However just before midnight the president had two movements of the bowels which relieved him very much and at midnight the bulletin was more favorable. It was stated that all the conditions had im-

proved since the last bulletin, It was believed then that the opening of the bowels would have the effect of allaying the wild pulsations of the heart. The pulse did drop to 120 and the prospect was slightly brighter. But owing to the extreme weakness no attempt was made to check the serious respiration. The doctors and the bulletins themselves were telling their unfortunate story all too plainly.

#### There Was Still Hope.

There was still hope that the worn and weary patient would be better in the morning and at midnight Secretary Cortelyou said it was not probable that another bulletin would be issued until morning.

A thunder storm came out of the north and a bluster had completed the crisis of the night. After 2 o'clock the nurses detected a weakness of the heart. The pulse fluttered and weakened and the president sank to an alarming degree. Restoratives were speedily applied and the physicians fought the battle with all the reserve forces of science. Action was immediate and decisive.

#### General Alarm Sounded.

A general alarm went speeding to the consulting physicians and trained nurses as fast as messengers, the telegraph and telephone could carry it. The restoratives did not at once prove effective and it was realized that the president was in an extremely critical condition. That realization, with the shadow of death beside it, led to another call

and that was a summons to the cabinet, relatives and close personal friends.  
**Tragic-Like Scene.**

The scene about the house and in the storm swept street was dramatic and

tragic-like. A messenger who darted out into the rain and was speeding away in an electric cab gave the outside watchers the first intimation of the bad news from within. At the same moment new lights burned within the windows of the Milburn residence. Soon the word was passed out that the president had partially collapsed and was critically ill. It was a confirmation that was hardly needed.

The newspaper correspondents who already had sent warning of a serious condition in the president's condition rushed to the telegraph offices with the first bulletins. As the telegraph instruments rattled away with their forlorn story, the hastily aroused physicians began arriving.

Dr. Mynter rushed into the house, and Dr. Mann came immediately after. Neither stopped for a word as they rushed in. Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock arrived within a few moments. Neither knew the true state of the president's condition. Another hurrying visitor was Dr. Wasdin whose arrival completed the circle of physicians. and still another, Mrs. McWilliams, the loving friend of Mrs. McKinley.

#### Little Encouragement Offered.

The physicians after their consultation and the examination of the patient could offer little encouragement. He was very weak and his heart was so feeble that they feared less his life might go out at any time. The bulletin issued at 2 a. m., told of the critical condition of the president. "It gives rise to the gravest apprehensions." The movement of the bowels had occurred and the patient had responded to stimulations. At 4 o'clock the president rallied.

#### Mrs. McKinley Did Not Know.

Dr. Mynter left shortly after. The only reassuring word was that he had not given up hope. During the whole dreadful night Mrs. McKinley knew nothing of the sudden change that had come. In her feeble condition it was considered best not to inform her, and she slept peacefully in her room through it all.

#### Sent For Vice President.

Vice-president Roosevelt was telegraphed for at North Creek. Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn passed up and down in front of the house for 20 minutes just before the dawn came. They had little encouragement to offer. Secretary Wilson said he had not given up hopes yet.

#### A Fighting Chance.

The day broke clear and bright. While the red streak of dawn was still in the east, a flock of blackbirds flew over the house and the watchers outside wondered if it was an ill omen. At 5:30 Secretary Wilson came into the daylight looking haggard and dejected. "The president has a fighting chance," said he. The tone of his words sounded like the expression of a forlorn hope.

#### Rallying Slowly.

Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson and Mr. Milburn came out of the house shortly after 6 o'clock with serious faces. Secretary Hitchcock said:



"The president is rallying slowly and we still think that he has more than an even chance of recovery."  
No word came out of the Milburn residence for almost an hour after this. The bulletin usually issued at 6:30 a. m. was omitted. Dr. Rixey told a reporter of the Associated Press that he felt slightly encouraged.

## THE PRESIDENT IS SINKING.

(Concluded from First page.)

Many of them refused to credit the news of the president's sudden change for the worse until they had learned by word of mouth from the sentries of the president's dangerous and critical condition.

The first physician to arrive for the morning consultation was Dr. Wasdin. He passed quickly into the Milburn residence.

The new detail of guards for duty arrived a few minutes later. The guard was alternated and the sentries posted themselves in close proximity to the residence.

A stream of callers began arriving early. Several of the foreigners connected with the exposition arrived to inquire about the president's condition. All were met at the door by Mr. Milburn, who informed them that the president had rallied fairly well. Major Symmons of the army, one of the callers said he had been informed that the president was a very, very sick man. "But the physicians say he has a bare fighting chance," said he.

### Memorable Scene.

At 9:30 the scene was a memorable one. Down the streets in every direction people were massed hundreds deep while at the corner where the quarters of the press are located correspondents of all of the leading journals of the world, were waiting ready to flash the first news far as the wires reach, while within the tents the busy telegraph instruments were clicking off the sad intelligence.

In front of the residence the blue-coated soldiers paced with arms at right shoulder. All were waiting with a breathless forlorn look.

### Doctors Finish Consultation.

The doctors finished their consultation at 9:40. They left the house together and stopped for a few minutes on the lawn to convey their verdict first to the president's brother, Chaplain Sykes of the navy in his black vestments who had come to inquire after the president's health lifted his hat as the men, upon whom the president's life depends passed him. The physicians looked grave and serious as they walked away from the residence.

Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter came away together. "We are very anxious," said the doctor, as he entered the carriage in waiting.

"Have you given up hope?"  
"By no means!" replied the doctor.  
"Is he better than when you saw him last?"

"He is better than he was in the early hours of the morning," he responded as he directed the coachman to drive away.

Dr. Mynter had little encouragement to offer. "I am not absolutely without hope," said he. "The president has a fighting chance, but I would be more hopeful if the day had passed and he had gained a little strength. He has improved some since early this morning but the improvement, however, is slight. The trouble lies with his heart. We are stimulating it and our treatment has been fairly successful."

Dr. Mynter admitted that saline solution and other means which took up the action of the heart were being administered.

"Do you still have hope of saving the president's life?" Dr. Mynter was asked.

"I will say in answer to your question," replied Dr. Mynter hesitatingly, "that I do not consider the case absolutely hopeless."

### Almost a Forlorn Hope.

The official bulletin when issued was slightly reassuring and indicated that the president might stand the fight for his life yet. His pulse was up to 128 while his temperature was down and the conviction grew that it was almost a forlorn hope.

So far as can be learned Mrs. McKinley had not been informed up to 10 o'clock of the grave condition in which her husband was.

### Noted Arrivals.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the intimate friends and relatives of the president, who were telegraphed for early this morning, began to arrive and soon after 10 o'clock there were assembled in the down-stairs rooms of the Milburn house Senators Hanna and Fairbanks, ex-Secretary of State Day, Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock, Abner McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. J. T. Duncan another sister and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, in addition to Mr. John G. Milburn, Mr. Bissell, John Schattergood of Buffalo and Representative Alexander of Buffalo district. The last came from the house and said:

### If the President—?

"If the president weathers the morning his chances of ultimate recovery are greatly increased because his condition other than his heart weakness is very encouraging."

Senator Hanna came on a special train from Cleveland, making the run in the remarkable time of three hours. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, Commissioner Herrick, Miss Barber and a few other friends. He had received the news at 4 a. m. and immediately ordered a special train.

All the cabinet officials were telegraphed for and are now probably on their way thither. Dr. W. W. Johnson of Washington who is at Portsmouth, on the Maine coast and Dr. Janeway of New York, both celebrated specialists have been summoned.

### Is Perfectly Conscious.

The president is perfectly conscious despite his extreme weakness. This morning when the nurses sought to adjust the pillows so as to shut out the light of the window, the president protested. "No, I want to see the trees," he murmured. "They are so beautiful."

### Does President Realize His Condition.

The doctors believe he realizes how low he is although he has not been informed. When Mrs. McKinley was told that it would be better for her not to see him this morning she assented without protest. She seemed to realize the full import of the request though she said nothing.

Secretary Hitchcock was heart broken by the sudden dashing down of the high hopes he had held of the president's recovery, but loyally and steadfastly hung on to hope.

"I refuse to surrender," said he, with great emotion. "I will not give up hope while life remains. I shall hope on and on, and pray on to the end."

Vice President Roosevelt was heard from shortly after 10 o'clock. He had received the news and sent word from the Tahawus club where he is staying that he would come at once. He will stop at Albany for news and then determine his future movements.

### President is Not Dying.

"The president is in a very serious condition, but it is absurd to say that he is dying. I cannot make any further statement about the case," said Dr. Mynter.

The suggestion has been made to the physicians that the weakened heart which threatens the president's life may be due to the shock received by him from the bullet which struck the breast bone and glanced off. Dr. McBurney, the well-known New York surgeon who participated in the case early in the week advanced this theory. Congressman Alexander of Buffalo district at 10:15 gave the most encouraging news of the morning. He said:

"It is not true that the physicians are without hope or that those gathered in the house is despondent. The lowering of the heart action is a natural result of giving stimulants. It was found that solid food given yesterday had passed through the stomach and it was found that cathartic would have been given. Then came the re-action. The physicians gave the solution in small quantities. They did not want to use any more artificial means than absolutely necessary. The results so far are good and the president is now sleeping, watched by Drs. Rixey, Park and Stockton. Every body about the house is hopeful. The two men who know him best, Secretary Cortelyou and Senator Hanna are as cheerful and as confident as the set back will allow. They both know his strong will and they think that will help in his recovery."

### "Supreme Fight of His Life."

Rev. Dr. Wilson who was once pastor of the M. E. church at Canton, where the president worshipped for many years was among those who called during the morning. When he left he said: "Yes there is hope. His brother tells me he is making the supreme fight of his life. I feel deeply for the president for at Canton in bygone days I was his pastor and truly know his noble character."

Congressman Olmstead of Pennsylvania left the house at 11:10 in company with C. W. Goodyear of Buffalo. The latter said that the most encouraging phase of the situation was to be found in the hopeful demeanor of the condition of the president.

"The president most certainly has a fighting chance. I still believe he will pull through."

Secretary Cortelyou has refrained from visiting the distinguished patient and none but the nurses are allowed in the sick room, except the physicians.

Senator Hitchcock came to the house at 11:10 and said: "I telephoned and telegraphed Vice-President Roosevelt's secretary at Albany this morning. Mr. Roosevelt was going out of the woods today with his family and was undoubtedly prepared to start at once. He will go to Albany to communicate for further intentions. Since the early morning the president has improved slightly and the slight improvement is more than the physicians expected."

Dr. Mann was asked this morning to make an authorized statement regarding the distinguished patient's condition in addition to that contained in the bulletin. He declined to do this but in response to inquiries he said: "I can say nothing about any crisis in the case. A patient may continue in the condition the president now is for some time and then pick up, just as the case may develop."

### Whole City Aroused.

The Buffalo papers all had extras on the streets at daylight. One paper announced that the president was dying. The result was that the whole city was thoroughly aroused with deep intensity of grief. The latest news was not more assuring.

### "While There's Life, There's Hope."

Milburn House, Sept. 13.—At 10:30 Secretary Hitchcock said: "I refuse to surrender. While there's life there's hope."



# NATION

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lost dit.

waikce house, rent \$120; own home expenses very light." Reputed of co sales stated \$3,500.

**J. Y. HULL.** Jesse Y. Succeed \$11,000 (including fixtures); outstand discount most bills; rent \$1,000; own \$10,000 in other outside investments." stand, in a good location; business clo '94 sales stated fully \$25,000.

**CHARLES KISHO.** Began in Said to make unjust claims, returns go advised.

# IN

make a living on the bench, employ no help, slow pay, and basis for credit very light. '94

States to us: "Stock now about \$14,000, ins. ness not over \$1,000, no other indebtedness, ther real estate \$1,500, all clear; have fully acter, habits and ability; occupies an old shoe y; has sufficient means, and is in good credit.

ted here. Carries a stock of about \$1,500. ock understood to be mortgaged; no credit

# TEARS!

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by

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**R. MARCH.** Robert. Began in '92, formerly a cobbler only. Stock about \$1,000; capital thought to be mostly borrowed. Reputed cranky, and makes his living on the bench; means and ability too limited for credit.

## PRESIDENT M'KINLEY HAS PASSED AWAY.

Death Claimed Its Distinguished Victim at 2:25 O'clock This Morning.

## WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD ENSHROUDED IN DEEP GLOOM.

have no borrowed means; trade is mainly with the farmers." Reputed steady and attentive, but sells too much on credit, and is a poor collector; stock poorly selected, and probably overstated; invariably slow, progress questioned, and can best be handled by present creditors. '94 sales stated \$10,000.

**A. PRELLWITZ.** August. Began in '85. States to us: "Stock \$1,000, ins. \$500; outstandings \$100; mdse. indebtedness \$300; no borrowed money; own building in occupancy (including residence) worth \$2,500, mortgaged \$600; no other means; make a living on the bench." Reputed industrious, and of good habits, but means and ability too limited for general credit. '94 sales stated \$2,500.

**A. E. ROSENBERG & CO.** Abe E., Morris R. Rosenberg (father). Began here December, '94; Abe was formerly of the Hub Shoe Co. at Fond Du Lac, Wis.; Morris R. was in this line at Chicago for many years, now retired. States to us: "Stock \$16,000, ins. \$14,000; sell for cash; discount all bills, and owe nothing over-due." Declines further details; Abe is a brother of C. J. Rosenberg, now located at Sheboygan, Wis., and who was associated with him in the Hub Shoe Co.; the senior is understood to have outside means; are little known here, but obtain a small line of credit at the bank; considered a fair risk for reasonable amounts on discount terms.

**SCHLOERB & SCHICKEDANTZ.** August T. Schloerb, Eugene B. Schickedantz. Began here in '91; Schloerb is a mail carrier here, and at the store only evenings; Schickedantz was a steamboat captain. State to us: "Stock \$7,000, ins. \$6,000; outstandings \$300; mdse. indebtedness \$1,800; borrowed money \$200; no other indebtedness, discount some; buy on regular time, and some bills have run overdue; rent \$720; Schloerb





THE LATE WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States, died at 2:25 o'clock this morning from the effects of a dastardly assassin's bullet.

The president himself fully realized that his hour had come and his mind turned to his Maker. He whispered feebly "Nearer My God to Thee," the words of the hymnal always dear to him.

Then a faintly murmured: "Good-bye all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours."

With this sublime display of Christian fortitude the president soon after lapsed into unconsciousness.

In these statements are embraced the consummation of an awful tragedy and the historic event by which the entire administration of government is changed and a new administration comes in.

**Shadow of Death Falls.**

The death of President McKinley, is, came in the small hours of the morning, under circumstances of peculiar weirdness.

For hours he had lain unconscious with all hope of his survival abandoned. As early as 6 o'clock last night the doctors pronounced him a dying man and soon thereafter, the rigors of approaching death began to creep upon him.

The administration of powerful stimulants was maintained until 7 o'clock but with no effect.

**A Last Farewell.**

It was seen that the end was near at hand and those nearest and dearest to the stricken president were summoned for the offices of the last farewell. He came out of a stupor about 7 o'clock and while his mind was partially clear there occurred the last endearments, the last submission of the sufferer to the will of the Almighty, the last murmured expressions from his dying lips and the last good-bye.

**Loving Wife at Bedside.**

In this interval of consciousness, the president asked for Mrs. McKinley and she was brought into the death chamber. She came and sat beside him, held his hand and heard from him his last words of encouragement and comfort. Then she was led away and not again during his living hours did she see him.

**Grief Stricken Cabinet Officials.**

The members of the cabinet, grief-stricken, were gathered in the large drawing room of the Milburn House. The time had come when they too, were to look upon the president for the last time in life. They ascended the stairway, one after the other, noiselessly, and were admitted, and gazed for the last time into the features of a president.



whose equal has never been surpassed. Secretary Wilson remained behind to have imprinted on his memory the picture of his expiring chief. Secretary Long who had arrived on a late train went at once to the chamber and passed directly to the bedside of the president, grasping the hand that was already clammy with approaching death.

#### End Was Very Near.

Meantime the president had lapsed

into a state of unconsciousness. The physicians who remained at his side detected only the faintest heart beats. Some of them departed, communicating that all was over while others lingered by the death bed. Dr. Janeway, the eminent heart specialist who had been summoned, arrived shortly before midnight and proceeded at once to the bedside of the president. An instant's glance told him the time had past. He turned away, telling the assembled relatives and officials that the end was very near. Midnight came and still the tremendous vitality was battling against dissolution. Another hour passed and still another.

#### Entering the Valley of Death.

At 1:25 Dr. Rixey was the only physician in the death chamber, while the relatives, cabinet officers and nearest friends were gathered in silent groups in the apartments below. As he watched Dr. Rixey observed a slight tremor. The president had entered the Valley of the Shadow of Death. The women and men bowed and sobbed in their intense grief.

#### Loving Relatives and Friends

Grouped about the bedside at this final moment was the only brother of the

president, Abner, his wife, and Miss Helen McKinley and Mrs. Sarah Duncan, sisters of the president; Mary Barter, niece, Miss Sarah Duncan, niece; Lieutenant James F. McKinley, William Duncan and John Barber, nephews, Secretary G. B. Cortelyou, Hon. Charles Dawes, comptroller of the currency; Colonel Webb Chase and William C. Brown. With those directly and indirectly connected with the family were those others who had kept the vigil—the white-garbed nurses and the uniformed marine hospital attendants. In the adjoining rooms were the regular attending physicians.

#### "The President Is Dead."

The minutes were now flying and it was 2:25 o'clock. Silent and motionless the circle of loving friends stood about the bedside. Dr. Rixey leaned forward and placed his ear close to the breast of the dying president. Then he straightened up and made an effort to speak.

"The president is dead."

#### Passed Away Peacefully.

He had passed away peacefully, without the convulsive struggle of death. It was as though he had fallen asleep. As they gazed on the face of the martyred president the sobs of the mourners broke the silence of the chamber of death.

#### Breaking the News.

Secretary Cortelyou had been one of the first to arouse. He passed from the room and down the stairway. There in the large drawing room were still assembled the members of the cabinet, officials high in the administration and confidence of the president. As he appeared at the threshold of the room they seemed to realize that the message

of death had come. Mr. Cortelyou halted at the door and summoning up all of his effort, said:

"Gentleman, the president has passed away!"

Realizing, too, the momentous nature of the event to the people of the country, he stepped through the outer doorway from the Milburn House and passing down the walk to the newspaper men, calmly announced:

"The president died at 2:25 o'clock." Thus closed the final chapter in the life of William McKinley.

#### Autopsy Will be Held.

Within half an hour a carriage brought those who were to take charge of the body. The autopsy which had been decided upon for the early forenoon rendered impossible the immediate embalming process, so the corpse was laid upon a stretcher and covered by a sheet and left in the chamber where death had occurred. A uniformed guard of the United States army hospital corps was detailed for duty at the temporary bier.

At 3:30 o'clock the long crepe emblem of mourning was hung on the door.

#### Funeral Arrangements.

As to the funeral arrangements, but little could be determined during the

early morning. A meeting of the cabinet had been summoned and this would adjust the necessary preliminaries of the obsequies. In their hasty exchanges of last midnight the members of the cabinet had expressed the belief that the body of the dead president would be borne to Washington there to lie in state, and later, be removed to Canton for final interment.

#### Awaiting the New President.

The arrival of the new president, Theodore Roosevelt, was awaited with anxious intent. Numerous telegrams had been dispatched to him along his route but it was not known here whether or not they had been received. Mr. Roosevelt was expected to reach Buffalo about 1 p. m. and it was the belief that he would take the oath on his arrival. Under the constitution he is now president of the United States and the taking of the oath is merely a preliminary requisite to being president. The assumption by him of the office of president means the disintegration of the present cabinet. He will be left free to formulate his own policy of government and to select his own advisers.

#### Wretch-Assassin to Die.

The wretch Czolgosz now stands accused of murder. It was with malice that he assailed the president and as such was murder in the first degree, the punishment for which under the laws of New York state, is death in the electric chair. Had the death of the president occurred at any other time than in the early hours of the morning it would have brooded ill to the evil genius of the fearful episode.

#### An Angry Mob.

The angry spirit of the people here reached an intense pitch last night. Foreseeing the danger of a possible riot, the police headquarters where the assassin was confined were roped off and the menacing thousands held at bay. The entire police force of the city, regulars and reserve was held on duty all night. Two regiments of the National Guard of New York were at their armories ready for instant service. If the president's death had come before midnight it would have been difficult to avoid a conflict.

#### Absolute Quiet Prevailed.

By 2:25 a. m., when the death announcement came the down town thoroughfares were deserted. Absolute quiet prevailed in the neighborhood of Milburn house through the early hours of the day. The police maintained the lines on Delaware avenue and the streets which intersect it, and double picket lines patrolled by Fourteenth infantry men protected the house from any intrusion. Many persons came to the outer police lines and gazed in silence at the house where lay the body of the dead president.

#### Old Comrades Sorrowful.

Some talked in a whisper of the cruel tragedy that had taken the nation's

(Continued on Sixth page.)

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# CZOLGOSZ, THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN, WILL BE ELECTRICUTED IN AUBURN PRISON

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District Attorney Penney of Buffalo Will Move His Immediate Trial  
—Justice Will be Rapid.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—District Attorney Thomas Penney today took steps to bring Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley to an immediate trial for that crime. On Monday morning Mr. Penny will present to the county court grand jury now in session, the evidence of the dastardly crime and there is not the slightest shadow of doubt that Leon Czolgosz will be indicted for murder in the first degree.

County Judge Edward K. Emery will immediately receive the report of that indictment from the grand jury. District Attorney Penney will at once move that the indictment be transferred to the supreme court for trial as capital offenses cannot be tried in the county court. Judge Emery will grant the desired order of transfer.

Then Czolgosz can be arraigned to plead to the indictment on Monday, September 23. Should the murderer inform the court that he has no counsel and that he has no means with which to employ one, the court will be required to assign an attorney to defend the prisoner upon the trial of the indictment for murder.

District Attorney Penney is perfectly confident that Czolgosz will be convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, for the crime was deliberate and premeditated and the penalty for which, under the laws of New York state, is death by electricution. He will be electricuted at Auburn states prison

District Attorney Penney will permit of no delay and the dastardly assassin will be given a speedy trial by a jury.

# ROOSEVELT IS PRESIDENT!

The Oath of Office Was Administered This Afternoon.

AT THE WILCOX HOME.

Supreme Court Judge Hazel of Buffalo, Officiated.

NATION BIDS WELCOME TO NEW CHIEF

Special—3:25 p. m. President Roosevelt just took the oath of office at the Wilcox residence.

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PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Milburn House, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt reached Buffalo at 1:40 this afternoon unaccompanied by any one except private Secretary William Loeb, jr. An immense crowd which had been awaiting his arrival for hours was gathered about the station eager to catch a first sight of the president. The train, however, did not enter the station proper and the president landed at the Terrace. When he left the train an escort of the Fourth signal corps formed about him and conducted him to an automobile which his friend Ansley Wilcox had in waiting.

The demonstration which greeted his appearance was in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. Not a cheer was raised but people attested their respect by lifting their hats.

**Policemen at His Side.**

Twenty mounted police clattering along on either side could with difficulty keep the pace which the automobile set in its run to Mr. Wilcox's house. The only person who was with the president on his journey hither was his private secretary. President Roosevelt declined to make any statement.

**His Arrival.**

The president arrived at the Wilcox home at 1:45 o'clock. With hardly any conversation he retired at once to his

room where he bathed and dressed. At 2 o'clock he was ready to leave for the Milburn house where he desired to make his official call of condolence. He was escorted by a detail of the Fourth signal corps and mounted police. So rapidly did his driver proceed that his escort was left a couple of blocks behind the commanding officers.

**Was Shocked.**

"I am so shocked," said he, "by the terrible news broken to me last night (Continued on Eighth page.)"

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**A NATION'S TEARS.**

**How News of the President's Death Was Received in Auburn.**

Auburn joined the whole nation in watching at the bedside of the martyr president last night, and the anxious vigil was maintained until after midnight when the sad tidings came that brave William McKinley was no more. Church bells tolled the melancholy news and St. Peter's chimes rang "Nearer My God to Thee" and other favorite hymns of the president. Many Auburn pillows were moistened by the tears of a loving people who felt a keen sense of personal loss in the taking away, under such horrible circumstances, of their chief executive.

Associated Press dispatches were received over the ADVERTISER'S special wire until the end. They were read to the anxious throng that filled the office and were then posted on the bulletin board outside, which was surrounded by a crowd that reached far out into the street. When the final news came the simple announcement was bulletined "He is dead" and a hush came over the assemblage. The ADVERTISER flag—the same one that had been twice unfurled to November breezes in honor of the election of President McKinley—was displayed with a deep border of black and was the first symbol of mourning seen in the city.

Morning papers and the early bulletins were eagerly scanned and then the work of putting on mourning was sorrowfully undertaken. Many business blocks are heavily draped and nearly everybody thought of some way of giving expression to the general grief. Clergymen were busy preparing for memorial services on the morrow and their announcements appear elsewhere in the column devoted to Sunday services. More profound sorrow has never been stirred by any national calamity.

**Notes.**

The First Presbyterian church is being appropriately draped, this afternoon and all those who have whiteasters and are willing to have them used in decoration are requested to send them to the church, this evening.

Rev. Dr. Brainard was among the anxious watchers at midnight in the ADVERTISER office and arranged for the ringing of the chimes. Urban S. Stevens, the chime-ringer was called from his home in Franklin street to ring the sad knell.

The music which Mr. Flagler will render upon the organ at the First Presbyterian church at the memorial services, tomorrow morning and evening in memory of President McKinley, will be in the morning: Solemn March, Flagler; Largo, Handel; Funeral March, Flagler. In the evening: Funeral March, Beethoven; Meditation, Guilmant; Funeral March, Chopin.

Early in the day Decorator Hompe with a force of men festooned the county buildings with mourning colors.

When St. Peter's chimes began to ring for the departing president at 12 o'clock, last night, a party of young fellows stood at the bar in the Osborne house cafe. During a lull in the conversation the mellow tones of the chimes, softened by distance came stealing into the room. The notes of the Pleyal hymn became more audible when

some one said solemnly: "The president is dead." At the end of the bar stood an Englishman. Turning to the hushed group near him he removed his hat at the same time saying, "Hats off, gentlemen." Every hat was doffed at once and with bowed heads the coterie remained until the bells had ceased their sorrowful music, then with only a brief good night the once jolly crowd dispersed. Prison Clerk Winegar and party returned from the Pan-American last evening. As he left Buffalo last night he said the streets were packed with people and he never saw so many angry men. Fists were shaken in the air and vengeance vowed against the wretch Czolgosz. The opinion was freely uttered that the assassin would never be allowed to live to die a painless death in the chair at Auburn prison.

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**NEARER MY GOD TO THEE.**

**President McKinley's Favorite Hymn  
Rendered at His Obsequies.**

**BEAUTIFUL AND SIMPLE**

**Were the Last Sad Rites at the  
National Capitol.**

**THOUSANDS WEPT AT MARTYR'S BIER.**

"Lost to us but not to our God; lost from earth but entered Heaven; lost from these labors and toils and perils but entered into the Everlasting Peace and ever advancing progress."—Bishop Andrews.

to us: "Stock \$22,000 (shoes \$6,000), ins. \$18,000; sell mainly for rent \$720; the firm is worth fully \$200,000, and asks no favors; all ch store at Way Cross, Ga." Reputed shrewd business men, and have and credit. '94 sales here stated \$42,000.

iel. Began here February, '94, where he has two stores; is also of v York City; business in charge of Joe Schreiber, who states to us:



Washington, Sept. 17.—The day of the state funeral of the late President McKinley opened as sombre as the occasion.

The sky was overcast with dark slow moving gray clouds, occasional spasms of rain fell, giving way for momentary intervals to dull sunshine, and a soft wind barely stirred into relief the signs of mourning on building fronts that told as well as the subdued air of the public that this was a day of sorrow.

Today was the occasion when the nation was to pay its last tribute of respect and admiration at the bier of the dead president.

All the country had sent here its representatives to testify that the dead had his place deep in the National heart.

Other nations had ordered their diplomatic and military representatives to be present as a token that they mourned with America in its loss.

Ex-President Cleveland was present to take part in the ceremonies and like President Roosevelt paid his tribute first in private in the White house and later at the public services in the rotunda of the capitol. The king of Great Britain was present in the person of Gerard Lowther, charge of the British embassy, whom Edward VII had specially commissioned to participate in the services as his personal representative. Captain Louis Bailey of the Royal navy represented the embassy. They will return to Newport tonight and not go to the family funeral at Canton. The other embassies and legations likewise had sent on their representatives. Many of the states had sent on their chiefs, and part of their staffs. All branches of the national government, legislative, executive, judicial and military, were represented.

Senator Frye, president pro-tem of the senate, arrived from Maine this morning. With him was Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court. David B. Henderson, the last speaker of the house of representatives attended as the representative of the popular legislative branch as well as the long-time personal friend and associate of the dead man. Many others were present also, of the legislative and judicial departments. The army and navy had their highest officers within reach of the city in attendance and all officers within the limits of the National capitol took part under orders. The south sent General Longstreet and other former leaders of the confederacy.

About the White house the patrol of soldiers and sailors guarding the entrance and grounds told the sad story. The night there had been a quiet one. A vigil over the dead had been maintained throughout the night. The details of cavalymen, artilleryman and infantrymen, sailors and marines were on guard around the grounds. A sentryman paced back and forth on the portico. Inside the house others did duty. In the east room, sombre with its drawn shades and dim burning lights and its heavy black casket in the center of the room, the guard of honor watched over the dead.

Members of the loyal legion and the G. A. R. performed this sad duty, silently giving way to others every two hours. At the head of the casket stood an artilleryman and a sailor. At the foot were a cavalryman and a marine. All were at parade rest. These watchers were relieved every half hour.

The second stage of the late president's journey toward the waiting grave at

Canton was begun at 9:30 o'clock. As early as an hour before that time the chief officers of the government, civil military and judicial, began to arrive, and many others whose names are familiar the world over, came singly and in groups to pay their tribute his official home to the nation's illustrious dead.

Several members of the diplomatic corps in court costume were among the early comers. Former President Cleveland and former Secretary of War Lamont arrived about 8:30 and were shown at once to seats. The members of the cabinet began to come soon after, and were immediately followed by the members of the senate and United States supreme court headed by Chief Justice Fuller in their robes of office.

President Roosevelt arrived at 8:50 o'clock accompanied by his wife and his sister and went immediately to the Blue parlor where they were joined by the members of the cabinet. The president wore a frock coat with a band of crepe on the left arm.

#### Mrs. McKinley's Fortitude.

Mrs. McKinley arose earlier than usual to prepare for the ordeal. She had rested quite well during the night but her pale face told plainly of her sufferings. She gave no sign of collapse, however, and her physician confidently believes that she will keep up her strength and courage to the end.

Senator Hanna reached the White house only a short time before the procession was to move. His face looked drawn and leaning heavily upon his cane, it was painfully evident that he was suffering.

During the night and morning a portion of the many beautiful floral tributes sent to the White house were placed about the funeral casket.

A design of over six feet in diameter covered with galax leaves and American beauty roses about which was entwined the American flag came from the mayor and the council of Richmond, Va. Other tributes came from Mrs. James A. Garfield, widow of another martyred president; Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Secretaries Hay and Hitchcock, General and Mrs. Niles, Ambassador Porter at Paris; the Argentine, the Guatemalan, the Costa Rica and other legations.

While the men of note were arriving at the White house the funeral escort under command of Major General John R. Brooke was forming immediately in front of the White house. Besides detachments of soldiers, sailors and marines, the escort was made up of a detachment of the National guard, members of the G. A. R., loyal legion and kindred bodies and civic organizations and representatives of all branches of the National government and the governors of states and their staffs.

#### Eyes Wet With Tears.

The public had been astir early and the streets were crowded with people. There was perfect silence throughout the big mansion and at the last sad strain of "Nearer My God to Thee," the throng in the building lifted their bowed heads and raised their wet eyes.

As the hearse moved away the mourners from the White house entered carriages and followed the body on its journey to the capitol where the funeral services were to be held.

#### The Funeral Cortage.

Major General John R. Brooke was at the head of the line, mounted on a splendid charge. Behind him came his

aides, the red coated artillery band, a squadron of cavalry a battery of field artillery with the men sitting straight and stiff as statues, a company of engineers, two battalions of coast artillery and a detachment of the hospital corps. Then came the naval contingent of the first section headed by the Marine band which was followed by a battalion of marines and one of sailors from the North Atlantic squadron. The National guard of the District of Columbia brought up the rear of the section of the parade.

The civic section of the procession marched into line. It was under command of General Henry V. Boynton as chief marshal and comprised detachments from the military order of the loyal legion, the regular army and navy union, the union veteran legion, the Spanish war veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic. As these veterans of the war passed the waiting crowd looked on with appreciation.

Close behind the hearse moved the carriage in which were seated Grover Cleveland, Admiral Evans and John M. Wilson. In a carriage drawn by four fine black horses coming next were President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and Commander W. S. Cowles, the president's brother-in-law. Then followed a line of carriages bearing all the members of the cabinet and a number of ex-members and behind them the diplomatic corps.

Curtains were drawn so it was difficult to distinguish their occupants. All the military organizations carried their arms but with colors draped and furled. The crowds were silent. All was sad, mournful and oppressed. The people stood with heads uncovered and many bowed, apparently in silent prayer, as the hearse passed along. A drizzling rain was falling.

After the carriages in which were the diplomats, followed a long line of others containing the justices of the supreme court, the senate and house committees appointed to attend the funeral, the local judiciary, the assistant secretaries of several executive departments, members of the various government committees. The remainder of the procession was composed of a large representative of local bodies of Knights Templar, over a thousand members of the G. A. R.; the United Confederate Veterans of Washington and of Alexandria; various religious and patriotic societies including the Sons of American Revolution; secret societies and labor organizations. Scattered here and there at intervals were representatives of out-of-town organizations including the Ohio Republican club, the Republican club of New York, the Italian chamber of commerce, the New York Democratic Honest Money league and the Manufacturers club of Charlotte, N. C. The military order of the loyal legion of which the president was an honored member was in line with beautiful attire. The full force of letter carriers of Washington with bands of black crepe on their arms walked to the solemn tread of the dirge. The banners of all organizations were folded and draped with black and all the marching civilians wore mourning badges and white gloves. Fife and drum corps and bands rendered at frequent intervals along the route president's favorite hymn "Nearer My God to Thee."

At the east front of the capitol an impenetrable cordon of people was massed along the walk and areas fronting the plaza.

#### Simple and Brief Services.

The funeral services were simple and brief. They were of the form prescribed in the Methodist church, two hymns, a prayer and address and benediction.

The people were slow in their march. General Randolph in charge of the military arrangements, General Gillispie, chief of engineers and General Fitzhugh Lee followed. The rotunda began to light up with the dashes of gold lace and gilt buttons and flashing sword scabbards, scattered through the soberly dressed crowd of civilians.

Admiral Dewey made his appearance at 10 o'clock accompanied by Generals Davis, Ruggles and Otis.



over the scene then took up his station at the eastern entrance where he was joined by the other member of the guard of honor.

Mrs. Hobart with her son and Mrs. Russel A. Alger, escorted by Colonel H. Ecker also entered during this time of waiting. The clergymen and the choir, the latter from the Metropolitan M. E., which Mr. McKinley attended, filed in and were seated at the head. At 10:40 the cabinet entered and were seated to the south of the platform and then to the strains of "Nearer My God to Thee," by the Marine band outside, the casket was borne into the rotunda. General Gillispie and Col. Bingham led the way and everyone arose. The guard of honor on each side separated and the casket was placed gently upon the catafalque. Next came members of the family of the deceased, Abner McKinley leading and seating near the head. Senator Hanna was with the family. Former President Cleveland sat in the first row. Lastly came President Roosevelt accompanied by Col. Cowles, secretary to the president. He was given a place at the end of the row occupied by the cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt's face was set and he appeared to be restraining his emotions with difficulty.

When the noise occasioned by the seating of the later comers had ceased, a hush fell and the choir softly sang "Lead Kindly Light," Cardinal Newman's divine anthem while everyone arose and stood in reverent attitude.

At the conclusion Rev. Mr. Naylor delivered the invocation while the distinguished company listened with bowed heads.

#### A Beautiful Prayer.

O, Lord, God, our Heavenly Father, a bereaved nation cometh to Thee in its deep sorrow. To whom can we go in such an hour as this but unto Thee? Thou only art able to comfort and support the afflicted!

Death strikes down the tallest and best men and consequent changes are continually occurring among nations and communities. But we have been taught that Thou art, the same yesterday, today and forever; that with Thee there is no variableness nor the least shadow of turning. So, in the midst of our grief we turn to Thee for help.

We thank Thee, O Lord, that years ago Thou didst give to this nation a man whose loss we mourn today.

We thank Thee for the pure and unselfish life he was enabled to live in the midst of so eventful an experience.

We thank Thee for the faithful and distinguished services which he was enabled to render to Thee, to our country and to the world.

We bless Thee for such a citizen, for such a law-maker, for such a governor, for such a president, for such a husband, for such a Christian example and for a friend.

But O, Lord, we deplore our loss today: sincerely implore Thy sanctifying benediction. We pray Thee for that dear one who has been walking by his side through the years, sharing his his triumphs and partaking of his sorrows. Give to her all needed sustenance, and the comfort her stricken heart so greatly craves. And under the shadow of the great calamity may she learn the fatherhood of God and the matchless character of His sustaining grace.

And, O, Lord, we sincerely pray for him upon whom the mantle of presidential authority has so suddenly and unexpectedly fallen. Help him to walk worthy whereunto he has been called. He needs Thy guiding hand and Thine inspiring spirit continually. May he always present to the nation and to the world divinely illumined judgment, a brave heart and an unsullied character.

Hear our prayer, O Lord, for the official family, for the administration, those men who are associated with Thy servant, the president, in the administration of affairs of government; guide them in all their deliberations to the nation's welfare and the glory of God.

And now, O Lord, we humbly pray for Thy blessing and consolation to come to all the people of our land and nation. Forgive our past shortcomings; our sins of omission as well as our sins of commission. Help us to make the Golden Rule the standard of our lives, that we may "do unto others as we would have them do unto us," and

thus become indeed a people whose God is the Lord.

These things we humbly ask in the name of Him who taught us when to pray to say:

"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

As the pastor concluded the voices of the choir swelled forth and the pure soprano of Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes led the hymn "Sometime We'll Understand," the music was remarkably effective and touching as the notes came back in soft echoes from the furthest of the dome. Then Bishop Edward G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church who had come from Ohio to say the last words over the remains, arose. He stood at the head of the casket and spoke in sympathetic voice and with many evidences of deep emotion. The acoustic qualities of the rotunda do not favor such addresses and although the bishop spoke in clear and firm tones, the replying echoes from all sides made it difficult for those a short distance from him to catch his words.

#### The Sermon.

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord, who of His abundant mercy hath begotten again unto a lively hope of the resurrection of Christ from the dead to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, that fadeth not away, and has reserved in Heaven for us who are now by the power of God through faith, ready to be revealed.

"The services for the dead are fitting and almost of necessity services of religion and of immortal hope. In the presence of the shroud and the coffin and the narrow home, questions concerning great achievements, sink into incomparative insignificance and questions concerning character and man's relation to the Lord and Giver of life, even the life eternal, emerge to our view and impress themselves upon us.

"Character abides. We bring nothing into this world; we can carry nothing out. We ourselves depart with all the accumulations of tendency and habit and quality which the years have given to us.

"We ask therefore, even at the grave of the illustrious, not altogether what great achievement they had performed and how they had commended themselves to the memory and affection or respect of the world, but chiefly of what sort they were; what the interior nature of the man was, what were his affinities? We believe with the good, the truth, the noble. What his relation to the Infinite Lord of the universe and to the compassionate Saviour of mankind, what his fitness for that great hereafter to which he had passed. In the years to come, the days and the months that lie immediately before us will give full utterance as to the high statesmanship and great achievements of the illustrious man whom we mourn today.

"We shall not touch them today. The nation already has broken out in its grief and poured its tears and is still pouring them, over the loss of a beloved man. It is well. But we ask this morning of what sort this man is, so that we may perhaps, knowing more of the spiritual life that is past, be able to shape the far with drawing future. I think we must all concede that nature and training and reverently, be it said, the inspiration of the Almighty conspired to conform a man admirable in his moral temper and aims.

"We none of us, can doubt, I think, that even by nature he was eminently gifted. The kindly, calm and quietable temperament, the kindly and generous heart, the love of justice and right, and the tendency toward faith and loyalty to powers and authorities—these things must have been with him from his childhood, from his infancy; but upon them supervened the training for which he was always thankful and of which even this great nation from sea to sea continually has taken note.

"It was a humble home in which he

was born; narrow conditions were around him; but faith in God had lifted the lowly-roof according to the statement of some great writer, up to the very Heavens and permitted its inmates to behold the things eternal, immortal and divine and he came under that training.

"It is a beautiful thing to the end of his life that he bent reverently before that mother whose example and teaching and prayer had so fashioned his mind and his aims. The school came but briefly and then came to him the church with an administration of power. He elevated the truth. He believeth in God and in Jesus Christ through whom God was revealed. He accepted the Divine law of the Scripture; he based his hope on Jesus Christ, the appointed and only Redeemer of men; and the church beginning its operation upon his character at an early hour. Of his life even to its close it continued to mould him. He waited upon his ministrations. He gladly partook with his brethren of the symbols of mysterious passion and redeeming love of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was helpful in all of those beneficences and activities, and from the church at the close of life he received inspiration that lifted him above much of the trouble and weakness incident to our human nature, and blessings be to God, may we say, in the last and final hour, they enabled him confidently, tenderly to say: "It is His will, not ours, that will be done."

"Such influences gave to us William McKinley, a man of incorruptable personal and political integrity. I suppose no one attempted to appreciate him in the way of a brother, and we remember with great feeling at this time for such an example, that when great difficulties and perils encompassed him he determined to deliver all he possessed to his creditors; that there should be challenge of his perfect honesty in the matter. A man of immaculate purity, shall we say? No stain was upon his escutcheon; no syllable of suspicion that I ever heard was whispered against his character. He walked in perfect and noble self-control."

Bishop Andrews spoke of President McKinley's great and generous love for his fellow men; his belief in the right; his kindness, his honor, his love; the power this gave him over his own people and the respect they bred for him in the peoples of the foreign climes.

His closing words were: "Lost to us but not to his God; lost from earth but entered Heaven; lost from these labors and toils and perils but entered into the everlasting peace and ever advancing progress. Blessed be God who gives this hope in this hour of our calamity and enables us to triumph through Him who hath redeemed us."

"If the personal sentimentality and memory in the hearts of a large and ever-growing people who through the ages to come, the generations that are yet to be, will look back upon this life upon its nobility and purity and service to humanity they will thank God for it. The years draw on when his name shall be counted among the illustrious of the earth. William of Orange is not dead. Cromwell is not dead. Washington lives in the hearts of his country. Lincoln with his infinite sorrow lives to teach us and to lead us on, and McKinley shall summon all statesmen and countrymen to higher living, nobler aims, sweeter faith, and immortal blessedness.

The address lasted only a bare quarter of an hour. As the bishop concluded everyone in the vast rotunda arose and led by the choir, hundreds of voices joined in the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee."

It was an affecting moment. In the midst of the singing Admiral Robley Evans, advancing with silent tread, placed a beautiful blue floral cross at the foot of the casket.

The last notes died away softly and with uplifted hands the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. W. H. Chapman, acting pastor of the Metropolitan church. This ended the religious service.

There was a pause for a few minutes while the ushers cleared the aisles and the assemblage began to withdraw. First to retire was President Roosevelt.



The remainder of the company retired in the order in which they entered, the cabinet members following the president and after them supreme court, senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy.

## FIFTY WOMEN INJURED IN THE HUMAN CRUSH.

### Mad Rush to Gain Entrance to the Capitol.

Washington, Sept. 17.—When the doors of the rotunda of the capitol were opened today in order to permit an inspection of the remains of President McKinley the crowd brushed by the police cordon and a terrible congestion on the steps and entrance door followed. At the latter point there was such extreme pressure that a number of women fainted. Many who thus became helpless were lifted up bodily and carried out over the heads of the crowd, while others less fatigued were trampled under foot.

Twelve or thirteen were taken into the capitol. The room immediately under the rotunda where the remains lay in calm and peaceful repose was converted into a temporary hospital, filled with screaming women, lying prone upon improvised couches. One of them had a broken arm and another suffered internal injuries, which caused excruciating pain. The offices of the captain of police were also used to accommodate the patients.

It is estimated that no fewer than fifty women and children were injured to some extent. Most of them were able to go to their homes; a few were taken to the Emergency hospital.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was indicted this afternoon by the grand jury for the crime of murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President William McKinley at the Temple of Music in the Pan-American exposition grounds at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of September 6.

When arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery in the County court at 5:36 o'clock, the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions repeatedly asked of him by District Attorney Penney as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. The District attorney then suggested that, inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned. Judge Emery according assigned Hon. Loran L. Lewis and Hon. Robert C. Titus, former Supreme court justices of this city, whose names had been suggested by the Erie County Bar association.

Czolgosz will probably be arraigned again tomorrow morning to plead to the indictment.

District Attorney Penney presented the evidence of the murder case to the grand jury from 10 o'clock in the morning until a few minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Aside from the surgeons and physicians, no witnesses were sworn other than those who were in the Temple of Music and witnessed the shooting.

The complete list of witnesses in the order in which they appeared to testify is as follows: Dr. Herman Mynter, Dr. H. R. Gaylord, Dr. H. G. Matzinger, Dr. M. D. Mann, Secret Service Detective Gallagher, Attorney James L. Quackenbush, Attorney Louis L. Babcock, Harry Henshaw, Captain Damer and Patrolman Merkel of the exposition guards; Corporal Louis Bertschey and Privates Neff, O'Brien, Fennenbaugh and Brooks failed, and out of business.

of the Seventy-third United States sea coast artillery; E. C. Knapp, Mrs. Vandenberg Davis, John Branch a colored porter; Captain Vally, chief of the exposition detectives; Superintendent Bull and Assistant Superintendent P. V. Cusack of the local police department; Fred Leighter, Charles J. Close, Exposition Guards Westenfelder and James and Detectives Geary and Solomon of this city.

### The Secret indictment.

At 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon, just exactly ten days after the shooting, the grand jury voted unanimously to indict Czolgosz for murder in the first degree. At 4:41 o'clock the secret indictment was presented to Judge Emery in the county court.

Then ensued a wait of an hour, but the rumor that the murderer was to be arraigned spread and in a short time the court room was crowded. Great secrecy was maintained as to the place of confinement of the prisoner, but it is believed that he was locked up in the temporary jail at the Erie County Penitentiary where prisoners have been kept while the jail has been undergoing repairs.

After the indictment was reported the prisoner was driven from the penitentiary, a mile from the City hall, to the jail across the street from the hall. He was then taken under strong guard from the jail through the tunnel under Delaware avenue to the basement of the City hall and up the stairs to the court room on the second floor.

### Czolgosz in Court.

The prisoner was shackled to Detective Solomon and Detective Geary held his other arm, Assistant Superintendent Cusack marching in front and a number of patrolmen behind. When the prisoner was taken before the bench the crowd in the court room surged about him on all sides. They were compelled to resume their seats.

Czolgosz is of medium height, of fairly good build and has light curly

# MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

## Czolgosz, the Assassin, Indicted by Grand Jury.

## HE APPEARED IN COURT

### But Stubbornly Refused to Answer Any Questions.

## COUNSEL ENTERS PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

Buffalo, Sept. 17, 3:30 o'clock, special.—Judge Lewis, for the prisoner, has entered a plea of not guilty, reserving the right to withdraw the plea. Czolgosz again refused to plead. The trial of the case has been set for Monday next.

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hair, but a ten days' growth of beard on his face gave him an unkempt appearance. Apparently he feigned insanity, not stupidity, and his glance roamed about, but his eyes were always downcast. Not once did he look the county prosecutor or the judge in the face.

"Czolgosz, have you got a lawyer? Do you wish a lawyer? You have been indicted for murder in the first degree, do you want a lawyer to defend you? Czolgosz, look at me and answer." District Attorney Penney fired these at the prisoner, his voice rising with each succeeding question, but Czolgosz stubbornly refused to answer. The district attorney suggested that counsel be assigned to defend the prisoner and ascertain what he had better do as to his plea to the indictment before arraignment. Judge Emery then asked the prisoner before the bar if he had counsel, but there was no answer, despite the fact that the police officers told him the judge was speaking and that he must answer.

### Assassin Was Silent.

The court then said: "Czolgosz, you having appeared for arraignment in the court without counsel, the law makes it the duty of the court to assign counsel. The Bar association of our county has considered the matter and suggested the names of certain gentlemen of high character for such assignment. The court has seriously considered the question and after such consideration has concluded to follow the suggestions made by the association. The court therefore, assigns the Hon. Loran L. Lewis and the Hon. Robert C. Titus as your counsel." Judge Emery directed the officers to notify the attorneys and remove the prisoner.

### Leaving Court Room.

Czolgosz was handcuffed to the detective who left the court room with him. The crowds surged after them, but found the exit barred by four strong policemen. Outside the



court room door the prisoner was surrounded by twelve policemen with clubs drawn and under command of Captain Michael Regan, Jailer George N. Mitchell and several deputy sheriffs. He was hurried down stairs and into the basement, whence he was taken through the tunnel to the jail across Delaware avenue. Whether he was left there for the night or taken elsewhere, the police refused to say.

**Trial Next Monday**

District Attorney Penney stated, as he left the court room, that Justice Lewis and Titus would be notified and given an opportunity to talk with the prisoner, and that he hoped to arraign Czolgosz tomorrow morning to take his plea to the indictment. The district attorney will also move the trial of the prisoner for next Monday morning at 10 o'clock in Part III. of the supreme court, that being the opening day of the September term.

**NOT ARRAIGNED THIS MORNING.**

**Crowds Flocked to the Courthouse and Went Away Disappointed.**

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—Crowds flocked to the courthouse this morning long before Judge Emery occupied the bench, expecting that Leon F. Czolgosz would be arraigned to plead to the indictment charging murder in the first degree in shooting President McKinley. They waited in vain, as nothing was done during the morning session of court.

**Refuses to be his Counsel.**

District Attorney Penney this morning issued to the Hon. Loran L. Lewis and the Hon. Robert C. Titus, former supreme court justices, formal notices of their assignments by Judge Emery yesterday as counsel to defend the murderer. The notice was served personally upon ex-Judge Lewis at his office, but at Judge Titus' office it was stated that he was in Milwaukee.

(Continued on Eighth page.)

**MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.**

(Concluded from First page.)

Special dispatches from that city received in Buffalo this morning quoted Judge Titus as saying that he would not act for counsel for Czolgosz unless imperatively ordered to do so by the court.

The district attorney hopes to hear from the attorney during the day so as to be able to arraign the prisoner to plead to the indictment late this afternoon.

**Judge Lewis May Accept.**

Adelbert Mott, president of the Erie county bar association of which former Judges Lewis and Titus are members, called upon Judge Lewis this morning and urged him to accept the assignment as counsel to defend Murderer Czolgosz. Mr. Mott also sent to Judge Titus, who is Milwaukee, a telegram of some length urging him to accept. At noon today, Judge Lewis said:

"I will determine at 2 o'clock this afternoon whether or not to accept the assignment. I will have a meeting with the prisoner in the jail at that hour and will then determine my course in the matter. The decision of the judge will not necessarily govern me in reaching a determination."

District Attorney Penney notified Judge Lewis that the prisoner will be arraigned at 3 o'clock this afternoon to the indictment. It said that Judge Lewis will appear at that time anyway so that the plea of "not guilty" may be entered legally and it is confidentially believed that he will accept the assignment of counsel.

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**WILL DEFEND THE ASSASSIN**

**Distinguished Counsel Named by Judge Emery Will Act.**

**INSANITY WILL NOT BE THE LINE OF DEFENSE**

**So One of the Attorneys Declared—The Miserable Wretch Will be Ready for Trial Next Monday—Sheriff Allows Him No Privileges in Murderers Row at the Buffalo Jail.**

Buffalo, Sept. 18.—Hon. Loran A. Lewis and Hon. Robert C. Titus have accepted the assignment of Judge Emery in the county court to act as counsel in defending Leon F. Czolgosz upon his trial for murder in the first degree in killing President McKinley. Judge Titus will return from Milwaukee on Friday and will then consult with Judge Lewis and determine the line of defense to be pursued.

They will be ready for the trial when District Attorney Penny moves it in the supreme court next Monday morning.

Judge Lewis was seen at his office this morning by a representative of the Associated Press and asked if he would accept the assignment. He replied:

"Unless the prisoner should desire to employ counsel of his own, Judge Titus and I will act as his counsel upon his trial for murder. I received a telegram from Judge Titus this morning in which he consented to act with me. He will return home on Friday and we will then determine upon the course of defense to be pursued."

"Will you be ready for trial on Monday morning?" was asked.

"We will. I see no reason now why we should not, be ready. I have given no thought to the subject of insanity as a defense for the prisoner."

Both of the attorneys have been prominent in public life in New York state. Judge Lewis served two terms in the state senate and fourteen years on the supreme court bench, four of which were as a member of the old general term of that court. Judge Titus was district attorney of Erie county for three years, was a state senator for two terms and was elected as a judge of the superior court of Buffalo, the last four years of his term being served as a supreme court justice after the abolishment of the superior court by the constitutional convention in 1894.

**Czolgosz Has No Privileges.**

Czolgosz is now confined in the Erie county jail and the sheriff admits that he is in his custody. He is kept in close confinement in the tier of iron cells set apart for murderers and under guard day and night. He is not allowed to read or smoke and the guards are not allowed to converse with him. No one aside from his attorneys is allowed to see him. Crowds visit the jail daily to look at the granite building in which he is confined.

SEP 17 1901

**AUBURN WILL JOIN MOURNERS**

**Business to Suspend on Day of President's Obsequies.**

**Banks and Public Offices Will Close—Schools Suspend Afternoon Session—Churches Will be Open for Memorial Exercises—Action of Common Council.**

For the first time during the life of the present council, the aldermen met on time last night and did business expeditiously. Just a few moments after 8 o'clock, Mayor Burgess rapped the committee to order and then Mr. Smith of the First ward moved that the council open under the sixth order of business. There wasn't any objection and Clerk Herrling read the following resolution which was unanimously adopted: By Alderman Smith:

The common council of the City of Auburn, in recognition of the terrible calamity that has befallen the American republic, and the deep and heartfelt sorrow that prevails among our citizens irrespective of creed, nationality and political affiliation caused by the assassination and subsequent death of Hon. William McKinley, president of the United States; as an expression of the profound grief at the loss which we in common with the people of this nation sustain by his death; in conformity with the proclamation of his successor, President Roosevelt and as an evidence of our respect for the illustrious dead, and our sympathy for his stricken widow, do hereby

Resolve: That all municipal offices be closed on Thursday, September 19, 1901, the day on which his body is to be consigned to the grave. That the business men and residents of the city be and are hereby requested to drape their respective places of business and residences with symbols of mourning; that flags be half masted until after his burial, and that at the time fixed for such burial they close their business places.

That church authorities within the city, be and are hereby requested to cause the bells in their respective churches to be tolled during the time fixed for depositing the body in the grave.

The city clerk is directed to cause this resolution to be once published in the daily papers of the city, and a copy furnished municipal departments and officers.

And be it further resolved: That this council do now adjourn to Monday September 23, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

**At Central Presbyterian.**

The Central Presbyterian church hold its memorial service in honor of the president on Thursday at the hour of the Canton funeral and will follow the general lines of that service so far as may be. The scripture burial service of the church and prayer will be read by the pastor, Rev. F. W. Palmer. A brief eulogy will be pronounced by Rev. A. S. Hoyt, D. D. and prayer will be offered by Rev. W. J. Beecher, D. D. The organ selections by W. H. Adams, will be Handel's Largo at the opening and Batiste's Marche Funebre at the closing.

The quartet choir will sing "Crossing the Bar" by I. V. Flagler, and "We would see Jesus, Other Lights are Failing," by Mendelssohn. The favorite hymns of the president will be sung by the congregation, "Lead Kindly Light" and "Nearer My God, To Thee." A cordial invitation is extended to representatives of civic bodies and all societies, that have not already made other arrangements. Seats will be especially



reserved on notification to the chief usher, George W. Ivarts before Thursday at 12 m.

### Union Service in East End.

It has been thought wise by those who have advised, that for the purpose of conforming to the requests of the president and the governor, that one union service be held in the eastern part of the city, at the Second Baptist church. All the pastors of the churches in that vicinity will be present and take part briefly; the service, however, while being devotional and religious in character will be informal and free. Appropriate music and other features will be provided, but all citizens who feel disposed to pay tribute to the religious worth of the lamented president, and who would voice a patriotic desire for God's continued presence and blessing in our hour of sorrow and need, are invited. It is the service of a bereaved people. The service will probably be on Thursday afternoon, the hour to be announced hereafter. The meeting will not take the place of the usual prayer meetings of the churches which in each case will be held in the evening.

### St. Peter's Church.

The services in St. Peter's church in accordance with the proclamation of President Roosevelt to mark the hour of the interment of President McKinley will be of a most impressive character. The service will be given at 3 o'clock, and will be participated in by several of the organizations of the city—masonic, military and benevolent. The First Baptist church has accepted an invitation

from St. Peter's, and will join in this solemn expression of sorrow. Rev. Dr. Jamee S. Riggs, D. D., will deliver the address.

### First Baptist.

Rev. G. H. Hubbard, D. D., and his congregation of the First Baptist church have been invited by Dr. Brainard to attend the memorial prayer service at St. Peter's next Thursday afternoon, and consequently no service will be held in the First Baptist.

### In the Schools.

The board of education held a meeting last night and arranged for fitting memorial services in the public schools on Thursday. There will be only one session in the schools on that day. The students at the High school and Central Grammar school will gather in the assembly-room of the High school at 9 o'clock, when a fitting program will be carried out. At its close the students will be dismissed for the day. At the other schools the exercises will take place at 11 o'clock.

### National Guard.

Captain Barber of the Second Separate Co. is in receipt of General Orders No. 8 from the adjutant general's office. The proclamation of the governor is enclosed, designating the day of the president's funeral, Thursday next as a day of humiliation and prayer. The orders direct that the National flag be displayed at half-staff at all headquarters, armories and state arsenals between the rising and setting of the sun and until the remains of the late chief magistrate of the country have been consigned to their final resting place.

The officers of the National guard will wear the prescribed badge of mourning and the colors of the regiments, battalions and the squadron will be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired by each of the light batteries, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun a single gun, and at sunset the salute of the union of forty-five guns. On the evening of Wednesday, the 18th inst., the organizations of the National guard will be paraded in their armories and this order published to them.

In pursuance of this order the Second Separate Co. will parade at the armory Wednesday night September 18 at 8 o'clock for the purpose of observing the final obsequies of the president.

### Masons at St. Peter's.

The masonic fraternity of the city has been invited by Rev. John Brainard, D. D., rector and Rev. L. J. Christler, curate of St. Peter's Episcopal church, to attend the memorial service in that church Thursday afternoon. The invitation has been accepted by St. Paul's lodge and Auburn lodge F. & A. M.

### Banks Will Close.

In accordance with the proclamations of the president of the United States and the governor of New York and the action taken by the clearing house committee of New York, respectively, all the banks of this city will be closed on Thursday next, September 19, in respect to the memory of the late lamented president, William McKinley.

All commercial paper falling due on Thursday, Sept. 19, will be due and payable on the next succeeding business day, Friday, Sept. 20.

### Stores and Factories.

Efforts are being made by a number of the business men of the city to have stores and factories throughout the city closed all day Thursday as a mark of respect to the late President McKinley. It is to be hoped that the effort will be successful.

### Business Men.

The directors of the Business Men's association will hold a meeting tonight to take action on the death of President McKinley and to make arrangements for closing business places, public decorations and other marks of respect.

### P. O. to Close.

The postoffice will be closed at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning and remain closed for the remainder of the day. There will be only one delivery by the city carriers and none by the rural carriers.

### Impressive.

Among the many handsome mourning decorations in the city the design executed by Lyman Rust in the window of Barker, Griswold & Co. has attracted the most admirers. The designer has worked out a very clever idea.

### A Postponement.

The Thelma Rebekah lodge were to have held a social in Odd Fellows hall tomorrow evening, but out of respect to the dead president it has been postponed indefinitely.

### GLAD MCKINLEY WAS SHOT.

### Unfeeling Employee Discharged for Making This Statement.

There is a vacancy in the force at the Columbla Cordage Co.'s factory. An employe named Joseph Brown has been discharged for declaring that he "was glad President McKinley had been shot and that he ought to have been shot long ago."

Brown is of French extraction and had been considered somewhat peculiar. He took a deep interest in the Boer war and had believed that President McKinley should send an army to assist the Afrikanders. Friday night, a week ago when told that the president had been shot he is alleged to have slapped his hands together, jumping up and down with the remark: "I'm glad of it; he ought to have been shot long ago."

Feeling against Brown grew very heated in the shop and had he not left town last week his fellow-workers might have treated him roughly.

Superintendent Bodell today was inclined to take a very charitable view of Brown's conduct, believing that he did not mean what he said. His discharge was in a large measure for Brown's own protection from the wrath of the other employes of the factory.

SEP 18 1901

### DAY OF MOURNING.

### Additional Programs of Auburn's Observance of President's Obsequies.

Together with every city in the land, Auburn will pay homage tomorrow to the memory of the martyred President McKinley. Additional decorations will be put in place and during the afternoon at least, all business will be suspended. Many of the factories and business places will close during the entire day as a mark of respect to the departed chief. It will be a day of mourning and of prayer. All the churches will in all probability be open all day for those who wish to enter the sanctuary. The public services in the various churches will be at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour when the services are to be held in Canton. Elaborate programs have been prepared for these services and the most able speakers in the city will make addresses eulogistic of the late president.

The Auburn Woolen mill will be closed all day. Brixius & Chapman will also close their store all day.

The most prominent cafes in the city will be closed from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The union memorial services for the residents of the east end of the city will be held in the Second Baptist church at 3 o'clock.

All the local coal dealers will close their offices all day tomorrow as a mark of respect to the late President McKinley. Barber shops will close at 1 p. m.

### First Presbyterian.

The First Presbyterian church is making every effort to have the services tomorrow afternoon worthy of the sad occasion. The church has been appropriately draped. At the south of the pulpit there will be a handsome floral cross, and at the base a floral pillow with "Nearer My God to Thee" upon it. All those having flowers that they would like to be used in the floral tributes are invited to send them to the church tonight or early tomorrow morning.

The music for the occasion will be under the direction of I. V. Flagler, and will be led by the organ, the orchestra of the First Presbyterian church and a large chorus choir. Mr. Flagler, beginning at a quarter of three while the congregation is assembling, will render an organ tribute of his own composing. The order of service beginning promptly at three o'clock will be as follows:



Prelude, Beethoven's Funeral March.  
I. V. Flagler.  
Singing, By chorus and entire congregation  
O God our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come.  
Our help, O God, to Thee.  
Scripture reading.  
Singing, Nearer, My God, to Thee.  
Prayer.  
Response, Lead kindly light, amid the encircling  
flame.  
Scripture reading.  
Singing, Now arm a foundation, ye saints of  
the Lord.  
Address, subject: "A world's force for right-  
eousness, and the world's sorrow."  
By the pastor, Rev. W. H. Hubbard, D. D.  
Prayer.  
Singing, God bless our native land,  
Firm may she ever stand  
Through storm and night.  
Benediction.  
Prelude, Funeral March,  
I. V. Flagler.

At 3:30 o'clock the entire congrega-  
tion will spend a few moments in silent  
prayer, it being the exact hour, ea-  
rly time fixed for the departure of the fun-  
eral procession from President McKin-  
ley's home in Canton. The members of  
the congregation who find it impossible  
to be present at the service are earnestly  
invited to recognize these few moments  
in prayer with the congregation as-  
sembled. The bell of the First church  
will strike twice to indicate the time.

**St. Peter's Church.**

In observance of the funeral of the  
late President McKinley on Thursday,  
Sept. 18 at 3 o'clock the services will  
proceed as follows:

- Voluntary on organ.
- Processional Hymn.....No. 176  
"For all the saviors who from their labors rest."
- Funeral march.....Beethoven
- Opening sentences of Burial Office.
- Anthem.
- Lesson.....Burial Office
- Hymn, "Nearer My God, To Thee,".....No. 344
- Address.
- Hymn, "Lead Kindly Light,".....No. 423
- Committal service.....Burial office
- Hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," No. 418
- Prayers.
- Benediction.
- Funeral march.

The following military and civic or-  
ganizations of the city will enter the  
church in their order: The Second Sepa-  
rate company, Crocker Post, 45, G. A.  
R., Seward Post, 37, G. A. R., Salem  
Town commandery, 16, K. T., St. Paul's  
Lodge, 124, F. & A. M., Auburn lodge,  
431, F. & A. M., Sons of St. George,  
211, General Gordon lodge, Auburn  
lodge, 474, B. P. O. Elks.

**Division Street.**

Memorial services will be held in the  
Division street church tomorrow at 2:30  
p. m. The Wall street church is in-  
vited to unite. The pastor will be as-  
sisted in the exercises by Rev. A. B.  
Chamberlain and Rev. C. E. Jewell.

**Another Union Service.**

It has been decided to hold a service  
in memory of our departed president,  
between the three churches in the cen-  
tral part of the city, the Second Presby-  
terian, the First Methodist, and the First  
Universalist. The meeting will be held  
in the Second Presbyterian church on  
Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, this  
being the exact time of the funeral at

Canton. The quartette choir of the  
church will render three selections,  
"Nearer My God to Thee" by Guilman;  
"Rock of Ages" specially arranged and  
"Sometime We'll Understand," a solo  
by Mr. Baker. The three pastors will  
preside and they will be assisted by  
several prominent laymen.

**Second Baptist.**

At the Second Baptist church the  
following order of service will be ob-  
served, the program being partly formal  
and partly informal and voluntary.

- Organ Voluntary.
- Hymn, congregation.
- Scripture Reading, "O God our help in Ages Past"
- Quartette, "Gone to the grave is our loved one"  
(Words adapted to the occasion.)
- Prayer.
- Scripture Reading.
- Hymn, congregation, "Jesus, Saviour Pilot Me."
- Reading of the President's Proclamation.
- Brief voluntary and informal expressions of  
tribute, prayer and remark, interspersed  
with appropriate hymns by congregation  
including:  
"Lead, Kindly Light,"  
"Nearer, My God, to Thee,"  
"Thy Will be Done,"  
"Sleep on Beloved, Sleep,"  
"Sometime we'll Understand."

Scripture Reading,  
Hymn, congregation,  
Benediction. "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

**St. John's.**

There will be no services at St. John's  
church tomorrow. The rector, Rev. S.  
Macpherson is in Yonkers, detained by  
the serious illness of his sister. It is  
expected that there will be an early  
celebration Saturday, 7:30 a. m., and  
the usual services Sunday next.

**Westminster Church.**

There will be a memorial service at  
Westminster church at three o'clock.

**Lodge of Sorrow.**

Arrangements are nearly completed  
for the lodge of sorrow to be held by St.  
Paul's lodge, No. 124, F. and A. M.,  
tomorrow evening. The music to be  
rendered has been selected by Harry A.  
Tidd, the organist and will include the  
following:

- March Funeral.....Chopin
- "Brother, Thou Art Gone to Rest".....Anon
- Quartet, H. A. Tidd, George P. Healy, Jesse  
Miss Carl, Mrs. Tidd, Skinner.
- Sleep, Thy Last Sleep.....Flagler
- Quartet.
- "Lead, Kindly Light".....Dykes
- "Crossing the Bar".....Mrs. Tidd
- "Nearer, My God, to Thee,".....Buck
- Quartet and lodge, George P. Healy.

**At the High School.**

There will be no recitations at the  
High school tomorrow, but the students  
will assemble at the usual hour and will  
be joined by the Grammar school stu-  
dents in a service at which song, prayer  
and speaking will all commemorate the  
virtues of our dead president. The  
complete program has not as yet been  
completed but Prof. Bartlett has been  
fortunate enough to secure as a speaker  
Rev. Dr. Riggs of the seminary. He  
will deliver the principal address  
The High school chorus will sing the  
following selections: "Lead Kindly  
Light," by John Bacchus Dykes, "Love-  
ly Appear" from Gounod's "Redemp-  
tion," and "Eye Hath Not Seen," from  
"Holy City." Gaul. All students,  
former students and friends of the  
school are invited to be present.

**Speakers for the Schools.**

Tomorrow's speakers at the public  
schools are: High school, Rev. J. S.  
Riggs, D. D., and John E. Myer; Fulton  
street school, Mrs. E. O. Wheeler and  
Rev. Dr. Willis J. Beecher; James street  
school, the Rev. Dr. Giles H. Hubbard,  
the Rev. Dr. John Brainard, W. R. Hop-  
kins; South street school, the Rev. L. J.  
Christler, and Hon. John D. Tell-  
er; Madison avenue school, Rev.  
F. W. Palmer, and Thomas H. O'Neill;  
Genesee street school, Rev. Charles E.  
Jewell and George W. Benham; Brad-  
ford street school, the Rev. E. H.  
Adriance and the Rev. A. Naylor;  
Orphan asylum, Enoch Bell and H. H.  
Riggs; Franklin street, Rev. D. H.  
Patterson and William S. Elder; Sey-  
mour street school, the Rev. Prof. E.  
W. Miller and Justice A. P. Inch;  
North street, the Rev. Dr. Darling. E.  
C. Aiken; Division street, Rev. William  
H. Hubbard and Surrogate George B.  
Turner; Evans street school, the Rev.  
Samuel Mac Pherson and President  
George B. Stewart.

MAY, 1895.

was employed several years. States  
no borrowed money; rent \$350;  
interest in building in occupancy,  
A young man of correct habits; oc-  
er; is sometimes slow pay, but is in

y in '85, and bought the shoe stock  
States to us: "Stock \$10,000 (shoes  
) ; have no borrowed money; rent  
in poor location for this line; mdse.  
credit.

fer, since '75 alone. States to us:  
lse. indebtedness \$800, no other in-  
s. \$1,800, clear." Reputed of cor-  
but in good home credit. '94 sales

'94, came from Bridgeport, Conn.;  
es all information; stock estimated  
ent is made would advise cash trans-

nith. States to us: "Stock \$12,000,  
due, discount all bills; no borrowed  
\$300." By repute of fair ability, of

ceeded the "Enterprise Shoe Co."  
rom '75; John M. admitted in '87.  
gs \$600; mdse. indebtedness \$500,  
worth \$1,800, clear, other real estate  
ve; are well regarded, and in good

ac B. Stead in '89; Stead (brother  
e '84. State to us: "Stock \$11,000,  
crowed money; rent \$420; Stead is  
e-half interest." Of good repute for  
000.

ead, recently dissolved, absent when  
ght of one home jobber, and clerk in  
this locality.

me years previous have been shoe-  
; mdse. indebtedness \$700, discount  
parties; senior owns residence worth  
." Reputed of good character, both  
dit. '94 sales stated \$6,200.

**O., Penn.**

May, '95.

, who failed; paid \$1,500 for the  
to us: "Stock \$2,000, ins. \$2,000;  
nce valued \$1,800, mortgaged \$700;  
ncipally with railroad men; in fair

ormerly a railroad man in Georgia.  
\$500; mdse. indebtedness \$1,000,  
ued \$17,800, mortgaged \$4,000, and  
00 in real estate improvements; em-  
l character, habits and ability; small

who began in this line with another  
stock about \$8,500, no insurance;  
count all bills; rent \$250; Peter  
and receives \$1,080 a year salary;

in dispatcher for the Penn. R. R. here,



# REMAINS ARRIVE AT CANTON.

## Mrs. McKinley Wept Piteously on Leaving the Funeral Train.

### OLD HOME DEEP IN MOURNING

#### Procession Passed Under Arches Draped in Black.

#### MARTYR'S BODY TAKEN TO THE COURT HOUSE

#### Where it is to Lie in State Until the Final Services Tomorrow—Admiral Dewey and General Miles Headed the Guard of Honor in the Sad Procession From the Station.

Canton, Sept. 18.—The funeral train proper, bearing the remains of President McKinley, arrived at 12 o'clock. It was met by Judge Day at the head of the reception committee, assembled about the station where the entire militia of the state was.

#### Mrs. McKinley Weeps.

Mrs. McKinley, weeping piteously, was helped from the train by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley and conducted to a carriage which was in waiting and was driven rapidly to her home. The other relatives followed her.

The remains were then lifted from the car and escorted to the hearse. President Roosevelt and his cabinet went to the waiting carriages. Surrounding solemnly were the National guard. The president and cabinet then entered carriages.

They were followed by the guard of honor headed by Admiral Dewey and General Miles in full uniform and the sad procession then moved up Tenth street in the direction of the court house where the body was to lie in state. Soldiers kept back the immense crowds which thronged the streets. The procession passed all the way beneath big arches draped with black.

The casket was borne to the court house amid vast throngs of people. There it was deposited within the central chamber. President Roosevelt and cabinet were first to pass by the bier, followed by the highest officers of the army and navy, Senator Hanna and many others in public life. The public was admitted and thousands viewed the remains. Mrs. McKinley and relatives did not go to the court house. She stood the trip fairly well and soon after arriving went to sleep in the old homestead.

## FROM WASHINGTON TO CANTON

### Most Impressive Scenes Witnessed Along the Route.

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.—(On board funeral train.) The train ran more slowly after leaving Harrisburg shortly after midnight and day dawned as it arrived at Altoona, at the foot of the eastern slope of the Alleghanias, and through the semi-darkness the forms of many people could be seen strung along the track. Outside the depot a throng of 3,000 or 4,000 people surged up to the train. Many must have been there all night and others had waited as the train had been originally scheduled to reach that point at 3:20 a. m. Extra engines were coupled on here and the train was pulled laboriously up the mountains. The morning was raw, foggy and cheerless. Mountaineers with axes on their shoulders came down from the steep slopes to pay their homage with uncovered heads.

#### Mourntful Scenes in Johnstown.

Passing the summit at Creston the descent began. Half the population of Johnstown, through which the train was now to pass on its way to the martyred president's home, was at the track and a company of local militia stood drawn up at attention. Men, women and children were there. Miners with lamps in their caps had rushed forth and the steel mills along the Connemaugh river had been emptied. Four women with uplifted hands were noticed on their knees, and handkerchiefs were at the eyes of others. From the smoke-covered city came the sound of church bells clanging out the universal sorrow. The train slowed down so that they might better see the elevated, flag-covered casket with its burden of flowers and the two armed sentries on guard at the head and foot and outside on the platform a soldier with his bayoneted gun and a sailor with drawn cutlass, both at "salute" and all four so rigid they might have been carved out of stone.

#### Passing Other Towns.

A little further on the train passed a string of coke ovens, the tenders at the mouths of the glowing furnaces with their hats in their hands.

At Jeannette were a thousand or more glass workers with their families.

At Pitcarin, the end of the division, train crews and engineers changed and the railroad men were out in force.

At Wilmergeden the employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake company were at the track and at East Pittsburg, where is located one of the largest electrical plants in the world, were several thousand people. The train had now entered the suburbs of Pittsburg and the industrial workers were strung along the track in solid lines.

semer the huge stacks of the Carnegie steel plant were pouring forth dense volumes of smoke and flame and under this black canopy the toilers gathered in dense throngs standing mute with uncovered heads. Just beyond, the great mills of Braddock gave forth another multitude of grimy workmen, and to the left, across the river, Homestead, the wharves were lined with men and women.

#### Wonderfully Impressive Sight.

Entering Pittsburg a wonderfully impressive sight was presented. Along both sides of the track for miles were solid walls of humanity. In some places people stood 20 feet deep while the embankments were black with them. On the top of every freight car was a human hedge. The over-hanging bridges bent beneath their human burdens. The roofs of houses were lined. All stood with uncovered heads while the bells of all the churches were tolling.

At 9 o'clock the first section of the funeral train carrying President Roosevelt, the cabinet and other government official passed through the station at 20 miles an hour. No one aboard was visible. The second section, or funeral train proper, did not reach the station until 9:35 o'clock.

When it came into view many of the watchers placed coins on the rails to have the train pass over them, and there were hundreds of these souvenirs. As the train passed the 13th and 14th National Guard stood with uncovered head. The crowd that viewed the train from its entrance into Pittsburg until it crossed the city line was not less than 250,000.

The second section with the car catafalque attached stopped in Pittsburg a moment to permit Governor Nash of Ohio with his staff, and commander of the 35th National Guard to board the train. The wharves along each shore could not be seen because of the crowds struggling for foothold upon them. The iron girders of the bridge were hung with men and boys. The public park was alive with people. Every window was filled with faces. The houses were swathed in black. Every breast wore some token of mourning and every face was solemn.

#### Czolgosz Hanged in Effigy.

Hanging from a tall crane in one of the factory enclosures was an effigy of the assassin, clothed in black and wearing on his breast a dark lettered-card of angry imprecation. In the body were a dozen knives.

The funeral train sped through the little town of Towelkee, the home of Senator Quay nestling across the river. Here the populace came to the station en masse. From this point to Beaver Falls the train rushed through thriving little manufacturing towns, Rochester, New Brighton and Kenwood. At Rochester a big American flag streamed from a telegraph pole, its edges trimmed with crepe and church bells were tolling mournfully. Beaver Falls was reached at 9:15, central time.

## ARRIVAL OF FIRST SECTION.

### At 11:20 O'clock the Train Pulled Into Canton.

Canton, O., Sept. 18.—The first section of the funeral train reached Canton at 11:20. The climax of the great demonstration of sorrow that had been observed all the way from Pittsburg began at Alliance, 18 miles from Canton. There the half masted flags



were bordered heavily with black and it seemed as if every man, woman and child was at the station. A big white streamer ten feet wide was across the main street, lettered heavily in black:

"We mourn our nation's dead."  
The church bells were tolling dolorously.

Then came the last hour's run into Canton. At Maximo, the country stores were heavily draped and the towns people packed the little station. Now the train was at Lewisville, only six miles from Canton and soon the shops of the dead president's native town were seen in the distance. The entry into Canton was made bright by sunshine.

### PREPARING FOR THE FUNERAL.

#### Thousands of Persons are Flocking to Canton.

Canton, O., Sept. 18.—A large number of persons arrived this morning to attend President McKinley's funeral and from now until night it is expected that every hour will witness the arrival of at least one special train. On Thursday they will come in four-fold numbers compared to the conditions of today. The streets were filled with marching bodies of Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias, while numbers of old veterans bearing the badge which marked them as members of Major McKinley's old regiment—The Twenty-Third Ohio—elbowed their way through the crowds that packed the sidewalk.

Fully two hours before the arrival of the train the people gathered in large forces. Time and again through the sheer weight of numbers, the throng pressed forward beyond the limit set for them by the police, only to be pushed back again. It was not until the militia and Troop A. of Cleveland came upon the scene that the crowd was held and even then it was restrained entirely by the fact that it was physically impossible for a large detachment of cavalry and a larger crowd of civilians to crowd into one place. The crowd was compelled to spread backward and line itself along the route marked out for the march from the depot to the court house.

A number of the executive committee had been sent on east of Canton to board the funeral train and to advise each member of the party the place of the residence selected for him in Canton and also his carriage number. This plan was adopted in order to save confusion and delay.

At 9:30 o'clock word was received through an Associated Press dispatch from the train that it was thirty minutes later in leaving than expected. The members of the executive and reception committees, the escort and funeral car were at the depot in readiness at the time originally set. When the streets had been cleared of pedestrians and the depot platform left free for the members of the committees and the pall bearers, the crowd settled itself to wait.

The honorary pall bearers, John C. Dueber, George B. Frease, R. A. Cassigy, William R. Day, Joseph Biechele, Henry W. Harter, William A. Lynch and Thomas F. McCaatp. all clad in long frock coats of black, wearing silk hats, and on their left arms long streamers of crepe, occupied the centre of the platform, while back of them stood the committee men and a number of the more intimate friends of President McKinley. Standing back of the

depot platform, behind four beautiful horses, stood the hearse, a richly-carved funeral car with no trappings or special adornment. The horses had been especially selected for their beauty, several nearby cities having offered teams from which to select. Citizens of Canton had worked all night long draping their city with black and much progress had been made. Arches had been erected at the court house and in various other places where the funeral cortege was to pass today and tomorrow.

### ALL ENGLAND IN MOURNING.

#### Out of Respect to the Memory of President McKinley.

#### Store Keepers are Urging the Closing of Their Shops for Three Hours Tomorrow During the Last Sad Rites—Genuine Sorrow Expressed on all Sides.

London, Sept. 18.—The English expressions of sympathy are growing, and the demonstration here of condolence with the United States on the death of President McKinley is the wonder and talk of all the American visitors. The number of half-masted flags is increasing and a majority of the people are in mourning. Omnibus and cab drivers have crepe on their whips.

In addition to the services at St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster abbey the National council of Free churches has arranged for a united memorial service at noon on Thursday.

A number of store keepers are urging the closing of stores throughout the country for three hours, "to show the great nation across the sea how sincerely we mourn with them the death of President McKinley, and they mourn with us the death of our beloved queen."

### DAY OF SORROW.

#### Auburn Joins With Nation in Solemnizing the President's Funeral.

Not since the assassination of Lincoln has Auburn manifested more profound sorrow than upon this sad day—the day that marks the interment of another martyr of the republic, William McKinley. Flags droop at half-mast and symbols of mourning lend a sombre aspect to business thoroughfares and even to the residence portion of the city. Schools and public buildings are draped in black and church interiors also bear testimony to the national sorrow. As the ADVERTISER goes to press at an hour earlier than usual, solemn memorial services are in progress in the city sanctuaries, and business is quite generally suspended.

The First Baptist church unites with St. Peter's where the Rev. Dr. James S. Riggs will be the principal speaker. The Wheeler rifles, the two posts of G. A. R., the Masonic fraternity, the Sons of St. George and the Elks also joined in these services.

A floral pillow at the foot of a cross upon which were the words, "Nearer my God to Thee" was one of the touching features of the decorations at the First Presbyterian church. The organ music by Flagler, the congregational singing, the address by Dr. Hubbard and the silent prayer at the precise hour of the funeral were features of the program.

Rev. F. W. Palmer, the pastor was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Beecher and the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hoyt in the services at the Central Presbyterian church, Dr. Hoyt delivering the eulogy. The favor-

ite hymns of the president were selected for the occasion.

Union services in the east end were held at the Second Baptist church while the three churches clustering about Exchange and South streets also united in one service. Rev. Mr. Naylor was assisted by several brother-pastors, and Rev. J. W. Brainard in whose church the other union service was held was aided by the uniting pastors, Revs. C. M. Eddy and O. M. Hilton. The proclamations by President Roosevelt and Governor Odell were read by two laymen, Charles P. Mosher and Benjamin B. Snow.

Further memorial exercises will be held on Sunday evening at the Central Presbyterian church, when eulogies on the dead president will be pronounced by Hons. T. M. Pomeroy and S. E. Payne.

### AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

#### Interesting Exercises This Morning With Three Appropriate Addresses.

Appropriate words by Rev. Dr. James S. Riggs, School Commissioner John E. Myer and Superintendent Marsh, and song selections touching upon the occasion, made up the exercises at the High school this morning in memory of William McKinley. Similar exercises were held in all the public schools, with the exception of the Grammar school, which joined in the High school exercises. A list of the speakers at the different ward schools was published in yesterday's issue of the ADVERTISER and does not need repeating. Suffice it to say, that scarcely without an exception. Auburn's clergymen and public men accepted President Richardson's invitation to speak before the students of the city and their friends.

The services at the High school were the first of this nature held there for years, and the effect upon the students was one of sorrowful silence. The platform was tastefully, but modestly draped with the national emblem and a few white asters and daisies. The stars and stripes in the shape of a large flag reaching nearly to the ceiling, and between the windows, given by the classes of '98 and '99, was hung in the rear of the rostrum, trimmed with a band of black. Seats on the platform were occupied by President Richardson of the board of education, the Rev. J. S. Riggs, D. D., of the Theological seminary, Commissioner Myer, Warrington Somers of the High school faculty to the right of the flag, and Commissioner E. B. Mosher, the Rev. A. S. Hoyt D. D., of the seminary, Superintendent Marsh and Principal Bartlett to the left. As the students filed in from the study rooms to take their allotted seats, Chaminade's Minuet was played on the piano by William Purdy, '02.

The exercises were opened by singing the well known Portuguese hymn, "The Lord is My Shepherd," by the combined High school and Grammar School chorus. Prof. Warrington Somers read a portion of Cor. 1, 15th chapter, after which John Bacchus Dykes's "Lead Lindly Light," was sung by the chorus. Then Mr. Bartlett introduced the first speaker, Commissioner John E. Myer, a former principal of the High school, who spoke for a short twenty minutes, dwelling briefly on the life and character of the late president. The chorus then sang "Lovely Appear" from Gounod's "Redemption." As the second speaker Mr. Bartlett introduced the Rev. Dr. J. S. Riggs of the seminary, whose scholarly words, so feelingly and



honestly spoken, found a responsive chord in the heart of every student present. "Eye Hath Not Seen," from "Holy City," by Gaul was next sung by the chorus, and after the third speaker, Superintendent Marsh, had finished all present rose and sang the National hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Appropriate exercises were held in the Holy Family school at 10 o'clock this morning. The children were all assembled in the large room on the upper floor which was tastefully decorated with emblems of mourning for the occasion. Rev. Father Hickey's eulogy on the dead president was listened to with rapt attention. Rev. Father Flynn also made remarks after which school closed for the day.

### PARADED FOR THE PRESIDENT. Military Ceremonial in Memory of Dead Commander-in Chief.

Every seat reserved for spectators in the drill room of the armory, was occupied last night, at the parade of the Second Separate company. The beautiful ceremony was given as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley and the company never appeared more advantageously.

The parade was made in battalion formation with Captain C. James Barber as commandant, Lieutenant E. S. Jennings, adjutant, and Lieutenants Hodgman, Hall and Severson in command of a company. Had it not been for the solemnity which pervaded the occasion, applause would have been accorded the excellence of the ceremony. As it was, the deep silence was a more eloquent expression of appreciation.

### MASONS PAY TRIBUTE.

#### Auburn Lodge Adopts a Minute on the President's Death.

Auburn lodge, No. 431 F. & A. M. in regular session, last night adopted the following minute on the death of President McKinley. It was presented by James W. Hart:

"On the 6th day of September, 1901, at Buffalo, while making an official visit to the Pan-American exposition, the president of the United States, William McKinley was stricken unto death by the bullet of a cowardly assassin and on the 14th day of September, after a fight for life, the bravery and courage of which at all times amid intense suffering reflected the indomitable characteristic of his whole life he was gathered to the land of his fathers amid the tears of a sorrowing and bereaved nation. Indeed, while the ways of our Supreme Grand Master are inscrutable and past finding out, the calm peace and works of trust and confidence on that bed of suffering and anguish reached the truth of holy writ: 'Thy will, Oh God, be done, not ours.' He had lived to accomplish his day; the fruits of his labors were denied him here below.

"Brother William McKinley was the chief magistrate of one of the mightiest and most democratic nations of the world, by virtue and by character raised to that high eminence; of lowly birth and honorable parentage, his life from boyhood to manhood, from manhood to middle life was wrought into a purpose—a purpose so sincere, so filled with lofty ideals and sublime principles of right, justice and equity as to concentrate in him the highest type of American citizenship and the most glorious fruition for American diplomacy and statesmanship. His whole life was of peace. Almost the last public utterance that fell from his lips were those delivered on the day previous to his mortal wound: 'My countrymen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war.'

"His long years of faithful public service as a public servant were just ripening into glorious and majestic statesmanship; his administration of public affairs had assumed a veritable wall of public security, confidence and faith. Grim and terrible war darkening our shores had failed to disturb that confidence or shake that faith; his life, civic, political and domestic was an open book, its fair pages radiating a spirit of hope of trust, of submission to divine guidance, of cherished and enduring Christian fortitude and an unswerving belief in a blessed immortality and a life unending beyond the grave.

"The martyred Lincoln had been cut down in the heat and impassioned fury of an irrepressible conflict, the issue of which turned north against south, brother against brother and spilled the blood of a mighty nation. The martyred Garfield was murdered at the threshold of a great career just as the love of his people was welling; the martyred McKinley gave up his life just as that love had almost reached its zenith and rounded and symmetrically developed life were filling his countrymen with unquenchable patriotism and national pride.

"As we mourn the untimely taking away of this wise ruler, sagacious statesman, loyal citizen and estimable Christian gentleman our hearts go out in profound sympathy to the bereaved widow. We implore Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to sustain, comfort, protect and succor her—she who for so many years has leaned upon that strong arm like a child and found in him her pillar and her rock, receiving his homage and his love and giving to the American people a picture of domestic devotion never before equaled.

"President McKinley was a Freemason and in that character he walked, as in the paths of public and private life, uprightly before God and man, squaring his action by the square of virtue and having an earnest and abiding faith in the existence of an ever living and true God.

"There is a tender and beautiful sentiment connected with his entrance among Masons. It was an incident of the war. Going through one of the hospitals he noted that the surgeon and some of the confederate wounded were very friendly to each other and in several instances the surgeon gave money to the prisoners. Between them was an unmistakable bond of sympathy. The surgeon told McKinley they were brother Masons. So much impressed was he with the friendly relations existing between confederate and union masons that he expressed a desire to become identified with the order. He was accordingly made a mason in Hiram lodge, Winchester, Virginia in May 1865; the record being as follows: entered May 1, passed May 2, raised May 3. He afterwards affiliated with Eagle lodge, No. 431 of Carlton, Ohio, of which lodge he was a member at his death.

"And so it is that we as Masons pay  
(Continued on Fifth page.)

Concluded from Fourth page.

fitting homage to one who not only by his precept and example added dignity and glory and honor to our fraternity, but one who goes down into history with a character as unsullied and a life as unblemished as the pure and spotless surface of the lamb skin apron which shall be laid upon his coffin. It is therefore

Resolved. Pursuant to the order of the grand master of Masons of the state of New York, that the usual emblems of mourning be displayed in this lodge for the customary period."

#### Elks Take Action.

The following was spread on the records of Auburn lodge, No. 474, B. P. O. Elks, at its meeting last evening: In Memoriam:

In the midst of the deep sorrow that overshadows us, in the death of our beloved president, William McKinley, we would record our appreciation of the loss we suffer in the death of this great and good man. We bow in humility to the decree of the Exalted Ruler of the universe, and will ever fondly remember and profit, we trust, in the Christian virtues exemplified in this noble life. Our order mourns the departure of a brother—with the whole world we weep at his bier.

Y, 1895.

975

son, Charles A. Stribling. Began business in Zanesville; Stribling is an attorney, stock \$6,824.15, ins. \$3,000; bills; rent \$750; Anderson owns \$2,500 invested; Stribling has a share taken in exchange for his former business, 1 industrious, of good character

Gerhold, wife of Chas. F. Began business in Zanesville; Stribling is an attorney, stock \$10,000, ins. \$1,000; Balz owns real estate valued at \$420. By repute of good character; goods, but they carry too much

... who failed September, '94, latter states to us: "Stock \$900, ins. \$1,000; paid many of his debts in full out of life insurance and says he has no more. Sales stated \$50 to \$100 per week."

... in '87. States to us: "Stock \$1,000, nearly all; am out of debt twice a year; of strict integrity, good ability, and

... as a cobbler, with a small stock; location April, '95. State to us: "On hand \$400; mdse. indebtedness valued \$5,900, mortgaged \$2,500; habits, moderate ability; successful in the city; with his limited capital

... are largely interested in iron business; store at Goshen Bridge, Va., where in excellent standing and credit.

... maker by trade. States to us: "Own real estate worth \$3,500, mortgaged; industrious; under light expense;

... North High St.] Incorporated by J. H. Stribling, Sec'y and Treas.; are the only O. S. Stated to us in '94: "Mdse. bill; carry only cheap grade of goods; respected and honorable men, well known in the city. Sales at stores estimated

... William C. and Frank Cussins and John Lewisburgh, O., admitted his share in wholesale dry goods business; interest; Frank has only a working interest (\$5,000), ins. \$10,000; outstanding \$5,000; own two-thirds interest in real estate; of good character and ability, and said to be making money; make many discounts; favorably re-

... Edward S. Dean, P. H. Vogel. States to us: "Own shoes \$6,000, ins. \$13,000; means; Vogel is worth \$25,000; Reputed of good character, habits of industry (\$5,000)."



# AT REST

CAN  
ited  
first  
JAMES C. SMITH Sold out to T. C. Rabb, who sold to Ben. Davis; now manager for Kapp.

## MARTYRED PRESIDENT CONSIGNED TO TOMB

Thousands Shed Bitter Tears of Sorrow at the Simple and Impressive Funeral Services.

## A DAY OF GENERAL MOURNING THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

"A voice is heard on earth of kinsfolk weeping,  
The loss of one they love;  
But he has gone where the Redeemed are keeping  
A festival above.

The mourners throng the ways from the steeple,  
The funeral bells toll slow;  
But on the golden streets the holy people  
Are passing to and fro.

And saying as they meet, 'rejoice, another  
Long-awaited for is come.  
The Saviour's heart is glad, a younger brother,  
Has reached the Father's home.'

Canton, Sept. 19.—The streets of the little city of Canton this morning were filled with all sorts of decorations appropriate with the mourning emblems in honor of their departed citizen, the dead president of the United States.

All night long civic, military, fraternal, social and commercial organizations from the four quarters of the compass had been pouring in and so fast did the trains arrive that there appeared to be one continuous string of cars unloading their human freight through the station into the congested streets beyond. Thirty special trains in addition to the regular trains had arrived before noon. The biggest crowd in the history of Canton was here.

The people overflowed the sidewalks and literally packed the streets from side to side. The awe-stricken crowds upon their arrival all moved by a common impulse toward the old familiar cottage where the remains were lying. Military regulars stationed at the four corners of the lawn passed their beats but there was no other sign of life about the city.

has practically no capital of his own in the business, and hardly making a

A long border of black which had been put in place after the body was removed to the house last night, fringed the roof of the porch from which President McKinley had spoken to delegations from every state in the union and where he had met and talked with all the chieftains of his party. Sorrowing throngs turned away to take up their positions at the church, the representatives to seek their places in the imposing procession which was to follow the remains to the cemetery.

Mrs. McKinley's condition is excellent and considering. Among those caring for her, it is feared that a collapse may come at any moment. Since she has returned to the old home she has been in a serious condition. She pleaded to be allowed to sit in the library of the president. Consent was reluctantly given her. She sat in the dim-lighted bower-covered room. Through this morning she wept

piteously hour after hour. Owing to her condition she was unable to take part in any of the ceremonies today, neither at the church nor at the home where the dead body was borne. From this time on she will be guarded with the most solicitous care and quiet.

President Roosevelt spent a quiet morning at the residence. Judge Day joined him for half an hour and later Secretary Root and Secretary Hitchcock came in. Many official visitors left cards of respect. Among those who called were a score of his old command of the rough riders, several in broad-brimmed hats. He saw them only for the moment.

The casket of the president was not opened after it was removed to the McKinley residence. It was sealed before it was borne away from the court house. Mrs. McKinley wished to have a final look upon the upturned face. This was impossible and the casket with its



flowers and flags was refused her sight. By the direction of the monarchs of Europe, the South American rulers, the governors of the British colonies, the emperor of Japan—from the four quarters of the earth—ambassadors came to adorn the bier of President McKinley, with flowers.

Toward noon the crowds had increased to the great number of thousands. Only those with written permits from Secretary Cortelyou were permitted to enter the McKinley grounds. The vast throng was contented however to gaze at the curtained windows.

The parade in itself was made up of a multitudinous amount of organizations all bearing tributes of respect to the dead president. Among them were post of the G. A. R., Republican clubs of which President McKinley was a member. There were also members of secret societies and labor organizations in line, anxious to show their respect to the dead chieftain.

The body of the president was taken into the First M. E. church at 1:45 and every inch of space was taken by the sorrowing throng. Thousands wept during the impressive ceremonies.

Rev. C. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in which President and Mrs. McKinley were married thirty years ago, made the opening prayer.

#### The Prayer.

"O, God, our God, our nation's God, Thou God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God of all comfort. We have entered the courts of Thy house today with bowed and burdened hearts. In Thy inscrutable providence Thou hast permitted this great calamity to come upon us. Truly 'Thy ways are in the deep and Thy paths in the mighty waters.' We bow in meekness before this exhibition of Thy sovereignty and own Thy right to do as Thou wilt in the armies of Heaven and amongst the sons of men. But blessed be Thy name, Thy sovereignty over us is the sovereignty over love. Thou art our Father and 'like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.' Thou hast so revealed Thyself to us in Thy Word, but especially in Jesus Christ, who was the brightness of Thy glory and the express image of Thy person. Therefore, O, Lord, we can the more cheerfully submit to the doing of Thy hand and heart.

"We can say with Him, whom we so deeply mourn, 'This is God's way; His will be done, not ours,' and whilst we cannot understand Thy gracious purposes in this dispensation, help us, Lord, to wait in patient confidence, assured that Thou, who art Thine own interpreter wilt reveal Thy thoughts of peace and purposes of mercy in this great mystery.

In this spirit help us to accept this providence and still to trust Thee. We thank Thee, O Lord, for this life which has been taken so rudely from us. We thank Thee for Thy servant's endowments and achievements. We thank Thee for the evidences that he was chosen of Thee for the great purposes in this world and the splendid way in which by Thy grace those purposes were wrought out in his life. Adorned by Thee, we thank Thee for what he was

in self, in his home, in society, in church, and in state and national relations. We bless Thee for the inspiration of his example and we rejoice that though dead, his influence for good will forever live among us. Blessed be Thy name, in the temple of American honor is written among the immortals. Help us all O Lord, to see in his life the divine possibilities of life and then strive for a like fidelity as we go forward to meet life's appointment. Vouchsafe, we pray Thee, all needful blessings to our nation in this season of sore bereavement. Thou knowest, O God, how this blow has struck every heart; how this sorrow pierces every soul. The nation is dotted with sackcloth and bowed with

grief. Our land is full of mourning, our hearts are heavy with an inexpressible and almost unendurable sorrow.

"Surely Thou hast stricken us in Thy sore displeasure for Thou dost not afflict willingly; Thou dost not delight in punishment. Oh, that Thou wouldst help us to search our hearts to seek out even the hidden depths and springs of wickedness, to rid us of the evil that the abundant favor of our God may be returned to us, and that the sublime things we hope for in our nation's future may be realized. And until we have discovered the evils and rooted it out, let not Thy goodness depart from us.

"In our affliction O, Lord, be merciful remember not our sins against us, but visit us with plentitude of Thy grace. We pray Thee, the fullness of Thy grace to Thy servant who has so unexpectedly been inducted into the solemn responsibilities of office of chief magistrate. May he be endowed with all needed gifts to administer the government of Thy glory and the welfare of this great people. Give him Thy protection from secret foes and unworthy friends. Fill his heart with fear and give him the confidence and love of the nation.

"And now O Lord, trustfully do we commit to Thy infinitely tender gracious care, she who has been most bitterly bereaved. Tender as our hearts are toward her in this sad hour; passing tender as was her husband's heart toward her, as together they passed through the scenes of joy and sorrow which were appointed them, may the heart of God be more tender still. Bind her round with the sufficient consolations of Thy grace; and as by faith she leans upon the unseen arm of the infinite may she ever find the ever-present help in time of need.

"Sanctify this dispensation to us. May we hear in it the voice of the mourner crying 'all flesh is grass and the good lines thereof as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the Word of our God will stand forever.' Help us that we may diligently improve this providence to our growth in grace and the saving knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ! By Thy grace dear Lord, prepare us all for life's duties and trials of the soul, emnities and death and bliss immortally. These and every other blessings we plead for in the name of Him who taught us to pray:

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

Following the prayer a quartet sang "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" and another quartet rendered Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead Kindly Light." Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the president's church delivered the following address:

#### The Address.

"Our President is dead!

"The silken cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken, the pitcher is broken at the fountain, the wheel broken at the cistern. The mourners go about the streets. One voice is heard—a wail of sorrow from all the lands; for the beauty of Israel is slain upon Thy high place. How are the mighty fallen! I am distressed for thee, my brother. Very present has thou been unto me. "Our President is dead! We can hardly believe it. We had hoped and prayed and it seemed that our hopes were to be realized and our prayers answered when the emotion of joy was changed to one of grave apprehensive. Still we waited, for we said, 'It may be that God will be merciful and gracious unto us.' It seemed to us that it must be His will to spare the life of one so well beloved and so much needed. Thus, alternating between hope and fear the weary hours passed on. Then came the tidings of defeat of science and of the failure of love and prayer to hold its object to the earth.

"We seemed to hear the faintly-murmured words 'Good bye all, good bye. It is God's way. His will be done,' and then 'Nearer My God to Thee.' So nesting nearer to his God he passed out of the world into Eternity. His great heart had ceased to beat. Our hearts are heavy with sorrow:

"A voice is heard on earth of kinsfolk weeping  
The loss of one they love;  
But he has gone where the Redeemed are keeping  
A festival above.  
The mourners throng the ways from the steeple,  
The funeral bells toll slow  
But on the golden streets the holy people  
Are passing to an fro.  
And saying as they meet, 'rejoice,' another  
Long-awaited for is come.  
The Saviour's heart is glad, a younger brother,  
Has reached the Father's home."

"The cause of this universal mourning is to be found in the man himself. The inspired penman's picture of a man likening him unto the 'beauty of Israel,' could not be more appropriate. employed than in chanting the lament over the fallen chieftain. It does no violence to human speech nor is it fulsome eulogy to speak thus of him, for who has seen his stately bearing, his grace and manliness of demeanor, his kindness of aspect, but gives assent to this description of him? It was characteristic of our beloved president that men met him only to love him. They might indeed differ with him, but in the presence of such dignity of character and grace of manner, none could fail to love the man. The people confided in him, believed in him. It was said of Lincoln that probably no man since the days of Washington was ever so deeply imbedded and enshrined in the hearts of the people but it is true of McKinley in a larger sense. Industrial and social conditions are such that he was even more than his predecessors—the friend of the whole people.

"A touching scene was enacted in this church last Sunday night. The worshippers were gone to their homes. Only a few lingered to discuss the sad event that brings us together today. Three men in working garb of a foreign race and unfamiliar tongue entered the room. They approached the altar kneeling before it, and before his picture. Their lips moved as if in prayer while tears furrowed their cheeks. They may have been thinking of their own King Humbert, and of his untimely death. Their emotion was eloquent—eloquent beyond speech—and it bore testimony to their appreciation of manly friendship and of honest worth.

"It is a glorious thing to be able to say in this presence that he never betrayed the confidence of his countrymen. Not for personal gain or pre-eminence would he mar the beauty of his soul. He kept it clean and white before God and man and his hands were unsullied by bribes.

"His eyes looked right on and his eyelids looked before him.

"He was sincere, plain and honest. just, benevolent and kind. He never disappointed those who believed in him, but measured up to every duty and met every responsibility in life grandly and unflinchingly. Not only was he brave; he was honest, he was a gallant a knight as ever rode a horse for his country, when knighthood was in flower.

It is but a few weeks since the nation looked on with tear-dimmed eyes as it saw with the tender devotion the president as he sat at the bedside of his beloved wife when all feared a fatal illness was upon her. No demand of social function was sufficient to draw the lover from the bedside of his wife. He watched and waited while we all prayed, and she lived. This sweet, tender story all the world knows, and the world knows that his whole life had run in this same groove. Her smile was more to him than the plaudits of multitudes must be. After receiving the fatal wound, his first thought that the news might be broken gently to her. 'May God in this deep hour of sorrow comfort her! May His grace be greatest and her anguish be consoled!'



"Another beauty in the character of our president that was a chapter of grace about his neck was that he was a Christian. In the broadest, noblest sense of the word, that was true. His confidence in God was strong and unwavering. It held him steady in many a storm where others were driven before the wind and tossed. He believed in the faith of God and in his sover-

eignty. His faith in the gospel of Christ was deep and abiding. He had no patience with another motto than Christ came to save sinners. He believed it to be the supreme duty of the Christian minister to preach the word. He said: "We do not look for great business men in the pulpit; but for great preachers."

"It is well known that his Godly mother had hoped for him that he would become a minister of the gospel and that she believed it to be the highest vocation in life. He had gained in early life a personal knowledge of Jesus which guided him in the performance of great duties and vaster responsibilities than have been the lot of any other American president. He said at one time, while bearing heavy burdens, that he could not discharge the daily duties of his life, but for the fact that he had faith in God.

"William McKinley believed in prayer, in the beauty of it, in the potency of it. Its language was not unfamiliar to him and his public addresses not infrequently evince the fact. It was perfectly consistent with his lifelong convictions and his personal experiences that he should say at the first critical moment after the assassination occurred 'Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done,' and that he declared at the last 'His God's way, His will be done.' And now that majesty of death has touched and claimed him, we find that in his supreme moment he still was a conqueror.

The speaker referred to the awful act of the assassin as one, the enormity of which may never be fathomed by man. He referred to the now strongly united North and South, then he drew the lesson of the unity of life and the vanity of human greatness. He continued:

"But our last words must be spoken. Little more than four years ago we bade him good bye as he went to assume the great responsibilities to which the nation had called him. His last words as he left us were 'Nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell, and I realize your friendship. The future is a sealed book but if I can by utterance in any degree add to the prosperity and unity of our beloved country and the advancement and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish acts to that end. With this thought I reluctantly take leave of my friends and neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and thoughts of my old home—my home now—and I trust my home hereafter, so long as I live.'

"We hope with him that when his work was done, free from the burdens of his great office, crowned with the affections of a happy people, he might be permitted to close his earthly life in the home he had loved.

"He has, indeed, returned to us, but how? Borne to the strains of 'Nearer My God to Thee,' and placed where he first began life's struggle, that the people might look and weep over so sad a home coming.

"But it was a triumphal march. How vast the procession, The nation rose and stood with uncovered heads. The people of the land are all mourners. The nations of the earth weep with them. But oh! such a victory. I do not ask in the heat of public address, but in the calm moments of mature reflection, what other man ever had such high honors bestowed upon him and by so many people? What pageant has equaled this that we look upon? We take him back a mighty conqueror.

The church yard where his children rest;

The quiet spot that suits him best;  
There shall his grave be made;  
And there his shall come.

With memory proud, with pity dumb,  
And strangers far and near,  
For many and many a year,  
For many a year and many an age.

While history on ample page,  
The virtues shall enroll,  
Of that virtuous soul.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

### Distinguished European Nobles and Americans Paid Last Tribute.

London, Sept. 19.—Memorial services were held in Westminster abbey today and was attended by many Americans and Englishmen of distinction. The lord steward of the household, Lord Pembroke, represented the king and with him sat Ambassador Choate, Secretary White and other members of the United States embassy. Colonel Alfred Algernon represented the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; Major James E. Martin, secretary of Princess Christian represented the Prince and the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The secretary of war, William St. John Broderick and the under secretary of the foreign office, Lord Cranborne were present and other cabinet ministers were represented. The British ambassador to the United States Lord Pauncefote, the Russian ambassador, the Danish ambassador and the Turkish ambassador also were present with members of the legation. Lord Rosebery, the lord chief justice, Baron Alverstone, Baron Revelstoke, Baron Mount Stephen, Sir William and Lady Vernon Harcourt and the agents general of twenty British colonies were there. Among the Americans who attended the services were the Hon. Levi P. Morton, formerly vice president of the United States, the United States ambassador to Italy, George Moore, Bourke Cockran, Judge Lambert Tree, formerly United States minister to Belgium, Charles Francis Adams, Bishop Hurst of Washington and Bishop Hartzel of the Methodist Episcopal church of E. Africa.

Occupying a front pew under the (lateran were Bishops Arnett, Gaines, Lee, Tyree and Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Beyond, in reserved seats were two or three thousand other persons.

The service which was fully choral was of extreme grandeur. The office for the dead was used, with the prayer of committal omitted. Funeral marches preceded the services. Dean Bradley read St. Paul's discourse on resurrec-

tion and then the anthems were sung "Yea, Tho' I Walk Through the Valley of Death," "I Heard a Voice" and "Blessed are the Departed." The congregation sang "Nearer My God to Thee."

The service concluded with Beethoven marches.

Estimated about \$8,000, also borrowed.

### SERVICES IN SANCTUARIES.

#### Funeral at Canton Appropriately Observed in Auburn.

Every pew in St. Peter's Episcopal church was occupied, yesterday afternoon at the union memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley, and every available inch of standing room even to the chancel steps was occupied and still nearly as many people were denied admission as were inside. Besides the congregation of St. Peter's and the First Baptist churches there were St. Paul's and Auburn lodges of Masons, the Second Separate company, National guard, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of St. George and the Elks. The sanctuary was decked with sombre hues and masses of flowers.

The service consisted of the regular burial service of the Episcopal church and the congregational singing of the late president's favorite hymns, led by the chorus choir under the direction of Organist Scovill. Rev. John Brainard, D. D., the rector of St. Peter's presided. Rev. Giles H. Hubbard, D. D., of the First Baptist church read portions of the 39th and 9th Psalms, and Rev. L. J.

Christler, curate of St. Peter's read the Scripture lesson from the 15th chapter of I Corinthians.

The oration was given by Rev. James S. Riggs, D. D., of the seminary. Briefly and eloquently the speaker voiced the love of the people for the late president and their execration for the vile assassin. In touching language he recounted the many virtues of the dead and said that his principal glory lay in the fact that from early manhood he had walked pure and unstained through life—through the confused and possibly tarnished walks of politics. He had set an example and hereafter no man could say it was not possible to remain pure in public life. Dr. Riggs compared McKinley to Lincoln in his love for the people and declared that the future would place the two martyred presidents side by side on the same plane.

### Central Presbyterian.

President McKinley, soldier and christian; kindly, earnest, patriotic, pure in morals; a tender husband; dignified in his high position; friendly to the people; martyr to the responsibilities of his office and to the brotherhood of man; his last day marked by gentleness, courage and religion; his last words, "Nearer My God to Thee." Such was the brief, pithy, and conclusive synopsis of the life of the late president, as summed up by the Rev. Frederick W. Palmer, pastor of the Central church. This sum-total of McKinley's life and character was printed on the program of the "In Memoriam" service as held yesterday at Central church, and formed the basis of the service. The church was comfortably filled with members of the congregation and other citizens of Auburn, who entered the house of worship to give a last parting prayer for, and to listen to eulogies of, their dead president. The interior of the church, as befitted the occasion, was draped with sombre trimmed flags, and decorated with white flowers, emblematical of purity. The choir, composed of Miss Kesters, Miss Taylor, Messrs. Adams and Hemingway, rendered Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," which was put to music by I. V. Flayler, and the four verses of "We would see Jesus," by Mendelssohn. The pastor made a short prayer of invocation, which was followed by the congregation singing "Lead Kindly Light," by Dykes. The most impressive portion of the entire service was the reading of the burial service from the Scripture. The address, by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hoyt of the seminary is printed in full below. The Rev. Willis J. Beecher, D. D., of the seminary, prayed long and earnestly for the dead president. He called upon the Almighty to aid and succor Mrs. McKinley in the hour of her bereavement, and to bring into the mind of the assassin, and others of his kind, thoughts of God that would lead him from wickedness and his evil ways. The service closed with the congregation rising and singing the president's favorite hymn, one which was sung yesterday at thousands of memorial services—"Nearer My God to Thee," and the pronouncing of the benediction by the pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Hoyt's words are published in full below:

A nation is in mourning. Today as never before in our history the people of every section and every race are as one heart in their grief at the nation's loss. The death of Lincoln was the last stroke of fratricidal strife, the death of Garfield was the insane act of partisan greed; and the death of President McKinley was a blow at the nation itself, the gathering into one foul act of the



social evil that would destroy all lawful government and social order and christian civilization itself. The death was for a nation. It was for us. We bow in sorrow and humility that the chief magistrate of the nation must needs again offer up his life to assert the necessity of social order, the divineness of human authority.

We sorrow as for a personal bereavement. Every heart feels the personal bitterness. However we may differ as to the matters of public policy, we are one in our administration and love for his qualities of a gracious and noble manhood. Our grief is due to the fact that a life so blameless, so patriotic, so magnanimous could be demanded in a public of freeman. We each feel a personal loss in the death of one so gifted and devoted and lofty. The character of Mr. McKinley shines forth in all his acts: the man rises above all that he does. Everything that touched him and everything that he did seemed to contribute to his manhood. Unscathed by the temptations of camp and field that have proved the ruin of so many brave and generous youths; strengthened and purified by the contests of the bar and of politics that have dulled and defiled so many consciences; keeping the simplicity and love of honor amidst the inducements to power and ambition and self-gratification, the man rose triumphant over the last earthly enemy—suffering and death could not defeat this dauntless soul—and in the immortal words "It is God's will, not ours," he passed into the deathless life of those who have overcome. Brave, ambitious, patient; far-seeing, generous, devoted; a lover of peace, though forced into a war which has changed our relations to the civilized world, a lover of home, of country, of humanity; a man of faith, of prayer, a man of God; he will be cherished in the grateful memory of the people—he has entered into the inheritance of the saints in light.

Once more the cross has lifted up a life, and glorified the virtues of christian manhood.

In the hour of our sorrow, we will not forget to thank God for the beneficent forces of our national life. We are grateful for the generations of liberty, of industry, of education, of religion, from which has come a true product, the man whom we reverence and love and mourn. And we are full of hope and courage as we think of God's purpose for the nation, and of the strong, wise, and faithful men that fill so many places of trust and authority.

And in the shadow of this great crime and sorrow we will pledge ourselves anew to the unfinished work, on which so many noble lives have labored, that law may be revered as the law of God, that holiness unto the Lord may be written ever upon the bells of the horses and pots of the house, that justice between man and man may be the spirit of all industrial and social life. That the strong may not make gain of the defects and misfortune of the weak, that the worth of the essential man may be recognized, stripped of the accidents of birth and training and work, that the spirit of humanity and brotherhood, and unselfish devotion to the highest social good may rule the life of the American people. To this great end we renew our vows as Christian men and women. We rededicate ourselves to the work God has given us to do through the martyrdom of William McKinley.

### Second Baptist.

A good congregation assembled at the Second Baptist church. The decorations were simple but effective. The pulpit was draped with the American flag, and a picture of the late president, draped, stood at the center of the choir rail above. Another picture of President McKinley and his wife, at the extreme left of the platform was regarded with much interest. The Rev. Mr. Naylor presided, but the service, except the hymns, although participated in by many, passed off smoothly, unannounced.

After very impressive opening services the Rev. Mr. Naylor read the president's proclamation and in a brief address invited offerings of tribute to the dead president, and prayer to God for his continued blessing upon our land.

The Rev. Thomas Elgar of New York spoke concerning the duty of resignation. Dr. Darling spoke of Mr. McKinley's beautiful character as the superstructure resting on a foundation of Christianity. Rev. J. C. Brookins emphasized Mr. McKinley's domestic life and character. Rev. H. W. Sanford called attention to his spirit of forgiveness and regard for law, and Dr. O. born gave expression to the hope that we might not as a nation forget to learn our duty in respect to guarding our shores against invasion by men who were dangerous. A quartet composed of the Misses Westfall and Gohman and Messrs. Craven and Webb rendered the special music,—very effective being that of "Gone to the grave is our honored one"—and the closing anthem, "We leave it all to Thee." The congregation sang "My Country tis of Thee"—

Concluded on Sixth page.

Concluded from Fourth page.

and Dr. Darling pronounced the benediction.

### First Presbyterian.

The First Presbyterian church, in memory of the late president was fittingly draped. The floral tribute was appropriate. On the north side of the pulpit was a beautiful white star trimmed with purple flowers, and across the center in gilt letters on purple silk were the words, "God's Will." On the south side of the pulpit a beautiful floral cross, with the words in gilt letters on purple silk, "Our President." At its base was a floral pillow, with the words, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," in gilt letters on purple silk. Just underneath the pulpit in the center was a beautifully draped picture of William McKinley, while the communion table was covered with white flowers just in front of the picture.

Seats in the audience room nearest the Franklin street door, in case of emergency to allow a quick exit, were reserved for the members of the Fire department. Every effort was made to accommodate the congregation that desired to worship at the solemn funeral hour. A large portion of the settees of the chapel was made use of in the vestibule, in the aisles, and in front of the pulpit, and then chairs were used filling the pulpit platform and also the platform in front of the pulpit, and after using every available space where a chair or settee could be placed, still there were many left who were obliged to stand through the service and many more were turned away for lack of room.

Promptly at quarter of three Mr. Flagler began his tribute to the lamented president through the mournful strains of the organ. This was followed by Beethoven's funeral march. Then I was sung by the entire congregation, led by the organ, First Presbyterian church orchestra, and large chorus choir, a composite hymn. No one hymn seeming to express the idea desired selections were made from several hymns for the occasion as follows:

- O God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Our shelter from the stormy blast,  
And our eternal home.
- Under the shadow of Thy throne  
Thy saints have dwelt secure;  
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,  
And our defense is sure.
- Great King of nations, hear our prayer,  
While at Thy feet we fall,  
And humbly with united cry,  
To Thee for mercy call.
- With one consent we meekly bow  
Beneath Thy chastening hand,  
And, pouring forth confession meet,  
Mourn with our mourning land.
- With pitying eye behold our need,  
As thus we lift our prayer:  
Correct us with Thy judgments, Lord,  
Then let Thy mercy spare.

Then followed the reading of scripture from 2 Corinthians, 5th chapter, from the first to tenth verses. Singing, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," followed by prayer with response by the entire congregation, "Lead, kindly light," followed by reading 2 Timothy, fourth chapter, 6th to 8th verses, and Revelation twenty-second chapter, 12th to 14th verses. Just as the pastor was reading

"I heard a voice from heaven, saying, Blessed are the dead" the bell of the church struck twice, indicating the hour of 3:30 at which appointed time the entire congregation present, with the membership of the congregation that could not be present, were engaged in silent prayer, and for a few moments absolute silence was observed by the congregation and then all united in offering the Lord's prayer? The congregation then sang, "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, is laid for your faith in His excellent word."

The text selected by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Hubbard, D. D., was from 2 Timothy 4:7-8: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the righteous judge shall give me in that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." The pastor said, "In the midst of our sorrow do we not all feel that our lamented president has fought a good fight, has finished his course, has kept his faith, and as God fulfils all his promises when his children on earth fulfil the conditions, there must also be the feeling on the part of us all that our lamented president has entered into the possession of the crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, has promised to give unto those who have fought the good fight and have kept the faith."

Reference was made to the expressions of sorrow and sympathy of the civilized world. As a mark of respect, for the first time Westminster Abbey was opened today for service in memory of one who was not an Englishman. Reference was made to his unblemished character as a son and husband, citizen, statesman and president, and to his life spent in heroic service for the welfare of his country. That the inspiration of his life and service was to be found in his simple faith in Jesus Christ as his Lord and Saviour was clearly indicated by the manner in which he bore the supreme trial that came in connection with his dying. It indicated that his religion was not a matter of mere profession, but it was the real throbbing of his soul, his simple faith had grown strong with the trials borne and temptations resisted which enabled the strong life-current of religion to assert itself in the complete mastery of his own spirit in the last week of his life when all others were trembling. Reference was made to the great service being held in Winchester, England, in connection with the unveiling of a monument just completed by Thornycroft, in memory of King Alfred, it being the thousandth anniversary of King Alfred's death. The public services at Winchester today were under flags at half mast out of tribute to our lamented president, and thus by a strange coincidence King Alfred and William McKinley's names become closely associated together. King Alfred's influence for a thousand years in the history of England is due to the fact that his character was inspired by a simple faith in Jesus Christ, and now after a thousand years, William McKinley's name is associated with that of King Alfred, in perpetuating the priceless heritage of character to the remotest generations. These lives are a tribute to Jesus Christ as being the source of that type of character which the whole world admires.

After prayer the entire congregation sang "God Bless our Native Land." Then followed the benediction and funeral march upon the organ by Mr. Flagler, and thus closed the sad memorial services of the day.

### Second Presbyterian.

The Second Presbyterian church was another of the crowded houses of worship yesterday. The congregations of the First Universalist and First Methodist churches joined with the Rev. Mr. Brainard's in a union service in memory of William McKinley. There were two appropriate speeches, by the pastor and Rev. O. M. Hilton of the First Universalist church. They spoke chiefly of the president and his character. The county convention W. C. T. U. attended in a body. The church quartet rendered two selections, "Nearer My God to Thee," and "Rock of Ages." Adelbert S. Baker rendered, "Sometime



We will Understand." Charles P. Mosher read President Roosevelt's proclamation and Prof. Somers of the High school read Governor Odell's.

**Masonic Lodge of Sorrow.**

The cozy lodge room of St. Paul's lodge, No. 124, F. and M. A., was crowded last evening, at the lodge of sorrow held in honor of the late President McKinley, who was a member of the fraternity. The room was heavily draped with black and in the center stood a catafalque upon which rested a casket, surrounded by lighted tapers.

Ernest F. Penny, worshipful master, presided in the east. The musical part of the program was under the direction of Harry A. Tidd, the organist. A quartet composed of Mrs. H. A. Tidd, Miss Alida Carl, Jesse Skinner and George P. Healy sang several appropriate selections. Past Master W. I. Donnell was the orator and paid a graceful tribute to the distinguished dead.

**Colored Boy's Tribute.**

The young colored lad of South street school who recently wrote a farewell to Superintendent Snow pays the following tribute to the martyr president:

William McKinley, 1843-1901.

He was elected in 1897 president of the United States and he did the first four so well that he was elected again in 1901. At this time in 1901 which in the month of September there was a large exposition going on which was called the Pan-Am. People from all parts of the United States were going. Mr. McKinley was invited specially to attend he went not thinking that villain would meet him and was shaking hands with all his friends when one who seemed poor and had a bandage on his hand appeared and McKinley stretched forth his hand to greet the man and he shot the president twice. A colored gentleman standing near did the manly act by knocking this villain down and pounced on him and officers had to take him off. I wish I could have got the chance to split his head with a stone.

Mr. McKinley was carried to the Milburn house where he got proper care until he died.

The villain was taken to jail which he disgraced. Then two regiments had to guard the jail from a gang that wanted this villain. Mr. McKinley stood an operation and lived a week which no man could do without great strength.

"It is God's will, his will be done not ours."

HENRY STOUT.  
18 Delevan street.

States to us "Stock \$400. ins. 2000"

SEP 21 1901

**CZOLGOSZ TRIAL  
BEGINS MONDAY**

Justices Lewis and Titus Will  
Defend the Wretch.

**NO TIME WILL BE WASTED  
NEEDLESSLY BY DEFENSE**

Czolgosz's Lawyers Have Not Considered Insanity as the Defense—  
They Have Not Yet Conferred With  
Their Client—Attorney Ladd a Part-  
ner of Justice Titus Will Assist  
Them—Assassin Will Receive Fair

Buffalo, Sept. 21.—Former Justices Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus of the supreme court today accepted their assignment as counsel to defend Leon F. Czolgosz, indicted for murder in the first degree in killing President McKinley. They do not, at present, know of any reason why they will not be ready for trial next Monday morning, when District Attorney Penney moves the case for trial Part III of the supreme court.

Although both attorneys tentatively accepted the assignment a few days ago no definite announcement was made until today. Judge Titus conferred with Judge Lewis in the latter's office for a half hour this morning after which Judge Titus announced that they had decided to conduct the defense of the prisoner.

Neither Judge Lewis or Judge Titus would discuss the matter, both stating that they had not given the question of insanity any thought. They stated that they would not seek an interview with the assassin in the jail unless they were informed that he desired to see and talk with them. However, they said that if the prisoner continued his stubborn refusal to talk to his counsel, it would not make any difference in regard to preparing his defense. The attorneys had not, as yet, decided whether or not to request the court to appoint a commission to examine into the mental condition of the prisoner but stated that if any such action was desired it would not delay the trial as such examination could be made during the progress of the people's case.

Immediately after the conference both judges called upon the district attorney and conferred with him for twenty minutes after which Mr. Penney accompanied them in the county court room. Judge Lewis addressed Judge Emery stating that he and Judge Titus had decided not to be excused although they accepted against their wishes, as they did not see their way clear to shirk their duty. He suggested Attorney Coteland to assist them, who, Judge Lewis said, was a former city official. He thought the course was a proper one. Judge Emery asked if it was known whether or not Mr. Ladd would consent to act. Judge Lewis replied that Mr. Ladd was the partner of Judge Titus and that he would accept. Judge Emery then granted an order appointing Mr. Ladd. He also granted Mr. Penney's motion for the trial before the supreme court.

District Attorney Penney has moved the case for trial in part III of the supreme court at 10 o'clock next Monday morning, witnesses have been subpoenaed, and all arrangements have been made to proceed with the trial at that time. Justice Truman White is stated to preside over that term of court, and will be of course on hand.

Counsel for the defense stated this morning that they would not delay the trial unnecessarily in securing a jury and that all that they would insist upon would be that the jury be composed of substantial men, who though they might have opinions, will give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial upon the evidence.

**"I KILLED THE PRESIDENT."**

**"I am an Anarchist And Simply Did My Duty."**

**Declarations Made by Czolgosz, the President's Assassin in an Interview Today With the Editor of a Polish Paper—That Was All He Would Say About the Crime Although He Conversed on Other Topics.**

Buffalo, Sept. 21.—"What's the use of talking about that? I killed the president. I am an anarchist and simply did my duty. That's all I'll say."

Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, said those words today to Frank A. Olozanowski, editor of the Buffaloski, a Polish newspaper,

but would say nothing further about the crime, though willing to talk freely on other subjects.

Olozanowski paid his second visit to the assassin's cell. He was sent by the district attorney in pursuance of vain efforts to move the prisoner's stubborn tongue. Last week Olozanowski was unsuccessful in his attempts. Today he went in again.

"Czolgosz talked freely on every subject which I suggested except his crime," said Olozanowski. "His conversation would have been entertaining if it had been from a man other than the president's assassin. He talked on the Polish alliance and a variety of other subjects,

but when I spoke of his crime he merely said: 'What's the use of talking about that? I killed the president. I am an anarchist. I simply did my duty. That's all I'll say.'

"Czolgosz spoke earnestly and determinedly I tried him several ways but he would not add a word to his declaration. I don't believe any one has any more from him about the crime. Czolgosz is intelligent, and I don't believe he will tell more."

The closest watch is being kept on Czolgosz, and the sheriff's officers also seem bent on aiding the prosecution by getting admissions from the prisoner, but so far they have been unsuccessful.

Bennett department store; suc-  
cates to us: "Inventory, March 1,  
ly cash: \$130.90 cash on hand:

SEP 27 1901

**CZOLGOSZ  
COLLAPSES**

Every Trace of Bravado  
Vanishes as End Nears.

**WAILS OF ANGUISH**

Dragged to His Cell, Cowering  
With Fear.

**WRETCH UNABLE TO WALK**

Sketch of His Journey From Buffalo to the Chair—Arrived in Auburn at 3:14 and Was Glared at by a Crowd of Two Hundred, Many of Whom Were Willing to Take Vengeance on the Spot—Collapses Completely, Once Inside the Walls—Opinion That He Will Have to be Carried to the Chair.

Leon Czolgosz the assassin of President McKinley is an occupant of one of the cells for the condemned, in Auburn prison.

Czolgosz who was so stoical during



his trial: Czolgosz who bade farewell to his father, sister and brother with utter indifference, was not the same Czolgosz who entered the prison at 3:14 o'clock this morning. There wasn't a trace of indifference or bravado in the shivering, shivering wretch who was supported through the main entrance into the keepers' hall where he sank into a condition of total collapse, quivering in convulsions, and alternating groans of fear with hysterical screams. The miserable murderer who, surrounded by officers in a court-room watched the proceedings without a sign of emotion, gave way to the most abject cowardice when forced to pass through the gauntlet of a small but demonstrative crowd on his way from the Central railway to the prison gate. If ever an arrant poltroon gave free reign to his true inwardness, that knave was Leon Czolgosz when he entered Auburn prison.

#### Watching for the Assassin.

Every effort was made in Buffalo and in this city to bring Czolgosz to the prison secretly and thus avoid a crowd, either at the start or finish of the trip and any natural demonstration which would be likely from a throng of indignant citizens. The start was successfully kept a profound secret and was made without the knowledge of the public, but the end was not. This was not due to Warden Mead whose arrangements were perfect in every detail. Some necessary, but tell-tale telegrams from Rochester gave a clue to the time of the prisoner's arrival and a crowd of perhaps two hundred men and boys were on hand to catch a glimpse of the hated slayer of the beloved McKinley. The sight of the assassin inflamed them with a desire for revenge and they gave vent to their feelings in savage cries, hustling the prisoner and even attempts to strike him as he was hurriedly pushed and dragged through the throng.

From the time of the announcement of the verdict of guilty, every train had been watched by the curious in the hope of catching a glimpse of the prisoner. Rumors confirmed by many corroborative indications seemed to make sure that he would be brought to the city last night, and there was a crowd of several hundred at the 9:35 train, a much smaller gathering at the 12:02 and, all things considered a very small house at the belated 2:12 train on which the prisoner arrived.

It was after 8 o'clock before Warden Mead had any definite knowledge as to the time of Czolgosz's arrival. Then Deputy Sheriff E. M. Bates of Buffalo, arrived at the prison with full details of the arrangements. Mr. Bates had been sent ahead for the purpose, on the train which arrives from Buffalo at 8 o'clock it having been deemed undesirable in the interests of secrecy to send the information in a telegram. Had this arrangement been carried out there wouldn't have been anyone to meet the train, but to make doubly sure of having ample protection for the prisoner telegrams were sent to police headquarters and other places, and of course the information just naturally leaked out.

#### Arrival in Auburn.

The train was thirty-six minutes late in leaving Buffalo, and forty-five minutes late at Rochester, and about an hour late in reaching Auburn. Czolgosz was in a special car attached to the rear of the train. All the curtains were drawn and so far as possible ef-



LEON CZOLGOSZ.

Booked by His Satanic Majesty for October 28.

Efforts had been made to give it the appearance of being unoccupied. In the car with the prisoner were Sheriff Sam Caldwell of Erie county, Jailer George N. Mitchell, to whom Czolgosz was handcuffed, Deputies Otto F. Welcker, Philip Bernhardt, Jesse Barto, Solomon Hines, Hugh Sloan, John Ehlers, Joe Kiener, Howard McMillan, George Baltz, Mike Howard, Deputy Mock Alex Sloan, superintendent of the Erie

county penitentiary, Chief of Police MacMaster of this city, and half a dozen representatives of the Buffalo press.

The trip was made without special incident. The news of the presence of the infamous prisoner on train preceded it and there were knots of curious people at every station, yearning to catch a glimpse of the assassin. Of course they were all disappointed. At Rochester there was a rush of people who were in the station to see Czolgosz, and they surrounded the car, but there wasn't any demonstration of violence.

#### Czolgosz Expresses Sorrow.

During the trip Czolgosz became communicative for the first time since his awful crime. He chatted with the reporters all the way and seemed to encourage rather than resent, their questions. He talked freely of the crime. "If I had been myself for one hour that day I wouldn't have done it," he declared. "I'm sorry I did it. If it was to do over again I wouldn't have killed the president. I'm very sorry for Mrs. McKinley."

#### Czolgosz's Talk.

"I wish the people to know I am sorry for what I did. I was alone in what I did and, honestly, there was no conspiracy. No one else urged or told me to do it. There was one mistake about the trial. It was that I did not go to Niagara Falls to kill the president. I only thought of killing him for about one day before I did it. It is an awful thing to feel you killed someone. You do not feel the same after you kill them. It is hard and much different. You are not the same person after you do the crime. I wish I was my same old person again. You never can be

the same, I wish I was the same for the little time left. I have nothing more to say to all the people.

"My trial was fair. It was more than I thought. The judge could not help doing what he did. The jury could not. The law made them do it. I do not want to say now that the law is wrong. It was fair to me and it was right."

Czolgosz was asked about dying and whether he feared it. "I don't want to be ashamed of myself," said Czolgosz. "It is worse than I knew before I did it. I hope I don't make myself ashamed." He referred to his desire not to weaken when he faced the death chair.

As the train neared Rochester he stopped talking suddenly, looked out and then said, slowly: "It is too late, but I would like to live."

Czolgosz smoked incessantly during the trip excepting when he was devouring sandwiches and fruit. He is declared to be a ravenous eater. Between puffs at his cigar he told how he adjusted the revolver in the handkerchief wrapped about his hand in an obscure corner near the Temple of Music before he entered the building to commit the crime. He stoutly maintained that he was alone in the plot to kill the president, that the members of his family and every one else was innocent of any knowledge of his intentions. He emphatically denied that there was any truth in the alleged confession of the anarchist who was arrested in St. Louis.

#### Cowardly Fear Creeps In.

Just before the train pulled into the Auburn station, Czolgosz began to show signs of the breakdown which was coming. To one of the reporters he confided: "I'm afraid I'm going to do something which will put a shame on me." If an exhibition of the most contemptible cowardice could cast any further odium on the wretch, he certainly received it then and there.

When the long delayed train finally pulled into the station it was drawn through until the rear car was on the Chapel street crossing. It was instantly



# CZOLGOSZ THE CONDEMNED.

## Now in His Narrow Home, Meditating on Death.

### Last Scenes Before Withdrawing From the World—Unable to Regain His Composure—Sentimental Lady Already Sends Him Verses—The Death Warrant—All About an Appeal.

to the prisoner's condition, Warden Mead omitted reading the death warrant as is customary, deferring it until today. By the time he had been shaken into his new clothes, Czolgosz was sufficiently recovered to walk with some assistance to his cell in the condemned quarters. He had entered the prison at 3:14 o'clock, and it was half an hour later when he started through the south wing to his cell. There had been some fear that the convicts in the wing might make a vocal demonstration as the assassin passed by, but there was not a sound and as far as could be seen not an inmate approached the grating of his cell to catch a glimpse of the condemned man. This spoke volumes for the discipline of the institution.

During the trip through the wing Czolgosz was asked if he desired either a priest or a minister.

"Maybe, in the future, not now," was the reply.

#### In His Narrow Home.

There are five cells in the condemned apartment and Czolgosz was placed in the fourth in the row, between John Truck of Cortland county, and Clarence Egnor who killed Keeper Archibald Benedict in the prison. Until he is executed Czolgosz will have two guards constantly in front of his cell and any attempt at self-destruction will be promptly nipped in the bud. Guards Christopher Haas and Joseph Hermann were detailed for duty last night.

#### A Morbid People.

Already Warden Mead is besieged with requests for invitations to the electrocution. The begging letters come from all sorts and conditions of people and every reason conceivable is urged in support of the request.

Of course the maudlin sentimentalist has commenced to take cognizance of Czolgosz. Before the prisoner arrived yesterday a letter in a feminine hand, to which the writer was evidently ashamed to sign a name, came to Warden Mead. The author begged the privilege of sending some scriptural quotations to the assassin. The quotations have not yet reached the condemned. Copies of the letter and the enclosure are appended:

Sept. 23, 1901.

Warden Mead:  
Dear Sir—Will you kindly hand the enclosed words to the wretched murderer of Mr. McKinley? While I fully recognize the cruelty of that wicked act and hold that all public speeches of a treasonable character should be suppressed, yet now I look upon the poor creature in that murderer's cell as a lost soul and as such I would like to be allowed to send him some verses from God's word, with the hope that he may be induced to repent before his life is cut off.

Here are the "verses": The devil labors to keep out of the heart the thoughts of passing from this life to another world; for he knows if he can but keep men from serious thoughts of death, he shall the more easily keep them in their sins.

Oh sinner, what a condition wilt thou fall into when thou departest this world, if thou depart unconverted! Thou hadst better have been smothered the first hour thou wast born; thou hadst better have been plucked one limb from another; thou hadst better have been made a dog, a toad, a serpent, than to die unconverted; and this thou wilt find true if thou repent not. A man would be counted a fool to slight a judge before whom he is to have a trial of his whole estate. The trial we have before God is of far higher importance; it concerns our eternal happiness or misery; and yet dare we affront him? The only way for us to escape that terrible judgment is to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ!

God's word says: Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool. For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.

The blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanses us from all sin. If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us. If we confess our sins he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

#### Death Warrant.

The death warrant which Warden Mead will read to the condemned man in due time is as follows:

"You are hereby ordered, commanded and required to execute the said sentence upon the said Leon F. Czolgosz, upon some day within the week commencing Monday, the 23rd day of October, 1901,

the time of the execution within said week to be left to your discretion and within the walls of said state's prison or within the yard or enclosure adjoining thereto by then and there causing to pass through the body of him, the said Leon F. Czolgosz a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death and that the application of said current of electricity be continued until he, the said Leon F. Czolgosz, be dead.

"Given under my hand and seal of this court, this 26th day of September, 1901.

(Signe) TRUMAN C. WHITE,  
Justice of the Supreme Court."

Some time before the electrocution, either Prison Clerk Winegar or Assistant Clerk Shaw, will visit Czolgosz in his cell and ask him the statutory questions necessary for the prison records.

Czolgosz's pictures do not do him full justice. He is a little better looking than they indicate. He has a round, full face, surrounded by waving light brown hair. He is a splendidly developed specimen of young manhood. He is not one who would be singled out in a crowd as an assassin. When he entered the prison, last night he wore a light-colored knock-about hat and a cheap suit of light color. The clothes were nearly pulled off his back in the scrimmage to get through the crowd.

#### Thanks to the Warden.

Warden Mead certainly was good to the newspaper fraternity, last night. He accorded them every facility for getting the news and the courtesy was appreciated.

#### About an Appeal.

Any time before his execution Czolgosz may appeal his own case. It is not necessary for him to have the assistance of counsel to secure a review of his case by the court of appeals, and thus delay his end for several months. It is held by attorneys that all he has to do is to write a letter to the county clerk of Erie county, giving notice of his appeal. The clerk is then bound to serve on Warden Mead a certified copy and the execution must be stayed until the court of appeals has given a decision. The code says:

surrounded by the little crowd which did not number over two hundred persons. The instant the car was stopped the rear door was thrown open and in the flood of light from the interior the murderer stood revealed, shackled to Jailer Mitchell. As he was pushed forward there went up a cry of indignation which sent a thrill of horror to the soul of the wretch and he hung back in fright. It was a time dangerous for delays and he was swung to the ground by powerful Principal Keeper Tupper. Then commenced a rush for the prison gate which was guarded against an onslaught by Keeper Bates and a coterie of prison guards. A force of policemen, in command of Roundsman Callanan, was also present and made heroic efforts to keep the highway open but the throng was resistless in its efforts to catch a glimpse of the prisoner and jostled the guard hither and thither during the brief journey. All the time there was a fierce roar of indignation above which occasionally rose shouts of "kill him," "don't let him get inside," and kindred expressions of hatred.

In a space so brief that it could have been counted by seconds, but which seemed hours, Czolgosz was forced through the gate which was closed against the crowd. Many of the guard and the newspaper representatives had been lost in the shuffle. They were admitted as fast as they could make their way to the gate.

#### Hysterical and Weak-Kneed.

The prisoner had to be helped up the long flight of steps to the front entrance. Without support he would have fallen in the hall and when he finally reached the keepers' hall, he sank completely exhausted on a bench. He was ashen gray, his eyes rolled wildly, the muscles of his face twitched visibly while his hands shook as with the ague. He was a living exemplification of abject, cowardly fear. Quivering in every limb he covered his eyes with his free hand while being released from his shackles. There was a short delay while the handcuff was removed and before the operation was completed Czolgosz had sunk into a convulsive heap from which he emitted anguished moans. As the shackle was taken from his wrist he slipped to the floor where he lay writhing, punctuating his moans with hysterical screams. He was picked up by Principal Keeper Tupper and Keeper Martin and was dragged on his toes into the principal keeper's office where he still continued; to scream, groan and twitch for some time. The prison physician was summoned, but before his arrival the prisoner had nearly recovered and the doctor declared that he had been "faking." Possibly from a medical standpoint Czolgosz was shamming but to the lay mind it was a clear case of flunk from fear, and it is the opinion of those who saw him that he will have to be dragged to the electric chair in which he will die as rank a coward as ever beat the devil's tattoo on its huge arms.

#### Stripped and Searched.

While Czolgosz was still uttering cries which penetrated to every part of the front of the building, the keepers had been busy. He was stripped of the clothes worn on the trip from Buffalo. Every last piece was taken from him and after his person had been searched for anything concealed with which he could do himself injury, he was arrayed in an entirely new outfit which had been prepared in advance. Owing





ANNOUNCING  
THE NEW  
QUICK ACTION  
FIRE ALARM BOX



...; mds. indebtedness \$13,000  
... in occupancy, and four o  
... storges worth \$9,500.  
... ed \$75,000.



Sec. 517. An appeal to the Supreme court may be taken by the defendant from the judgment on a conviction after indictment, except that when the judgment is of death the appeal must be taken direct to the court of appeals, etc.

Sec. 520. All appeals, provided for in this chapter, may be taken as a matter of right.

Sec. 522. An appeal must be taken by the service of a notice in writing on the clerk with whom the judgment roll is filed, stating that the appellant appeals from the judgment.

Sec. 528. When the judgment is of death an appeal to the court of appeals stays the execution, of course, until the determination of the appeal.

If Czolgosz does not already know his rights he will probably soon be informed of them by some misguided person.

It is said that former District Attorney Robert L. Drummond who is Warden Mead's legal adviser, has held that a notice of intention to appeal when served on the warden is sufficient to stay execution of the death sentence, but this has never been tested in the courts.

**Has Not Suicided.**

The prison and the newspaper offices have been flooded with telegrams this afternoon from New York and Buffalo asking information as to Czolgosz's condition, a story that he had committed suicide having gained credence in those cities. It was said that in Buffalo extra afternoon editions were issued stating that he had suicided.

e.] Richard P. His father began in business here in 1850; after s. M. Monaghan (R. P. in charge), she died in '79, and R. P. continued when we reported here. Stated to us in '94: "Stock \$8,000 (shoes \$0, secured; mdse. indebtedness \$13,000; borrowed on note \$10,000; own building in occupancy, and four others in block, plantation, etc., have stocks and mortgages worth \$9,500." Reputed of good character, no credit. '94 sales estimated \$75,000. (?)

ohn." Began in '88, formerly clerk in same line, failed in '90, since 'Stock \$2,000 (shoes \$500), ins. \$1,000; sell for cash; total indebtedness." No basis for general credit. '94 sales stated \$3,700.

ess.  
se.] Neill O'Donnell, Co. nominal. Succeeded P. J. O'Donnell in '95, '95, stock \$20,000 (shoes \$4,000), ins. \$16,500; outstandings \$7,500; owe bank \$3,000 on note secured by collaterals; own real estate \$10,000. An active, wide-awake merchant; reputed of good character, '94 sales stated \$85,000. (?)

dse.] Began in '90, added shoes in '93. States to us: "Stock \$1,200; mdse. indebtedness \$200; never failed; no outside means; rent and ability, but too small for general credit.

began in '74 as Reid & Tradewell, were together but a short time; \$10,000 (shoes about \$3,000), well insured; outstandings about \$10,000, no other indebtedness; own five store buildings \$28,000, a residence of one thousand acres \$10,000, all clear, and in my own name, also a net \$50,000 to \$60,000." Is by reputation an honest, hard-working man; always paid in full; careful, and in good credit.

s.

, Abe and Harry. The senior began in '74, stated to us: "Stock averages \$50,000 to \$60,000; use some bank accommodation where we do a business of \$15,000 per month; own occupancy valued \$20,000, encumbered with one half the business done on credit; good ability, correct habits, and in fair credit."

berg. Began here in '91, has a branch in Buffalo, stated to us: "Stock (three stores) \$39,000; fixtures \$23,000; we owe bank \$5,500 on note; good business men; Strauss has valuable property."

Walsh & Co. February, '95; Walsh of Buffalo, February, '95, stock \$9,662, ins. \$1,000; on hand \$263; fixtures \$500; own real estate \$1,000; rent for borrowed money \$1,000; rent on fair home credit. '94 sales stated \$10,000.

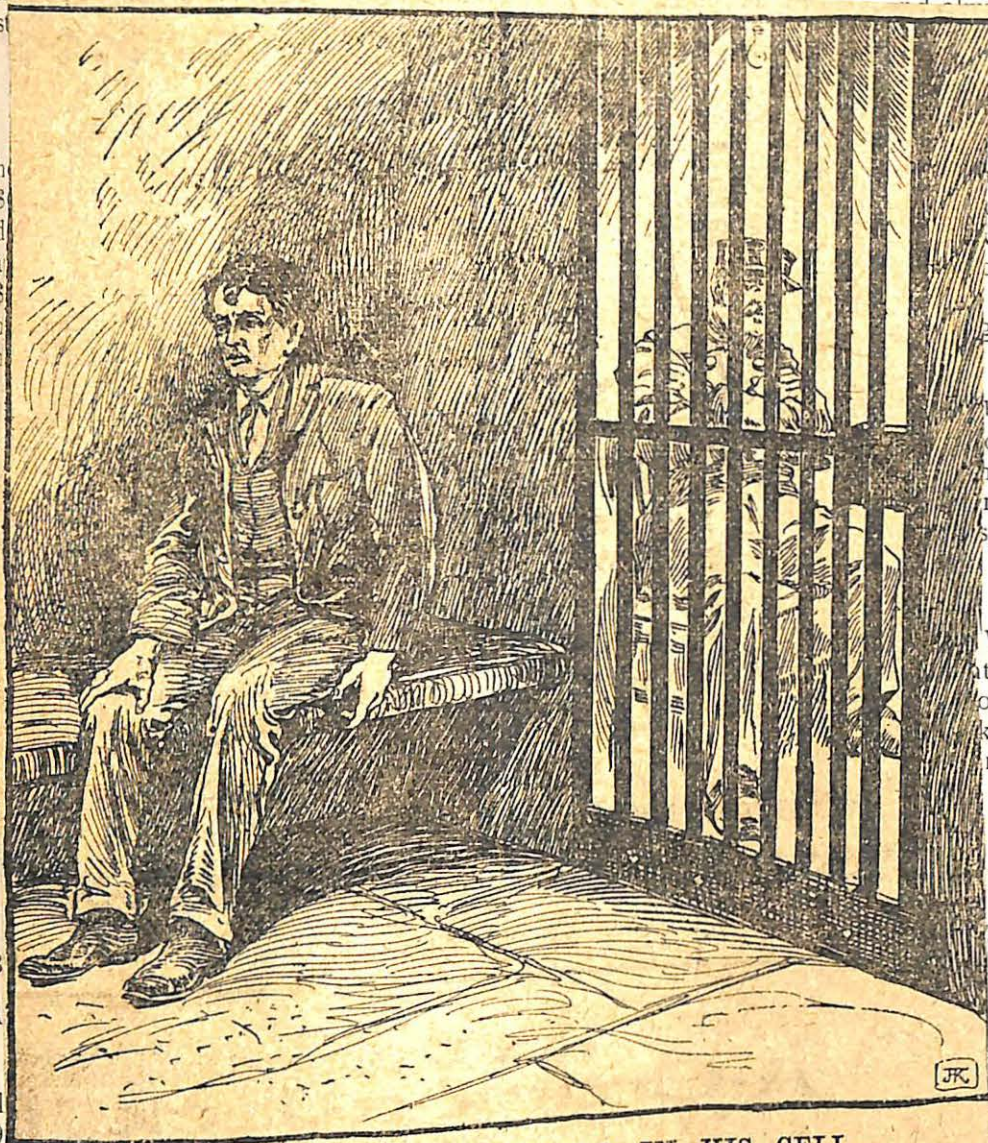
**S. C.**

May, '95.

ash.

old merchants here; H. Baum was formerly a clerk here. Stated to us in '94: "Stock and accounts \$86,500; all bills discounted; own occupancy \$9,000, residence valued \$10,000; a capable, strong and reliable firm, in good credit. '94 sales estimated \$100,000."

EDWIN B. CAPERS. Began in '79, formerly a clerk for Robert Kennedy. States to us: "Stock \$6,000, ins. three fourths; sell for cash; outstandings less than \$500, good; take all paying discounts; owe nothing; rent \$420 per annum; no outside means." A young man, reputed of excellent character and habits, strictly attentive; stock neat and well kept; very cautious; light expenses, and in moderate credit. '94 sales stated about \$9,000.



**HOW CZOLGOSZ IS GUARDED IN HIS CELL.**

Night and day a guard sits just outside the anarchist's cell door. The guard never speaks to the prisoner except to give a command. He is silent, but watchful.



# THE YEAR'S FIRES AND LOSSES.

## Chief Engineer's Interesting Diary of 1901.

### Present Condition of the Department and Recommendations for the Future—Again Advises Placing Steam Fire Engine in Commission—Comments on the Removal of the Old Bell.

With the exception of the annual report of Chief Engineer Jewhurst, the regular monthly meeting of the board of fire commissioners, last night was without interest. The president of the board and the member from the borough of Skaneateles were the only ones present.

Chief Jewhurst reported that there was only \$4.95 in the contingent fund and a check of \$10 was ordered to replenish it. The chief also reported that he had procured mittens for the firemen and had ordered new rubber coats, but they had not yet been received.

Edward L. Dempsey of No. 61 Washington street, 22 years of age, 5 ft. 8 1/2 in. tall, made application for appointment to the fire department. His name was placed on the waiting list.

The chief then read his annual report and the schedule of bills was passed, after which the board adjourned.

The chief's report is an interesting document and is worthy of careful perusal. It gives in full the details of the work of the department during the past year, its present condition and makes some valuable recommendations for the future. It is appended in full:

To the Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners:

Gentlemen: As required by the rules governing the fire department of this city, I respectfully submit for your consideration the twenty-third annual report including in this instance a statement of its operations for the year 1901, and showing its condition with certain recommendations looking to its steady improvement in the future.

The companies of the department which number the same as last reported, all work together in harmony, in fact, every branch of the department is reduced as far as possible to an organized system. The addition during the year of one regular man to Hose 2 increases the efficiency of that company. The force of the department as now constituted consists of five regular men and three call men attached to each of the three Hose companies and Hook and Ladder company, and four regular men and one call man to the Chemical company. The men are well disciplined, attentive to duty and always ready to respond at a moment's notice to an alarm of fire, or any other work concerning the department. The increase in salary awarded each member in recognition of

(Concluded on Third page.)

# YEAR'S FIRES AND LOSSES.

(Concluded from Fifth page)

his services was greatly appreciated, and all join with me in expressing our gratitude, and trust we will all merit your future confidence by a faithful performance of our duties. The following changes were made during the year in the personnel of the department:

Appointments—J E Walsh, call man, Hose 1, February 7; D W Smith, driver, Chemical Engine, May 21; C E Brownhill, call man, Hose 3, July 2; E S Brown, call man, Hook and Ladder, July 2; L R Cullver, call man, Hose 2, July 17; M J Colbert, call man, Hose 2, December 5; R A Graves, call man, Hook and Ladder, December 5.

Promotion—L M Skinner call man, Hose 2 to regular man Hose 2, July 17.  
Transfers—L M Gaumar, call man, Hose 1, to call man, Hook and Ladder, January 3; P F Morrissey, driver, chemical, to driver, supply wagon, March 11.  
Resignations—P Mowry, call man, Hook and Ladder, January 1; L A Gaumar, call man, Hook and Ladder, July 2; J McGovern, call man, Hose 2, July 2; L R Cullver, call man, Hose 2, October 26.

One regular man was dismissed from the department March 11, for a violation of the rules, and one call man after serving a probationary term was dropped from the roll Nov. 6, for incompetency.

The time lost by members on account of injury received in the performance of duty amounted to 39 days. In addition to this there has been 58 days and 15 hours lost on account of sickness, making the aggregate time the members have been absent from duty during the year by reason of sickness or injury 97 days, 15 hours.

The following shows the fire duty performed by the various companies of the department during the year:

Feet of hose used—Hose 1, 7,350; Hose 2, 6,400; Hose 3, and supply wagon, 5,400; Chemical, 3,000. Total 22,150 feet.

Feet of ladders raised—Hose 2, 80; Hose 3, 40; Chemical 160; Hook and Ladder, 815. Total 1,095 feet.

Chemical charges used—Hose 1, 5; Hose 2, 2; Hose 3, 2; Chemical engine 14. Total 23 charges.

Hours of service at fires 48.

The spirit of willingness and readiness of the members at all times to serve in the interests of the department is shown in the following record of the number of fires attended by members who volunteered their services while on regular leave of absence:

Assistant Chief G A Platt, 2; captains, J L Jewhurst, 1; F B Hughson, 1; J C Winsor, 1; drivers, P F Morrissey, 2; D W Smith, 1; T R Frost, 1; F W Haskell, 1; J H Clark, 1; hosemen, W G Barnett, 4; J A Colbert, 2; P A Ryan, 2; M L Olmsted, 3; truckmen, E L Mead, 2; J D Tyne, 1; W J Barrett, 1.

### Fires and Losses.

The record of the department for efficiency has been kept up to the standard during the year as a glance at the table of fire losses will show. There were in

all 106 fires and alarms, of this number the department attended 63. The loss was \$15,953.40 this being a decrease of 11 alarms and a decrease in the total loss of \$33,612.84 from last year. Only two fires occurred during the year requiring the services of the entire department and only one fire extended to adjoining property. The Palace concert hall fire, December 2, was the most destructive during the year; because of the inflammable nature of the building and contents, and the difficulties and obstacles that had to be overcome in placing the lines of hose for effective work, owing to the location of the fire, it gave the department the most severe test of its efficiency since it has been under the paid system. Though the fire threatened a serious damage to the surrounding buildings the department was equal to the emergency, which brought out high compliments from the insurance adjusters.

The department received 21 alarms over the fire alarm telegraph, 17 were transmitted by the Empire telephone, 15 by the Automatic and 10 were still for alarms. Thirty-one alarms were for fires in wooden buildings, 19 in brick buildings, 4 for other than building fires, 8 indications of fires, and only one alarm was given which could be considered maliciously false.

There were 48 fires confined to buildings in which they originated, 36 confined to the floor in which they originated, and one fire spread to adjoining property.

The following are the losses for the year, except the loss on the contents of the Palace concert hall which has not been adjusted, but it is reported a claim for \$7,342.55 has been filed:

Losses to buildings.....	\$10,957.09
Losses to contents.....	4,996.31

Total loss.....	\$15,953.40
Insurance paid on buildings.....	\$ 8,077.17
Insurance paid on contents.....	4,241.42

Total insurance loss.....	\$ 2,945.59
Loss over insurance.....	\$ 3,104.81

There were 43 fires reported at this office for which no alarms were received entailing an insurance loss of \$770.80 which is included in the above amounts.

### Water Supply Improved.

The water supply during the year has met all emergencies for extinguishing fires. Nineteen new hydrants have been connected with the mains in sections of the city where they were needed. Of this number six were located on Genesee street between Mechanic and Green streets which render short lines of hose available to cope with fires that may occur in this district. The value of having hydrants thickly located is of much importance as they form a connecting link with the fire department and on their proximity depend the availability and value of effective fire streams. The system has also been improved by relaying the mains in different localities with new and larger pipe, and I have the assurance that

when the new pumps are in operation a water pressure strong and satisfactory will be furnished the department, which will add greatly to the efficiency in the management and control of fires. At present there are a total of 496 hydrants in service.

The apparatus of the department and its character of equipment is the same as last reported. All are in good condition except those previously reported in need of repairs. The sleigh ladders have been painted, and other minor repairs have been made. The exercise wagon in charge of Hose 3 which has been in use 11 years has about given out, and will not stand another year's usage.

At present we have on hand 6,350 ft of fire hose which may be classified as follows: 1,000 ft of Boston woven, 1,000 ft of Revere, 3,000 ft of Fabric treated, and 1,350 ft of American; Hose 1 is equipped with 1,950 ft, Hose 2, 1,800 ft, Hose 3 and supply wagon 2,600 ft. By using the American hose which has been in service twelve years and is unreliable, we have a partial change of hose for each company. Still this plan is not safe as the weak hose is certain to burst when under heavy pressure. On the wagon is carried for use at fires from 800 to 1,500 feet and when it becomes wet part has to be put back in that condition in order to fill up. There should be at least 1,000 feet of new fire hose and 300 feet of chemical hose purchased.

### The Stud.

The twelve horses of the department were not in the best condition during the year, though no effort was spared to keep them in good order. There was hardly a week that one or more of the horses was not laid off duty owing to some ailment. There were in all 60 cases of various causes requiring treatment and in caring for same the department veterinary made 229 visits and a number of slight cases were handled without calling the veterinary. Some of the horses are fast, showing unsoundness and inactivity which is not unexpected owing to their age and long service in the department. The horse purchased for the chief's use to replace the one transferred to the chemical has proved satisfactory. One of the chemical team was condemned as unfit for further service and was retired after serving the department faithfully for eleven years.

Nothing has knowingly been left undone which could make the building in charge of the department more healthy, serviceable and comfortable for the men, so far as the means of the department would permit. In fact, the quarters of the various companies, except Hose 3, were never before in a better condition. The new roof on the headquarters building replacing the old one with its accommodating holes for a shower bath at every fall of snow or rain is an improvement greatly appreciated by the occupants, and with the newly decorated walls and ceilings of the rooms and halls on the second floor, which are almost completed, this build-



ing will be both comfortable and attractive. The tin roof on the building occupied by Hose 3 is in a rotten condition and will last but a short time.

### Fire Alarm System.

The service of the fire alarm telegraph has been very successful the past year. Line trouble has frequently occurred, but fortunately at a time not to interfere with the proper striking of an alarm. The usual routine work has been done in repairs and extensions of the lines, and the present is in good condition except a few miles of line wire. Since last report two new street signal stations were connected with the circuits, they are numbered and located as follows: No. 7 at the corner of Barber street and Derby avenue, and No. 37 at the corner of South and Cornell streets, making a total of 38 signal stations. The alarm register placed on trial to the chemical station has proved satisfactory. Since it has been in operation it has registered on a paper tape all alarms correctly. The instrument would be a valuable fixture to the system. The outside circuits are overloaded and ought to be divided into two more circuits as a break or interference with other wires leaves a large amount of property unprotected until repairs can be made. To make this change it will require about five miles of new wire. There were more alarms for fire transmitted to the department by telephone than through any other source during the year, which shows their value to the service. It will be a highly valuable improvement when the overhead wires in the central part of the city are changed to the electrical subways which will probably be completed during the year. In order, however, to conform to the plan of placing the fire alarm wires in the conduits it will involve upon the city a large expense for labor and material for which no provision was made in granting the subway franchise.

### The Old Bell.

It is nearly six months since the fire alarm bell was removed from the City hall and the silent alarm which has taken the place of the more exciting alarm in some respects has proven a benefit to the department. The firemen and the apparatus now proceed rapidly and quietly to the location of the fire in response to all alarms without the embarrassment of being surrounded by bicyclists or being hampered in their work by a crowd which generally congregates during the ringing of a fire alarm bell and fires are frequently extinguished with so little excitement or public disturbance that only people in the immediate vicinity are aware of the occurrence. The plan has worked satisfactorily so far and while I consider the force at all times able to handle an ordinary fire, yet on the other hand should a serious fire break out at a time when many of the permanent men are absent from quarters on meal hours and the call men are engaged in their various occupations, the department would find itself at a disadvantage for the want of enough men to handle the equipment, whereas if the alarm was sent in by the fire alarm telegraph and a bell to sound a public alarm all absent members within its hearing would be expected to quickly report at the fire for duty. It must be considered, however, that all alarms for fire are not transmitted by the fire alarm telegraph. During the past year the department was called to the largest fires by telephone, when a public alarm would not have sounded had the bell been in service, but fortunately the fires occurred at night when the full force of the department is always on duty.

The repairs and new work to the buildings, apparatus, equipments, fire alarm telegraph etc. were quite numerous during the past year and most of

which was done by the members of the department, aggregating 232 jobs as follows: Buildings 52, harness 43, apparatus and equipment 33, fire alarm telegraph 66, miscellaneous 36, all of which was done willingly, well and without delay.

### Recommendations.

With reference to the future wants of this department, keeping in view adequate fire protection, I can repeat former recommendations viz: Larkin relief valves for the hose companies, a jumping net, glass key cases for fire alarm boxes, and I cannot too strongly urge the carrying out of the suggestions in my last report as to the importance of placing the Osborne fire engine in readiness for immediate service, as we ought not to take any further chances no matter how good the water distribution may be, as the bursting of a main or an accident to other parts of the system is not impossible. The greatest danger, however, lies in the mains due to electrolysis from electric currents which in time is certain to reduce the strength of the iron pipe; this is no longer a theory but a well established fact. Other cities have been affected and I believe conclusive evidence of its evils has been found in this city. I would recommend that Hose 2 and the Chemical be furnished with a Copper hose jacket; they are a valuable tool in closing a burst in hose when under pressure which has been proven from their use in other companies of the department.

There were 172 new buildings erected in this city during the year, of this number 107 were dwellings. The number of buildings in this city are classified as follows: Dwellings 3214; factories and workshops 363; barns and storage 2160; stores, offices and hotels 471; public buildings 99, total, 8,309 buildings. The keeping of the above record is not a requirement of the department, but it is done for the purpose of knowing the annual growth of the city in number of buildings which increases the probabilities and extent of fire damage.

The annual parade of the department took place August 21, and I am pleased to state that the comments on its appearance from all quarters were of a highly complimentary character. It seems to be true that our citizens derive more pleasure from witnessing a parade of the fire department than from any other display.

In closing this report, I desire to return to you my sincere thanks for your kindness extended to me and to the officers and men of the department. I am indebted for the success which has attended our efforts in sustaining the efficient reputation of the department.

Respectfully submitted,  
E. J. JEWHRST,  
Chief fire department.

JAN 6 1902

### First Fire of the Year.

There is some disagreement as to the origin of the fire in the double house, No. 16 Coon street, Saturday evening. One version is that an overheated chimney caused the trouble, while another version lays the blame upon an overturned kerosene lamp.

The house is owned by John Scanlon who resides in one side while Mrs. Sadie Randall conducts a boarding house in the other side. It was in the boarding house that the fire started. A call for the fire department was turned in from box station No. 4, Washington street at the Central railway crossing, at 7:38. The fire was making fierce headway when the firemen arrived. Several streams of water were turned on and the flames were drowned out in short order. Mrs. Randall's loss is heavy, as nearly all the furniture was ruined, together with the effects of several of the boarders. She had lived in the house for about three months, and had neglected to have an insurance policy of \$800 transferred. The fire was confined to her side of the house. The damage to the house will probably reach \$200, and is covered by insurance.

While responding to the alarm, John J. McKeon, a call man attached to hose 2, was thrown from the hose sleigh and suffered a painful injury to his shoulder.

JAN 14 1902

### Two Fires This Afternoon.

There were two small fires this afternoon, which kept the department busy for a short time. The first was in the apartments of Osmar Tidd in the second story of the block, No. 33 East Genesee street. Some repairs had been made to the gas pipe and the plumber was hunting with a lighted match for leaks. He found one. He didn't notice it until the gas exploded and the contents of the room was ablaze. The fire department was called and soon had all danger of a serious blaze obviated. The stock in Signor's drug store was slightly damaged by water.

While the firemen were still at work on the East Genesee street fire, an alarm was turned in for a blaze in York street, just around the corner from North street. It was an old, double, frame house and the flames caught in the partition between the two parts from an overheated stove pipe. One side of the building was occupied by Luke Griffin and the other side was vacant. Most of the Griffin household stuff was saved. There wasn't any insurance on what was burned. The building which is owned by Mrs. Bridget Kent, was nearly destroyed before the arrival of the firemen.

limited, and but little basis for

Began in '92; Hessler for-standings \$1,000; mdse. in-

JAN 22 1902

### Burning Benzine.

There was a brilliant little blaze in Lewis's drug store at the Five Corners in the eastern part of the city at 4:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. A can of benzine in a store room back of the prescription counter, exploded and things were lively for a time. Daniel Colver a tinsmith, who was at work in the room, burned his hand while trying to extinguish the flames before the arrival of the department. Everything in the room was spoiled by the fire, the smoke or other chemical from the engine.

means and ability limited;

JAN 27 1902

### Fire Horses Run Away.

Advancing years and physical decrepitude did not deter old Dan and Joe from running away this morning. Dan and Joe used to be fire horses and for several years they drew the wagon of Hose 3. After their usefulness in the department had ceased the team was sold. The fire commissioners try, when disposing of department horses, to see that they have comfortable homes and it was believed that Dan and Joe were located in pleasant places for life, but owing to the vicissitudes of this world they passed into other hands and are now employed drawing the delivery wagon of the Cold Spring brewery.



This morning they were left in front of C. H. Smyth's in North street. The engine on the Owasco River railway came puffing along and the team took fright and ran just as they used to when going to a fire. At the corner of North and Garden streets, they bumped the sleigh against a hydrant and in a briefer space than it takes to tell it the load of beer barrels was piled on the sidewalk. The horses continued through Garden street to Hutchings Bros. blacksmith shop where they ran into the yard and stopped of their own accord. The sleigh was broken almost beyond repair.

Bank stock \$9,000. is a director

FEB 1 1902

**Hot Rags.**

The firemen were called out this morning, to extinguish a small fire in the Beardsley block, No. 7 East Genesee street. Some rags which had been stowed away in a closet under a kitchen sink in the apartments of Mrs. Charles Fry, caught fire in some unaccountable manner and blazed cheerfully until the firemen threw a couple of pails of water on them. That put out the fire. The damage was very slight.

AARON B. AARONSON.

FEB 6 1902

Noonday FEB 6 1902

Shortly before noon today the department was called to put out a fire in the residence No. 41 Seward avenue, owned by Rufus Hanning and occupied by Martin Froitzheim. The fire caught in the garret over the kitchen in the rear. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had communicated to the main part of the building. The damage will amount to \$600 and is covered by insurance.

character and habits, but his credit yet to be established here.

FEB 7 1902

**The Fire Wardens.**

There was a brief meeting of the fire commissioners, last evening. The member of the board from the borough of Skaneateles was not present. Chief Engineer Jewhurst reported that there had been seven fires since his last monthly report. He also reported that J. J. McKeon, a callman of Hose 2, had been absent from quarters twice during the month without leave, a total of 36 hours. The previous month he was reported absent five times. Last night the usual fine of one dollar for each offense was imposed.

The schedule of bills was audited and the chief was directed to have printed the usual number of copies of the annual reports of the commissioners and chief engineer. Then the board adjourned.

FEB 17 1902

**Firemen Resign.**

Members of the fire department are bemoaning the resignation of Callman John J. McKeon of Hose 2. McKeon contributed largely to the pension fund into which goes all fines imposed by the commissioners.

Electrician E L Mead has also tendered his resignation to take effect February 27. Mr Mead has been a long time member of the department and is well liked both in and out of fire circles.

**AN BOOT AND SHOE REPORTS, MAY, 1895.**

1041

city in O. K. Territory valued \$1,500, clear." Reputed honest, attentive, and regarded worthy of a moderate credit. '94 sales stated \$15,000.

[Goods, etc.] James M. Began here in '76, a few months as Whitsett & Decie, \$27,000 (shoes \$9,000), ins. \$15,000; outstandings \$6,000; mdse. indebtedness, no borrowed money, no other indebtedness; own store in occupancy worth real estate in Jasper County, all worth now \$75,000 to \$80,000, and all clear; of the Central National Bank here; very highly regarded; close, careful, ex-lit. '94 sales stated \$60,000.

When Shoe House." Wesley G. Began in '92, formerly in mining business Stock \$14,000, ins. \$8,000; outstandings \$200; no indebtedness of any kind rent \$425 (two floors and basement); own mining interests, lands and mines town real estate worth \$1,500, encumbered to Building and Loan Association numbered \$750, personal property \$1,000; no other means." Reputed of good es some jobbing; is attentive to business, and in fair home credit. '94 sales

**SCOTT, Bourbon Co., Kansas.**

eat. Population in '90 19,000. Investigated May, '95.

V. Chenault, *Pres.*; Grant Hornady, *Cash.*

GETT. W. P. Dillard, W. W. Padgett.

[Dry Goods, etc.] In business here since '73, came from Nashville, Tenn. States to us: "Stock \$8,000 (shoes \$1,000), ins. \$5,000; sell mainly for cash; edness \$500, no other indebtedness, discount most bills; own store in occu- l \$2,500, residence cost \$8,000, real estate all clear." Carries a clean stock, -uted attentive, of correct habits, good character; pays promptly, and in good ut \$9,000.

[Clothing, etc.] Began in '66, until '70 as Bamberger Bros., since alone. States 00), ins. \$6,000; outstandings \$1,500; mdse. indebtedness \$900, discount all ry credit farmers, who pay as they sell their grain or stock; own store building . \$5,000, homestead valued \$2,000, ins. \$1,000, also other town property " Real estate would not bring the amount at which he places it; reputed of stock too large for sales, but pays well and in good home credit. '94 sales

[Clothing, etc.] Began here November, '94, also has store at Indianola, to us: "Stock \$10,000 (shoes \$3,000), ins. \$6,000; no outstandings; no in- of no real estate or outside means." Reputed honest and industrious, of good

Boston Shoe Store." (?)

[Clothing, etc.] Bought the stock of Greenberg & Berksan, who failed Decem- ansas City, Mo. Stock estimated \$6,000 (shoes \$600); all goods sent from Kan- ntive, but unknown here. (?)

[Clothing, etc.] "The Racket." Ernest L. Glaze, Joseph J. Lewis. of H. G. Glaze & Co., Macon, Mo., Lewis travelled for J. H. Walker & Co., Chi- e at Pittsburg, Kan., as Lewis & Glaze, where they succeeded Wardell & Sharpe, pened under style of F. M. Reed & Co., and in '95 closed altogether. State to 00), ins. \$10,000; trade strictly cash; mdse. indebtedness \$5,000, no other in- no outside means." By repute active young men, of good habits; well re- ll; of limited means, but reputed prompt, and in fair home credit. '94 sales

AN. [Clothing, etc.] Failed, and closed up.

Harmon N., Co. nominal. Succeeded F. M. Yost in '91, is a traveling salesman; connections from '85 to '90; has a branch store at Garnett, Kan., in charge of a y of Greene & Overfield, here, also a store just opened at Kansas City, as De to us in '94: "Stock \$10,000, ins. \$7,000; outstandings \$3,000 (including cash on hand \$60; mdse. indebtedness \$950.11, borrowed money \$1,200, no wn store building at Garnett worth \$5,000, mortgaged \$1,500; bills receivable ufnagel Shoe Co., St. Louis, \$800; due me on salary from J. S. Nelson & Sons .000 annually from them as traveling salesman; stock at Garnett \$4,900, ins. there cash; mdse. indebtedness \$350, borrowed money \$200; do some jobbing ing here; clerk in charge thinks there would be no change from above report. abits; experienced in this line; stock neat and well kept; in fair credit. '94 ett \$6,000. (See report on De Vault-Greene Shoe Co, page 678.)

NG CO. [Clothing, etc.] Incorporated under Kansas State laws January, '92; Greenfield, Sec'y and Treas.; and they hold a controlling interest in the stock; Nathan Greenfield began originally in '69, as Greenfield & Sanfelder, who failed



APR 1 1902

**Dwelling Saved by Chemical.**

Prompt work by the fire department, last night, prevented the destruction of the house No. 39 Lincoln street. The property is owned by Louis Lipsitz who resides on the first floor. The second floor is occupied by George C. Foster. It was 8:05 o'clock, when fire was discovered on the second floor. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were at the theater. The department was summoned and the firemen found that the fire had originated in a clothes closet, from which the flames had spread to an adjoining room and were making rapid progress to other parts of the building. A stream from the chemical engine extinguished the flames. The damage will amount to about \$200. The loss is covered by insurance.

This fire gave another illustration of the usefulness of the chemical engine. Had it not been for the chemical a stream of water from a hydrant would have been turned into the house and the damage from water would have been as great as that from fire. As it was there wasn't any loss from water.

APR 4 1902

**CHANGE IN CALLMEN**

**One Resigns—Two Accepted Permanently—Routine Matters.**

Nothing excepting routine business was transacted by the five commissioners at their regular meeting, last night. The session was very short. John Tennant who has been a callman in the truck company for several years tendered his resignation to take effect April 15. The resignation stated that it was offered for reasons best known to the signer, but it is rumored that the reasons are equally well known to another, which other is a bride-elect. Tennant has been an excellent fireman and every one connected with the department is sorry that he is to quit the service. Of course, the resignation was accepted. The vacancy was not filled, because Chief Engineer Jewhurst stated that at least two applications for appointment to the call service for men of the right kind of material were soon to be made. The commissioners are looking for the best kind of men and so the appointment was deferred.

Clerk Ramage announced that the probationary term for which Robert Graves and M. J. Colbert had been appointed call-men had expired.

"Have they proved satisfactory, chief" asked President Moore.

"Yes, sir," was the hearty response. "If all the callmen appointed were so satisfactory our department would be the best in the state." It is perhaps needless to say that the two were immediately regularly appointed in the department.

Chief Jewhurst said that Sam Rathbun, who now resides in the state of Washington, and Palmer W. Holmes of Chicago, had made application for exempt certificates. The chief had searched the records and found that both were entitled to honorable discharge, having served more than five years in the volunteer service. The certificates were ordered issued.

The chief reported that there had been five alarms of fire during the month of March.

Commissioner Spears reported for the apparatus committee, that a new exercising wagon had been ordered for hose 3, from the Waterloo Wagon Co. It was to be delivered May 1.

The chief was directed to procure necessary supplies for the dormitory of the truck company and a small schedule of bills was passed.

There was some discussion as to whether or not it would be policy to contract at once for the year's supply of coal. It was decided to wait until next month unless there were some unexpected developments in the coal situation. Then the board adjourned.

APR 9 1902

**Charcoal to Burn.**

In some way, which no one can explain, some charcoal stored in the cellar of Kosnig's brewery caught fire last night, and at seven o'clock, the fire companies at headquarters were called out. They extinguished the flames in short order. There wasn't any damage excepting the loss of a few sacks of charcoal.

A small blaze also started in apartments over Andrews' grocery in South street. The occupants were not at home so clerks from the grocery under the leadership of John H. Botsford, the paper dealer, broke in and put out the fire in short order. The firemen were not notified.

APR 25 1902

**AS IN DAYS OF OLD.**

Former Members of the Volunteer Department Banquet Samuel R. Rathbun.

The members of Protective hose 3 of the old volunteer fire department tendered a complimentary banquet to Samuel R. Rathbun, a former foreman of the company, now a prominent citizen of Seattle, Wash., and a few invited friends at the Lewis house last night. Landlord Stokes outdid himself and a most elaborate menu was served. Twenty-one were seated at the table as follows: Samuel R. Rathbun the guest of honor; Fire Commissioner G. C. Smith, the last president of the company; Fred W. Millier, Joseph French, Charles L. Morris, James Hamilton, George H. Nye, William T. Howard, Frank B. Hughson, Ray P. Meaker, William C. Firth, M. M. Clark, Joseph Kent, Henry O'Brien, Orrin T. Haines, all members of the company, and Ralph R. Keeler, George B. Wright, Fire Commissioner Thomas Speares, Chief E. J. Jewhurst and Clerk of the Fire Board W. G. Ramage. After the table had been cleared the balance of the evening was spent in relating reminiscences of the good times enjoyed in the days of the old volunteers. It was decided to continue the organization and hold social sessions semi-annually. The large case containing the photographs of the members of the company which adorned their quarters in Exchange street and which has been stored away in the rooms of the Exempt Firemen's association was ordered repaired and fitted up and it will be kept in the rooms of the present Chemical company. Mr. Rathbun was foreman of "threes" for three consecutive years and the high reputation which that organization held among the volunteer companies of the State was largely due to his untiring efforts.

APR 28 1902

**Two Little Ones.**

There was a small fire this morning, in the old planing mill, in Franklin street. A pile of shavings in the engine room caught fire and blazed cheerfully along the walls and finally reached the coal bin. Then the firemen at headquarters nearby were called out and extinguished the blaze with a stream from the chemical. There wasn't any damage.

Hose 3 was given a run Saturday night to No. 92 Wall street, occupied by George Young. His incubator caught fire from the lamp and was destroyed. The only loss was the hatcher and its contents.

Manufacturers. State to us: "Stock

MAY 2 1902

**WILL ADVERTISE.**

**Coal for Commissioners Must be Furnished by Lowest Bidder.**

Several things of importance were done by the fire commissioners at their regular meeting, last evening, unlike the police commissioners, the fire commissioners determined to advertise for proposals for coal. The most important item of the session at least to the members of the department, was a change in the rules and regulations giving the men an annual vacation of fifteen days, instead of ten, at full pay. Vacations are to commence this year on May 15.

Chief Engineer Jewhurst reported that there had been seven alarms of fire during the month of April. He also gave a detailed report of the contingent fund showing a balance of \$29 53 on hand. A check for \$50 was ordered to replenish the fund.

Edward Burns a callman assigned to duty with hose 1, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

J. S. Kregglestein, Thomas Murphy and Lewis J. Burns made application for appointment as callmen. Two vacancies existed in the call force and they were filled by the appointment of J. S. Kregglestein and Louis Washburn.

The matter of donning summer uniforms was left to the discretion of Chief Engineer Jewhurst. Clerk Ramage was directed to have the proposals for furnishing the department with coal ready for the board to open May 15.

The committee on department buildings was directed to prepare a place at hose 3, for the storage of the new exercising wagon.

The clerk was instructed to notify the common council that the board would require the full amount of its appropriation, \$30,000 for next year. The meeting was adjourned.

**Boy's Painful Fall.**

ere he had been in this line seven Rochester house, with whom I have strictly for cash; father assists in its; an experienced and competent present creditors. '94 sales stated

in here in 1849, sons were brought each store at Suspension Bridge, in stock (both stores) \$10,000, ins. in occupancy here worth \$20,000, cost \$16,500, mortgaged \$10,000, cost \$10,000, mortgaged \$5,000 (for and derived fourteen per cent. on e shortest time; all practical shoe-



JUN 2 1902

**FIREMEN KEPT ON THE RUN.**

**Only Fumigation for One But the Real Thing for the Second.**

Owing to the smallpox scare, John E. Leonard, manager of the American Express Co., thought it would be the proper thing to fumigate the main office in Genesee street. Of course it couldn't be done at a time when it would interfere with business and so it was determined to do the job yesterday. In the morning a quantity of sulphur was set on fire and the place was closed as tightly as possible. About 2 o'clock, the disinfectant had filled the office with a smudge more dense than a New-foundland fog and a cloud of choking smoke found its way into the street, through the chinks in the front doors. A passerby who saw the smoke, rushed to the nearest telephone without stopping to investigate, and summoned the fire department. The firemen made a beautiful run in quick time only to find that they had been sent on a bootless errand.

The department was again called out at 2:23 o'clock, this morning, by an alarm from box station No. 73 at the corner of Cayuga and Franklin streets, and this time it was the real thing. Some miscreant had set fire to the buildings of the Auburn Gun club on the eastern outskirts of the city and the whole shooting-match was destroyed. It is said that the buildings were set on fire because that is the only way to account for the blaze. The buildings were constructed of wood and they were practically destroyed when the firemen arrived. Clay pigeons, traps and other shooting paraphernalia were stored in the club house and it was all lost. Members of the club could not estimate the loss today.

**Card of Thanks.**

Auburn, N. Y., June 2, 1902.

Robert L. Drummond, speaking for all of the residents and property holders in the locality of the Auburn Gun Club Grounds, desires to extend their thanks to the Auburn firemen for their prompt response to the fire call and their action upon their arrival at the scene of the fire at the grounds. But for the timely and effective assistance of the department much loss and damage would have inevitably occurred to property in that locality.

personal and business expenses making a good living, and are in fair c

JUN 3 1902

**Fire Next Door.**

Barrels of floor sweepings, empty oil casks and an accumulation of miscellaneous rubbish piled in the rear of Shallish & Rich's hardware store in Genesee street caught fire, this morning. It is supposed that spontaneous combustion was the cause of the blaze which burst from the pile. The fire department was summoned but before its arrival the fire had been extinguished with pails of water. There wasn't any damage but for a moment the ADVERTISER people next door feared that they would have to take an involuntary vacation.

JUN 6 1902

**MAY MEAN BUSINESS.**

**Fire Commissioners Looking for Quarter for Steam Fire Engine.**

Suthin' is certainly doin' in fire department affairs if there is any significance in the many hints thrown out by the commissioners at their meeting last night. There was talk about horses of which, goodness knows, the department stands sadly in need and the committee on buildings was given power to arrange quarters for the city's steam fire engine which was presented some years ago by D. M. Osborne & Co., and ever since has been stored and cared for by the generous donors. The members of the committee declined to disclose what plans they had in view for quarters for the engine, but it seems as though the only available place would be the Hardenburg property owned by the city near department headquarters. Just how this could be utilized is not quite clear, but doubtless the commissioners have a feasible plan.

Outside of this, the meeting wasn't especially interesting, the business being of a routine character.

The two per cent. foreign insurance tax, which the commissioners are some day going to turn into a pension fund for the members of the department, was ordered placed in Savings banks to accumulate.

Mr. Spears of the supply committee reported that the new exercising wagon for Hose 3, had been approved and placed in commission. It cost \$163.

Mr. Smith from the building committee reported that by rearranging the apparatus on the floor of the house of Hose 3, it had been found that the new wagon could be accommodated without building an addition to the house. Both reports were approved.

Chief Engineer Jewhurst reported five fires during the month of May. He also reported that the contingent fund was nearly exhausted and a check of \$60 was ordered drawn to replenish it.

The chief was directed on motion of Mr. Spears to investigate why Hose 3 used 2,100 feet more gas last month than the other companies. It was thought a leak might exist in the pipes which would account for the excess. Then the board adjourned.

Country of knowledge in 1902 was George E. Aiken & Co., in same line here

JUN 16 1902

**Caused Boiling Tar.**

The firemen were called out this afternoon, to extinguish a small blaze in Hudson's restaurant, No. 16 Clark street. A kettle of tar on a stove in the kitchen boiled over causing the fire. There wasn't any damage.

JUN 24 1902

**Burning of Greece.**

The fire department was given a run this morning, just enough to supply exercise to the horses, but there wasn't any work for the men. This was fried-cake day at Pontius' bakery No. 83 Clark street. The merry pieces of dough around a hole were tossing in a bubbling sea of fat when all of a sudden the sea suffered a tidal wave which carried the grease over the edges of the kettle on the fire. In rag time the room was filled with flames and smoke. Then it was the firemen were called. By the time they arrived the grease had burned, spoiling the batch of friedcakes and making the room a dingy place but without doing any other damage.

JUN 28 1902

**The Fire Board.**

There was a special meeting of the fire commissioners, last night, to settle the financial affairs of the department for the fiscal year which ends July 1. Bills amounting to \$522.15 were ordered paid together with the salaries of the callmen, the clerk and the veterinary. This did not leave a very large balance in the treasury, but the department is not in debt.

Plans were presented for altering the old Hardenburg house in Market street into quarters for the steam fire engine. Nothing was done about this as the matter is in the hands of a committee.

Later the committee accepted the plans and gave the contract for the work to C C Darrow. The proposed improvements will cost about \$1,000.

JUL 7 1902

**ARSON AT THE AVERY.**

**More Than One Attempt Made to Burn It, Last Night.**

There seems little doubt today, that the Avery house is fire proof. It was set on fire in three different places, last night, and yet it stands almost uninjured. There isn't any question, so the police and firemen declare, that an incendiary was at work in the place, and that he did not succeed is one of the wonders of the present day.

It was 3 o'clock, this morning, that J. G. Alexander of Cleveland, who occupied a front room on the third floor was awakened by smoke which poured into his apartment. He yelled "fire" in stentorian tones and made a break for the stairs, taking his hastily collected clothing in his arms. He was intercepted by the night watchman who, upon learning the cause of the outcry, began to arouse the other guests in the house. The alarm was turned in for the firemen by Patrolman Atwater who was told of the trouble from a second story window, by the watchman.

The firemen found that a fire had been kindled in a store room on the second floor in the rear of the dining room. The fire had not made much headway and was easily extinguished. They also found a blaze in a bed in a dark apartment, only used on extraordinary occasions. This was on the third floor across the hall from Alexander's room.

In the hallway in the rear of the dark bedroom, the end of a board had been broken off and papers and straw matting, wet with kerosene had been stuffed under the floor. This mass of stuff had been lighted but for some cause it had gone out. The damage caused by the fires was very slight and was mostly to the furniture in the bedroom.

The property is owned by E. H. Avery. George H. Shimer has a lease of the premises and conducts the hotel. He was not at home last night, having gone to Rochester on the 6:20 Central train. Henry L. Downs, the clerk, was in charge and was aroused by the outcry. He at once turned his attention to assisting the watchman to arouse the guests.

While fighting the fire in the store room the firemen said that someone told them that there was a fire in the cellar but upon investigating they failed to find even the suspicion of a blaze. They do not know who it was that gave the information but believe it was someone attempting to divert them from the fire in the third story.



JUL 9 1902

### Investigating Incendiarism.

The police are still busy investigating the cause of the fire at the Avery last Monday morning. Chief of Police MacMaster has accumulated a mass of evidence proving that the fire was of an incendiary nature. He also admits that he has evidence as to the guilty party, but he has refused to say what this evidence is or toward whom it points. He held a long conference with District Attorney Dayton, today, in regard to the case. He laid the evidence he has secured before the county prosecuting officer. It is understood that this evidence is all of a circumstantial nature but it is said to be very strong. Nothing was given out at the district attorney's office as to the result of the conference. Whether an arrest will be made at once or whether the case will be taken first to the grand jury is a matter of conjecture, but it is very probable that something will be done. Such a grave offense as setting fire to a hotel in which many people were asleep, thus endangering human lives is not to be passed over lightly by the authorities.

JUL 22 1902

## A DARK HORSE NAMED

Frank B. Hughson Chosen Fire Marshal by Unanimous Vote.

FOR MANY YEARS A FIREMAN.

And He Will Draw Salary at the Rate of \$800 a Year in Addition to His Compensation as Captain of the Chemical Company Until Such Time as the Charter Can be Again Amended so as to Allow the Chief Engineer to be Marshal—Specifications for Paving Dill Street Adopted—Some Business of a Routine Nature.

After numerous delays, during which it was decided that the office of fire marshal did not come under the Civil Service the Common Council filed the position at its regular meeting last night and the plum went to Frank B. Hughson, captain of the Chemical company, whose name had not been publicly mentioned for the place. Truly he was a dark horse in the race and the vote in his favor was unanimous. His salary was fixed at \$800 per annum. A conference was held prior to the meeting and it was here that Hughson's name was decided upon. Aside from this duty that has been bothering the aldermen for some time, City Engineer Ackerman's specifications for paving Dill street with asphalt were adopted; two additional petitions from four property owners in South street, two names to a petition, were received on the asphalt paving matter, the petitions being in conformity with the amended specifications; H. R. Wait served notice on the Council that his property in Franklin street was being damaged by the city and he would hold the city responsible; and routine business filled out a session that was not very long.

As usual the alderman did not fail last evening in their effort to emulate their predecessors and they were several minutes late in getting started, the following being present when Mayor Burgess called the meeting to order: Aldermen McCartin, Perkins, Knapp, Wise, Quigley, Adams, White, Emerson and Bell. The two petitions from the South street property owners

were read immediately. One was signed by Frances B. Burr and D. M. Dunning and the other by Julia Wegman and Carrie E. Burgess and they asked that South street be paved with Burmudez lake, Trinidad lake, California Alcatraz or any other asphalt equally as good that has been in use in one or more cities of the United States for a period of five years or more. On motion of Alderman Emerson both petitions were received and filed nunc pro tunc.

City Engineer Ackerman's plans for paving Dill street with asphalt were received. They follow in the main the specifications for paving South street and they were not read except where they differ from the South street specifications, the principal difference being the devotion of a considerable number of words to telling what "other kinds" that the "standard" grades of asphalt must not contain. The specifications were received and filed.

A communication from H. R. Wait told the Council that as long ago as June 10, 1895, he informed that body that some city sewers were emptying into ditches in his property on Sumner and Franklin streets and that the Council had failed to take any action in the matter. He said prospective purchasers of building lots there had refrained from purchasing because of the existing conditions and he intended to hold the city liable for any damage done. Some time ago, he said, a sewer was built through the property by the city and against his wishes and he wanted that removed. He had been ordered to build a sidewalk about the property but this, he said, would have to be pulled up when the sewers were taken up and he had refrained from building the walk. The communication was referred to the Legal committee on motion of Alderman Bell.

Street Superintendent Adams' semi-annual report of the work done by his department was received and filed on motion of Alderman Emerson without being read.

Then on motion of Alderman Perkins the Council proceeded to ballot for a fire marshal. The result showed 10 votes cast and all for Frank B. Hughson who was duly declared elected. Mr. Hughson is the popular captain of the Chemical company and he has been a member of the paid Fire department since it was organized. Prior to that time he served a long apprenticeship as a volunteer fireman and he is known as one of the most capable men in the department. It is understood that he will retain his present position in addition to performing his new duties. It is also said that the arrangement for filling the position is only temporary, to prevail only until the charter can be again amended by the Legislature, when the office will be combined with that of chief engineer.

The report of the Finance committee was received and checks were ordered drawn in payment of the bills audited.

The committee on Streets and Bridges reported that it had investigated the difficulty of water standing in the street in front of the Colwell property in Beach avenue and recommended that a catch basin be placed there by means of which the nuisance could be abated. Received and filed.

The Committee on Drains and Sewers reported that it had investigated the bursting of a sewer in Capitol street. In the judgment of the committee the sewer was formerly a natural water course which had been walled up by one Paddock and the committee did not believe the city was liable and it also believed the overflow resulted from a cave-in. In the judgment of the committee a 15 inch tile placed in the sewer would alleviate the difficulty. Received and filed.

The following resolutions were offered:

Alderman McCartin—Fixing the salary of fire marshal at \$800 per year. Adopted.

Alderman Adams—To put a catch basin in front of the Colwell property in Beach avenue. Adopted.

Alderman Knapp—Accepting the city engineer's specifications for paving Dill street. Adopted.

It is the plan of Mayor Burgess to

advertise for sealed proposals for paving Dill street probably Saturday and he said that whoever got the contract for paving South street would probably also be given the Dill street contract, providing the figures on the former job were satisfactory. He also said the street would be paved this year if the excavating there was finished in time.

Alderman Emerson—Directing the clerk to purchase a sufficient number of copies of the election law for use of all the election officers in the city this year. Adopted.

Alderman Adams—Directing the purchase of the original map of the city of Auburn from Frank R. Rathbun at a cost not to exceed \$75.

Alderman Adams—Directing that a check for \$4 be issued to Peter Burns as final payment for the construction of the Fulton street sewer North from Seymour street. Adopted.

Recorder Kent's quarterly report, showing \$479 collected in fines, was received and filed.

On motion of Alderman Perkins it was decided that when the Council adjourn it be to Friday next at 8 o'clock, and on motion of Alderman Wise the Council adjourned to that hour when the bids for paving South street will be opened.

JUL 25 1902

### HE MISSED AN ALARM,

And Driver Doughty Has Never Since Set Foot in Auburn.

Even the arrival of the circus has failed to bring missing Tom Doughty. The vagaries of Doughty are really not understanding. Although reared in Auburn and having a host of warm friends here he refuses to return to the scenes of his childhood and if possible avoids his boyhood friends as though they were infected with a plague. It is now ten years since Doughty left the city and not once has he returned although implored by father and mother to do so.

When the chemical engine was installed in the fire department, twelve years ago, Doughty was made its driver by the fire commissioners and had the honor of being the first paid fireman employed by the city. After nearly two years of service, he missed an alarm of fire one day and Captain J. L. Jewhurst, who was then engineer of the chemical, had to drive the team. Doughty's heart was broken and before the commissioners could even reprimand him, had they been so inclined after an investigation, he threw up his job and disappeared. From that day to this he has never, so far as known set foot in Auburn or met a resident of the city if he could help it. He has been heard from many times since his departure. The first time he was driver of the police patrol in the theatrical combination of that name. He came as far as Syracuse with the attractions but refused to come to Auburn and in consequence he lost his position. Later, it was said that he had gone to Europe in charge of a consignment of fine horses. Next he was seen with Barnum's circus where he was a foreman in the horse department. Recently he was seen by a former Auburnian who now lives in New York city, at Madison Square garden. He was with the Forepaugh & Sells brothers circus and the former Auburnian declares that Doughty was the boss canvasman.

A few years after Doughty left the city his father, who was well along in years, sickened and died. Before his death he was very anxious to see his son who was an only child. Letters, telegrams and other means of bringing the prodigal son home failed and the old man passed away without a sight of



his boy. Still later Mrs. Doughty died Like her husband she hungered to see her son and the efforts to bring him home were renewed and again without avail. The elder Doughtys were sober, industrious people and they had saved enough to provide them with comforts until the end of life and leave a little over. Constable Wallace was made custodian of what was left after all the last expenses had been paid. He has made repeated efforts to discharge his trust but without avail. He has written again and again to the missing heir; he has made trip after trip to New York city and other places where he would hear of Doughty, but he has never been able to find him and turn over the money from his father's estate.

Yesterday he went to Geneva, hoping to find Doughty with the circus there, even if he did not come to Auburn. Again he was disappointed. The people with the circus didn't know Tom Doughty and were positive that no one answering the description was with the outfit. Several old-time friends also went to Geneva to see Doughty but they didn't find him. Where is Thomas Doughty?

**JUL 25 1902**

**FIRE IN FURNACE.**

There was another alarm of fire, from the Hotel Schuch this morning. There have been one or two calls for the department from the hotel previously. Not much damage resulted on either occasion. The call this morning was sent in at 9:25 o'clock, and was occasioned by smoke from the furnace under the boiler. Some one lighted a fire in the furnace without the knowledge of anyone connected with the place. The door was open and the smoke poured out in the cellar instead of going up the chimney.

NO BASIS FOR CREDIT

**AUG 2 1902**

**Two Little Blazes.**

Fire was discovered in the rear of the house number 218 State street shortly before noon, today and an alarm was turned in from box 46. The house is owned by P. K. Smith, the grocer and adjoins his store. It is supposed the fire originated in the chimney but it is not known for certain. The loss was not great and is fully covered by insurance.

Only at infrequent intervals does it happen that two fires occur on the same street in one day. Yesterday morning there was a fire at No. 147 1/2 Van Anden streets and at 5:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, there was another fire at No. 175 Van Anden street. The call for the department was turned in from box station No. 13, corner of Aurelius avenue and Wall street. The house is owned and occupied by Mrs. Anna E Reynolds. Sparks from a bonfire in the rear yard set fire to the roof which was slightly damaged.

**AUG 5 1902**

**Ready for Duty.**

Charles A Turke who was appointed to the fire department at the meeting of the commissioners last Thursday night, reported for duty this morning. He was temporarily assigned to duty with hose 1.

**AUG 11 1902**

**Watch and Watchman Cause False Alarm.**

When Watchman Lawson of the Burtis opera house looked at his watch at 6 o'clock last night, he thought that it was an hour later. The Burtis is connected directly with the fire department headquarters, a push button on stage ringing a gong in the department building. Every night at 7 o'clock, the watchman pushes the button to see if the line is in working order. If the gong does not sound at that hour the fireman investigate to find out the cause. If it rings at any other time the firemen turn out with their apparatus. When the gong sounded at 6 o'clock, last night, the firemen promptly responded. Lawson was very much surprised to see them and it was hard to convince him that he had made a mistake. The firemen did not find any fault as the run came as a welcome break in a dull day.

The men at headquarters were not the only ones who did business yesterday. At 2:20 o'clock, Hose 3, received a summons to No. 2 O'Neil avenue. The house is occupied by Jacob Sarhan. A gust stepped on a match which ignited and set fire to the floor. The blaze was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen.

**AUG 15 1902**

**Paralyzed on a Ladder.**

"There isn't any fire over here," said Charles E. Thompson of No. 8 Fort street, yesterday afternoon, when he had managed to attract the attention of several firemen at department headquarters in Franklin street, "but I feel awful queer and I want some help." Mr. Thompson is a painter and had been at work on the chapter house of the First Presbyterian church opposite the fire department building. When the firemen first noticed him he was standing in the chapter house door waving his arms uncertainly and calling in a muffled voice for aid. When the firemen reached him, Thompson was very pale and he could articulate only with difficulty. He was assisted to a reclining position and Dr. Laird was summoned. He declared Thompson to be suffering from a slight stroke of paralysis. A carriage was called and a detail of firemen accompanied the stricken man home. Thompson was on a ladder when he felt the first symptoms of the stroke. He managed to drag himself into the building, but growing worse he went to the door and summoned the firemen. Thompson is a veteran of the civil war and was for a number of years a member of the police force.

**AUG 19 1902**

**Up the Hill and Down Again.**

Smoke in E E Cadwallader's grocery at the Five Corners, this morning was the cause of a telephone for the chemical engine company at fire department headquarters. Before the company was half way up Franklin street hill another telephone announced that the firemen were not necessary. There wasn't any damage.

**AUG 21 1902**

**Firemen Insure Themselves.**

That each may help the other in bearing the expenses that necessarily come with death, members of the fire department have organized a benefit association. The association has been in existence but a short time, but it already has 27 members and more are daily coming. Chief engineer Jewhurst is the president of the infant organization, Captain J. L. Jewhurst is treasurer and W. R. Strong is the secretary. The executive committee or board of trustees is composed of Chief Jewhurst, Assistant Chief Platt and Captains Jewhurst, Strong and Winsor.

No dues are paid but on the death of a member or a member of the family of a member, \$50 is paid, the amount being raised by a per capita assessment of \$2.

No matter how many join the association, each death brings with it the above named assessment by which means there will in time be money in the treasury. It is planned to have money enough on hand to meet two deaths and when enough to pay two benefits has accumulated any surplus will be employed to meet the assessment for the succeeding death.

The board of fire commissioners have charge of a fund which is received from the two per cent tax on foreign insurance but as no definite action has ever been taken with regard to the fund, the firemen decided to organize an association that would be independent.

When a man leaves the department, he loses what he has put in the association, but he has been insured while he has been a fireman. Already the first benefit has been paid. It went to M. L. Olmsted of hose 2, whose infant died yesterday.

**AUG 26 1902**

**Firemen Work**

The fire department was given two runs this morning. The first was at 12:55 o'clock. An alarm was turned from box station No. 36, corner of Hamilton avenue and Steel street. It proved to be a false alarm.

At 10:35 this morning, a telephone call was sent in for the department to go to the residence of John Bradmeyer No. 23 Moravia street. The fire was in the chimney and had been extinguished before the arrival of the firemen. There wasn't any damage.

**AUG 27 1902**

**Women Fight Fire.**

There was another small fire this morning. An over-heated stove set fire to the woodwork in the summer kitchen of the house No. 223 Seymour street. A bucket brigade of women of the neighborhood had the flames nearly extinguished when the firemen arrived. The damage will amount to about \$30. The building is owned by Daniel Mahaney and is occupied by M. B. Meehan.



AUG 28 1902

**Cotton Causes Conflagration.**

There was a second alarm of fire yesterday. It was turned in at 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, and when the firemen arrived on the scene, it really seemed as though they would have a battle with flames such as they have not had in months. Prompt action, however, saved serious loss.

Louis Denison conducts a mattress factory at No. 10 Dill street. The building is owned by William Peacock, jr. Two bales of cotton stored in the rear of the place caught fire, supposably from spontaneous combustion. When the department arrived the flames were making rapid progress towards a lot of inflammable material stored near the blazing cotton. Fortunately the firemen were able to stay the spread of the fire. The building was not damaged and the loss was confined to the contents.

On the way in response to the alarm Chief Engineer Jewhurst had a narrow escape from a serious accident. He was driving and his big horse "Tom" was going at auto speed when a farmer attempted to cut in ahead of the chief at the junction of Dill and Water streets. A collision resulted, but because of the chief's skill as a reinsman serious results were averted.

DAVE RUDEE

SEP 3 1902

**Horse's Hip Hurt.**

An unfortunate accident happened yesterday to Chief Jewhurst's big chestnut horse "Tom," which may put the equine out of business. The animal was being exercised by Driver Frost during the afternoon, and as he turned from North street into Seminary street, the horse slipped on the brick pavement and fell broadside. When he was raised to his feet it was found that his hip had been injured. Dr. Beardsley, the department veterinary declared that the hip bone was cracked if not broken.

SEP 3 1902

**Fire in Summer Kitchen.**

There was an alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, at 5:15 from box station No. 24, corner of Genesee and Washington streets. The summer kitchen of the house No. 41 Garrow street, owned and occupied by Richard Brown, caught fire from an over-heated stove. The damage was not costly.

SEP 5 1902

**CAN DO ANYTHING.**

**The Auburn Fireman Must be Jack of all Trades.**

The number of things which the firemen can do are almost as many as there are vocations. No matter what is wanted about the department there is always some member who can accomplish it. Sometimes the article turned out isn't quite so smooth as it might be in which event the artist makes a second or even third attempt and eventually his production becomes perfection. Then in idle moments they whittle out picture frames and other ornaments for beautifying their quarters, while the

number of household conveniences they can contrive are without limit.

The latest stunt of the firemen is to pose as pavers. The space between the doors of the Chemical Engine house in Franklin street and the roadway was formerly paved with a combination of Medina sand and cobble stones. It did not look well and it really wasn't safe. Captain Hughson and the other members of the Chemical are exceedingly particular and like to have everything the best. The entrance was an eye-sore.

When Mayor Burgess with the fire commissioners and other city officials inspected the houses on Labor day, Captain Hughson called attention to the obnoxious place. He suggested that if he had some paving brick and permission of the commissioners the members of the company would remedy the defective spot. The fire commissioners unanimously declared that the company had permission to make all the improvements it wanted to which did not cost an unreasonable amount. Mayor Burgess declared that there was a lot of old brick in the city yard which had been taken from Genesee street when it was repaved with asphalt and if the firemen could select enough perfect ones for the purpose they were welcome to them. This was what Captain Hughson had been fishing for and now the entrance is being paved with brick.

Time is of no account so that the job is done to the satisfaction of the amateur pavers and the work has already been put down several times and it is not yet completed. When it is finally finished it will probably be as smooth a job as the most fastidious could demand.

SEP 13 1902

**FIRE IN GENESEE STREET.**

**Not Very Large and Yet the Costliest in Months.**

The most costly fire which has occurred in Auburn in many months broke out early last evening. In some way which cannot be satisfactorily explained fire appeared in the cellar of the block, No. 127 Genesee street. The first floor is occupied by Hamilton Brothers' Shoe store, and they are the heaviest losers, placing their loss at \$5,000, covered by insurance. The flames were not permitted by the firemen to get above the first floor and while the entire building and those adjoining were filled with the smoke there was not any damage to the contents. The flames started in a place where it was difficult for the firemen to reach them, and had good headway before they were discovered, so that there was the making of a costly conflagration right at the start. The prompt work of Chief Engineer Jewhurst and his men confined the blaze to the building where it started and prevented serious damage.

Hamilton Bros' store was closed promptly at 6 o'clock. To all appearances everything was all right when the clerks turned the key in the door and hurried home. A few moments later Dr H C Tripp came out of his office on the opposite side of Genesee street. He lingered for a moment on the walk and casually glanced across the street. Thin lines of black smoke were creeping from the cracks about the door of the Hamilton store. The doctor hastened to the nearest telephone and summoned the fire department. The firemen

arrived with their usual promptitude and commenced the battle. The place was filled with a dense smoke and for a time the flames which were in the rear of the cellar could not be located and it became necessary to flood the cellar. Several lines of hose poured a deluge into the place. It was the first time that the new pump of the water department had been given a thorough, practical test and it proved more than satisfactory.

It was a most persistent fire, for even after the cellar had been flooded little tongues of flame persisted in appearing in unexpected places. It took several hours of hard work before Chief Jewhurst declared the fire out.

In the cellar where the fire started were stored the winter stock of rubber goods and a large invoice of leather goods which had only recently arrived. These it is expected are entirely ruined. The stock in the store is damaged by heat, smoke and water, but how much cannot be fully be determined today. D. M. Hamilton believed that the loss would amount to \$5,000. The building is owned by the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children. The damage to the structure will amount, possibly to \$500.

No one can account for the origin of the fire. So far as is known there had not been any fire in the cellar in a long time. As stated previously the fire started in an obscure corner in the extreme rear and spread with great rapidity. There was not any appearance of fire when the store closed at 6 o'clock, and at 6:15 the call for the fire department was turned in.

Many people declared that the fire demonstrated the need of the restoration to service of the fire alarm bell, as it would have given warning to the proprietors of the fire. The argument was not good, as the "Wheeler" would not have sounded the alarm even had it been in commission as the notification to the firemen was sent in by telephone.

Eight years ago last February there was a similar fire in the same building. The store was at that time occupied by E. R. Carpenter the art dealer and the cellar was stored full of wall paper. The fire started in the front part of the cellar and it was discovered during the noon hour. At that time the firemen had a hard fight to keep the flames from spreading.

SEP 23 1902

**Yesterday Afternoon's Fire.**

There was a short but brilliant fire in the house, No 119 Seward avenue, late yesterday afternoon. The alarm was turned in from box station No 73, at the corner of Cayuga and Franklin streets at 5:45 o'clock. The house is owned by Lydia J. Wackman, and is occupied by two families, M G Hight on the first floor and Hosea W Richardson on the second floor.

Mrs Richardson was preparing supper over an oil stove when it exploded. Mrs Richardson was painfully burned about the head and face, but fortunately her clothing did not catch fire. The flames had obtained quite a start when the firemen arrived, but they soon had the blaze extinguished.



SEP 29 1902

**WORST FIRE IN YEARS.**

**Cold Springs Brewery Destroyed With Loss of \$15,000.**

For the second time since its establishment the Cold Springs brewery in York street, has been practically wiped out by fire. Flames were discovered in the boiler room of the plant at 1:50 this morning, and today, only the blackened walls of the brick building remain. The loss will amount to at least \$15,000.

The origin of the fire is not known. The Wildners, William G and George J. who have conducted the business since the death of their father, William Wildner, who founded the business, reside only a short distance from the brewery and because of their close proximity to the plant, a night watchman was not employed. At 10 o'clock last night, one of the brothers visited the plant and made the usual inspection of the buildings. Everything at that time was all right. The Wildner household retired at a seasonable hour. The family was aroused from a sound slumber by the light of the flames shining into the windows of the house. At that time only the boiler house was on fire. A telephone call was turned in for the fire department. It is a long run from the fire houses to York street and when the firemen arrived the flames had communicated to the main building and were rapidly completing their work of destruction.

There isn't any water main in York street. After the brewery burned the first time the Wildners petitioned for a main to be placed in the street but for some reason the request has never been granted. The firemen had to lay about 1,800 feet of hose from a hydrant in State street, and of course the pressure was not so good as it might have been had the water not been piped so far.

The entire interior of the plant was gutted and the walls were so badly damaged that they will have to be razed and reconstructed before the brewery can again do business.

The Wildners manufactured ale exclusively and their product had a large local sale. The brewery was thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, an expensive ice plant having been added during the past summer. The brewery was partially insured.

W. L. O'BRIEN Out of business

OCT 2 1902

**Bad Night for Lights Out.**

The cultivated currents on the electric wires in South street, performed all sorts of high jinks last night. The wires running to the residence of James G Knapp, corner of South and Elizabeth streets set fire to the siding of the house and a detail from the Chemical company at headquarters was sent to extinguish the blaze. Before the firemen arrived the wires had burned apart and the rain had put out the fire. The wires also set fire to a telephone pole and to several trees. Several of the electric lamps were unlighted and in the present dangerous condition of the street this was a serious matter.

OCT 17 1902

**Fire Down the Line.**

The fire department was called out at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in response to an alarm sent in from No 196 State street. An oil heater in the parlor set fire to the woodwork. The damage was slight. The property is owned by Cornelia B Moulton, whose present residence is not known.

OCT 20 1902

**Fire in All-Night House.**

There was a small fire at 4 o'clock, this morning, in building No. 3 Clark street, which is used as an all-night restaurant. A lamp had been left burning in the cellar and in some manner set fire to some rubbish piled near it. Whether the lamp exploded or blazed up from a sudden current of air is not known. An alarm was turned in from box station No. 62, in State street near Dill, and the firemen had the blaze extinguished in short order. The restaurant is conducted by Coleman & Tincknall and the building is owned by E. P. Senter. The damage was very slight.

Small business, and in good credit. Clothing, etc. Henry. Here since '80.

OCT 25 1902

**Might Have Been Serious.**

The fire department was called out late yesterday afternoon, by a blaze in the boiler house of the Standard Oil Co. in Monroe street. The flames caught from leaves and rubbish which were being burned under the boiler. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage had been accomplished.

Senior is also in cigar business

OCT 27 1902

**New Fire Team.**

The fire commissioners have purchased a team for the steam fire engine. The horses are black and at present weigh 2,850 pounds. They were brought from Missouri by Griffith, a dealer who has for a number of years been shipping horses to Cayuga county. The team was purchased by Griffith of his brother-in-law, so that he knows that they are just as he recommends them. The price paid was \$400, which is considered very reasonable for the class of horses which is needed for the department. It will be some weeks before the team is put in service as the new quarters of the engine company in the old Hardenburgh property are not completed. The men for the new company have not been appointed.

OCT 29 1902

**Engineer and Stoker.**

The municipal civil service examiners held a meeting, last night. It was decided that candidates for appointment as engineer and stoker of the new steamer company in the fire department would be confined to members of the department and their applications must be filed with Clerk Herrling on or before Friday, December 5. The examination of candidates for engineer will be held in the common council chamber December 12, and for stoker December 16. The board has written to the state commissioners for permission to hold a non-competitive examination for department electrician.

NOV 7 1902

**RESULT OF COAL STRIKE.**

**Fire Board Kicks at Paying More Than Contract Price for Coal.**

When the board of fire commissioners came to pay the monthly bills at their regular meeting last night, they held up the bill of Healy Bros., for coal. The commissioners had been charged \$7 a ton for soft coal and they protested.

"I thought we had a contract with the coal dealers of the city to furnish us with coal for the year at a certain price," said Mr. Speares.

"We have," replied Clerk Ramage. "Then I think this bill had better be referred back for correction," suggested Mr. Speares.

It appears that in May last the commissioners made a contract with all the retail coal dealers of the city whereby each was to have an equal share of the patronage of the fire department. For hard coal the board was to pay \$4.50 a ton until August 1, after which date it was to pay \$4.60. When the dealers could not supply hard coal during the strike the commissioners accepted soft coal as a substitute, but they do not propose to pay famine prices for the substitute, although willing to pay the contract price for the better article. Upon Mr. Speares formal motion the bill was referred back for correction.

Mr. Speares formally reported the purchase of a new team for the department, for which \$400 was paid. Mr. Smith reported that satisfactory progress was being made on the steamer quarters in Market street. The building committee had decided to have the quarters heated by the Auburn Light, Heat and Power company and to have it lighted by the Citizens' Light and Power company.

Chief Engineer Jewhurst reported five alarms of fire during the past month and two callmen absent from duty without leave. The delinquents were fined a dollar each. The chief also reported a small balance in the contingent fund and a check for \$100 was ordered to reimburse the fund.

John H Taylor, who works for McIntosh, Seymour & Co and boards at the Hotel O'Neill, made application for appointment as callman. As there isn't any vacancy at present his name was placed on the waiting list.

Chairman Moore suggested that the building committee make needed repairs to the apparatus room of the Chemical company. Recently the members of the company have put in a new switch board and this makes the rest of the room look decidedly out of repair. Mr

Smith, chairman of the committee, said that the matter would be attended to as soon as possible.

This switch board to which reference was made is a work of art and cost the city something like \$4. The commissioners purchased the lumber and the members of the company did the rest. It is a huge affair, made of curled Maple and put together with a nicety which would make an expert joiner envious. Capt. Hughson is the boss carpenter and Engineer Washburn, Frost the chief's driver and Callman Krieglstein were his assistants. Driver Smith was the artist who did the finishing and made the board complete. On the board are the two telephones, the gong, clock register which makes certain the number of the station from which the alarm was turned in, the trip which lets the horses loose and does a lot of other complicated things when a



mons comes for the men. Ordinarily such a board would have cost many dollars.

After discussing these and other routine affairs of the department informally, the board adjourned.

Peterborough, N. H. AMERICAN

NOV 10 1902

### THREE TIMES AND OUT.

#### Firemen's Services in Great Demand on the Day of Rest.

After several days without having anything to do, the firemen were given an over abundance of work yesterday. The trouble really commenced late Saturday afternoon, when an alarm of fire was sent in from box station No. 62 in State street near Dill. Employees of the Citizens Light & Power Co. were piping gas into Sprague's print shop in State street. There was a leak in the pipes and a candle was lighted to find it. As soon as the flame was advanced close to the pipe there was a slight explosion and a blaze shot upward and set fire to the woodwork. The fire department was summoned but the services of the firemen were not required as the flames had been extinguished before their arrival, quick as they were in responding.

The second alarm was from box station No. 17, corner Lewis and Lansing streets. Away over in a field which fronts on Standart avenue, were stacks of hay and another of unthreshed oats. It is said that it has been the custom of a gang of young fellows to assemble in the shelter of the stacks on Sunday afternoons to play cards and shoot craps. It is further alleged that there was a party there just before the alarm of fire was given and it is surmised that the blaze was caused by a carefully thrown cigaret butt. The firemen put out the flames after considerable work, for the blaze had eaten deeply into the stacks and they had to be torn to pieces in order to entirely extinguish the last spark. The stacks were owned by William Tracey of No. 24 Lansing street, and his loss was estimated at over \$100.

At 8:30 o'clock, last evening there was a second alarm from box station No. 17, and the cause proved to be another fire in the stacks. The firemen are positive that the second fire was set by boys who wanted to see the firemen turn out. The work of the afternoon had to be all done over and if anything was saved by the first fire it was ruined by the second blaze and the water which had to be thrown to extinguish it.

NOV 18 1902

### COUNCIL DRAWS FULL HOUSE.

#### Attorneys and Candidates Watch Canvassers.

Tabulated Returns on City Vote—Declaration of Result Deferred Until Soldier Vote is In—Lots of Other Important Matters Come up at Busiest Session on Record.

When an interval of four weeks elapses between meetings of the common council, business accumulates to an extent which cannot be conceived by a person who has never been connected with the

city government. The work of two regular sessions of the aldermen had to be done at the meeting of the common council, last night, because the city fathers did not meet on the eve of election, two weeks ago. Besides this mass of regular business which had to be attended to, the aldermen had to sit as a board of canvassers and it can be readily imagined that it was late before the final motion to adjourn was carried.

#### A Full House.

Not since the hearing was held on the proposition of the Central railway to construct a new passenger station in Auburn if the city would grant certain concessions, has there been such a crowd of spectators at a meeting of the common council as was in attendance last night. Every seat in the space reserved for spectators was occupied and the doorways leading into the corridor were blocked by curious onlookers. There were dissatisfied political candidates, accompanied by their attorneys, urging the aldermen to right their alleged grievances; contractors and would-be contractors for the city; former aldermen who came to see the fun; people who wanted things done and people who came to protest against anything being done; people who came to lend their moral support to friends and people who hadn't any other place to go. They were all there.

Fortunately the meeting was not prolonged by debates or the aldermen would still be in session. Everything went off with a snap and bang with one exception. A question arose over the payment of a bill and the matter was settled in a brief executive session, for the purpose of holding which a recess was taken.

#### What Was Done.

The regular business session was held previously to the aldermen sitting as a board of canvassers. Of course the usual number of resolutions was presented and adopted, for the construction of sidewalks, crosswalks and kindred local improvements. Among the more important matters was the petition of the property owners in Dill street, to have the grade for the new pavement changed, which was to all intents and purposes turned down; the property owners in Clark street protested against the council granting permission to the Syracuse & Auburn railway to erect a line of poles and feed wires in that thoroughfare, which was likewise denied; the taxpayers in Rose place objected to paying the entire expense to be incurred in extending the street through to Parker street; two claims of \$5,000 each were presented for damages for injuries alleged to have resulted from negligence on the part of the city, and it was determined to restore the fire alarm bell back on top of the City hall at a cost of \$1,450. This expenditure will make the contingent fund look as thin as a brown bear in early springtime.

When the aldermen were ready for business after listening to all kinds of tales of woe from all conditions of lobbyists, the first matter which came up for consideration was the petition of Frank Hudson who wanted a license as a truckman. The petition was granted on motion of Alderman Perkins.

#### Ross Place Protests.

Next came the petition of twenty-five taxpayers in Ross place who protested against being compelled to pay all the expense of the proposed extension of the thoroughfare to Parker street. They did not object to paying their share of the cost if it was made a ward or city charge, but they didn't want to be piggy and stand all the expense. Later in the session City Engineer Ackerman presented a plan for the street extension together with the amount of land which the city would have to acquire and from whom it would have to be purchased. A house at present stands almost wholly on land which will have to be used if the improvement is carried out. On motion of Alderman Kidney the city engineer's plans were adopted and City Clerk Herrling was directed to advertise a public hearing on the matter Dec. 1.

#### Dill Street Shelved.

Then came the petition of the Dill street people to have the grade for the new pavement changed. Alderman Knapp offered a resolution proposing to change the width of the curb stone from sixteen to twenty-two inches, for a distance of two hundred yards from State street east, on the south side of Dill street, at a cost not to exceed \$210, providing the Warner-

Quinlan company, which has the contract for paving the street, would agree to the change. This was offered as a compromise to satisfy the protesting property owners and at the same time save the time and expense which a change of the grade would necessitate. The compromise did not seem any more acceptable than the proposition to change the grade.

Mr Kidney wanted to know where the \$210 was coming from. The cost of paving Dill street would exceed the \$5,000 raised by the council for that purpose and the excess would have to be taken from the street fund. Besides, the council could not afford to jeopardize its contract for the pavement by insisting on new conditions at this late day.

"I move that the resolution be laid on the table," said Mr Emerson.

"I think the grade should be changed," insisted Mr McCartin.

"I'll offer as an amendment that the resolution be referred to the committee on streets and bridges to report at the next regular meeting," proposed Mr Perkins. The amendment was satisfactory to Mr Emerson and it was accepted and adopted. That disposed of the Dill street matter over which there has been so much agitation for the past week.

#### Clark Street Also Protests.

There were twenty-eight signers of the protest of the Clark street property owners against granting the Syracuse & Auburn Railway Co. permission to construct a line of poles and feed wires from its power house through Clark street to State. The protest stated that the street was already filled with poles and wires and it was understood that the wires were to carry 10,000 volts which would be a menace to public safety. The protest was followed by a communication from the railway company setting forth that its wires would not carry over 500 volts as any greater number would burn out, the motors on the cars.

In due time Alderman Emerson offered a resolution granting the permission sought by the trolley company to string feed wires in Clark street. Previously, however, the committee on streets, to which the request had been referred at a former meeting, made a report recommending that the permission sought by the trolley company be granted. Mr Emerson, in explanation of his resolution said that the railway would use the poles of other electric companies and only twenty additional poles would be erected. There was no other way for the trolley people to get their feed wires where they wanted them, as the Central railway had positively refused a right of way along its tracks. The business of the trolley road made the feed line an imperative necessity. His resolution was then adopted, with a condition that wires be placed in subways wherever possible.

Sidewalk Inspector Dalton presented a report of the work accomplished during the month of October, also a bill for \$5.44 for repairing the walk in front of the premises of James R. Smith, No. 12 Bradley street, which was in a dangerous condition. After diligent search the inspector had been unable to find the owner and acting on the advice of the city attorney he had procured the work done. The report was received and filed.

#### Paving Repairs Unsatisfactory.

City Engineer Ackerman reported that the repairs to the brick pavement where it had been torn up for the excavations of the Citizens' Light and Power company and the Subway company, were not satisfactory and none of the work had been accepted. He recommended that when the portion of the repairs at present under way was completed the work be suspended until spring and that the trenches be excavated to the depth of a foot and filled with broken



stone in place of the gravel with which they are at present filled.

The city engineer also recommended a sewer in South street from William street, to carry off the surface water and thus relieve the private sewer into which the street was formerly drained. As the sewer has already been constructed the recommendation was unanimously adopted.

City Clerk Herrling made his usual report of having carried out the orders of the aldermen and also that he had received \$56 for license fees which he had turned over to the city treasurer. The report was accepted.

### Damages Demanded.

Then came the presentation of the claims for damages. Edward P Clark of No 14 Howard street alleged that while employed in a trench in Bundy avenue, cutting off a water pipe at 11 o'clock, on the morning of September 20, the banks caved in on him breaking his collar bone and giving him a nervous shock which has injured him to the extent of \$5,000. He further claims that the accident was due to the carelessness of the city's agent, the water department, in not having the banks properly protected.

William Lytle of No 14 Grove avenue, set forth in his claim that while he was passing through Fitch avenue at 11 o'clock, on the night of August 30, using all due diligence to avoid harm, he stepped off the walk in front of a vacant lot. The walk is a foot and a half above the lot and in the darkness he fell injuring his left leg to the amount of \$5,000. Both these claims were referred to the legal committee.

City Treasurer Firth reported that in

May last he offered for sale the property No. 224 Perrine avenue, owned by Michael Furlong, for unpaid taxes, but no one would bid on it and so he bid it in for the city. The municipality was now entitled to a certificate of such sale. On motion of Mr. White the mayor was directed to issue such certificate and have it duly recorded. Mr White also introduced a resolution that the city repair the sidewalk in front of its new acquisition. Both resolutions were adopted.

The finance committee reported a long schedule of bills, among which was that of D F Austin, former city engineer, for \$148.30 for fees as an expert witness. Checks were ordered drawn in payment of the claims, on motion of Mr Kidney. The chairman of the finance committee also reported that there was a bill from the Auburn Light, Heat and Power company for moving poles and other work which the members of the committee could not account for and he asked that the bill be referred to the lighting committee that the items might be traced. The reference was made.

The committee on streets and bridges reported that it had examined the contents of property owners along the streets through which the extension of the Seymour street line of the Syracuse and Auburn railway would pass, as filed in the office of the city clerk and found them to exceed half the value of abutting property.

Alderman Knapp offered a resolution that the city attorney be instructed to add to the contract which the city had with L R Carl, a clause that the contractor be paid two and one-half cents a foot for new roof boards which it might be found necessary to use in repairing the municipal building. The resolution was adopted.

### To Hoist the Fire Bell.

The committee on city buildings to which had been referred the proposals of the various concerns for providing a place for the old fire alarm bell and putting it again in service, reported that it had investigated and found that the proposal of the Penn Bridge company to strengthen the city hall with steel girders and repair the tower on the roof in accordance with plans and specifications made by City Engineer Ackerman, to be the most advantageous to the city. The committee recommended that the mayor and city clerk be directed to enter into a contract with the Penn Bridge company to do the work for \$1,450.

Further along in the proceedings Mr McCartin introduced a resolution that the proposal of the Penn Bridge company be accepted and the mayor and city clerk be directed to enter into a contract with the concern.

"I'd like to know if this building is going to be torn all to pieces in doing this work?" asked Mr Adams.

"No," replied Mr McCartin. "They have guaranteed not to injure the building."

"Whose guarantee have you got for that?" asked Mr Perkins.

"The company's, I suppose," returned Mr McCartin. "The contractor who is making the repairs on the City hall has been ordered not to put the new roof on one side until the question of putting the bell in place was settled.

"I'm not in favor of putting the bell back on the City hall," announced Mr Adams, "and I understand that the fire department don't want it. Auburn has become too large a city for a fire alarm bell to be effective. It attracts a crowd which hinders the firemen in their work and does damage to adjoining property. It doesn't seem to be a necessity, but I believe the people want it and we are here to do what the people want, not what we want ourselves and as the committee on city buildings has reported in favor of returning the bell to service I'll vote in favor of the resolution."

When it came Mr Perkins turn to vote he said that in view of the fact that only ten per cent. of the alarms of fire were given on the bell, he didn't think that the council could afford to spend \$1,450 for such a luxury and he would vote against it. He was the only one opposed to the resolution which was declared carried.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the city clerk was directed to issue a check for \$56.69 to Contractor Andrew Froitzheim which is the final ten per cent of the price of the Curtis place sewer.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Knapp that the city clerk issue a check to Brixius & Chapman for \$289.72 in payment for furniture supplied to the various offices in the City hall.

Mr. Bell asked to be excused from voting. The bill he said had been before the finance committee, of which he is a member, for some time and he had refused to approve it so he did not see how he could consistently vote for its passage.

Mr McCartin immediately moved for a recess of five minutes and the motion prevailed. During the recess the aldermen went into an executive session to discuss the bill. When they returned to business Mr Knapp's resolution was unanimously carried.

### Official Canvass.

Then the aldermen convened as a board of canvassers. Mr. Bell proposed the formal resolution and nominated Mr. Kidney as chairman. There wasn't any objection to Mr Kidney and as he took the chair he made the usual expression of thanks for the honor.

City Clerk Herrling was directed to produce the envelopes containing the returns of the inspectors of the recent municipal and special election on motion of Alderman Knapp

This produced a rustle of expectancy on the part of the spectators among whom was Frank J Stupp, who supposed for several days after election that he had been elected recorder. He was accompanied by his legal adviser, Judge John D Teller. This is the second time Mr. Stupp has watched the aldermen canvass the votes of an election in which he was interested, but which was not to bring him an election.

Mr Ederson moved that the board proceed to tabulate the returns and that a recess of ten minutes be taken for that purpose. Before the resolution was adopted Mr Adams requested that the city clerk produce the tally sheet. This was done and then the recess was taken. It took much longer than ten minutes to check up the returns on the table which Clerk Herrling had prepared.

When the board had again been called to order Mr Quigley moved that the board arise and report progress. This was agreed to and Mayor Burgess once more grasped the gavel of authority.

Mr Kidney reported to the council that the board of canvassers had tabulated the returns and asked leave to sit again.

Mr White then moved that the common council as a canvassing board adjourned to Thursday December 18.

Before the resolution could be put Mr McCartin asked that City Attorney Pierce be called before the board and give an opinion on the legality of the resolution.

Accordingly Mr Pierce appeared and in reply to Mr McCartin's question "can't the board finish the canvass tonight?" replied that it could not. It could tabulate the returns as far as the returns before them were concerned, but it could not certify to any one's election until December 18.

"Why not?" persisted Mr McCartin. "Because it is a general law which supersedes the city charter," replied the city's legal adviser.

Mayor Burgess again attempted to put Mr White's resolution when he was interrupted by Judge Teller who announced that he had a communication to present. Immediately afterward, young Mr Drummond's father, who appeared as his attorney, made a similar statement. Mr McCartin moved that the communications be read, but the mayor ruled that there was already a resolution before the council. Thereupon Mr White withdrew his resolution and the communications were read. The form of both was similar. That presented by Judge Teller was as follows:

To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Auburn:

The undersigned, Frank J Stupp, having received the greatest number of votes at the charter election held in and for the city of Auburn, on Tuesday, November 4, 1902, for the office of recorder of said city, and the same so appearing by the statements of the inspectors of said election, duly signed and certified and filed in the office of the city clerk, which statements have been presented to you at this your first regular meeting held after such filing—hereby requests and demands that you, the said common council, forthwith determine and declare him, the said Frank J Stupp, to be by the greatest number of votes, elected at such charter election to the said office of recorder of the city of Auburn, and to make and sign certificates thereof in duplicate, that the same may be filed, one in the office of the city clerk and the other in the office of the clerk of Cayuga county, according to law and more particularly as provided in section 11 of the charter of the city of Auburn.

Yours respectively,  
FRANK J. STUPP.

Dated Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1902.  
John D. Teller, attorney for the said Frank J. Stupp, 43 Genesee street, Auburn, N. Y.

When the communications had been read and ordered filed Mr. McCartin said, "Some reply had ought to be made to them."

"You're out of order," said the mayor. Mr. Perkins moved that the communications be referred to the legal committee to report at the meeting of the board of canvassers, December 18. The motion was carried. Messrs. McCartin and Quigley voting no.

Then Mr. White renewed his motion that the council adjourn as a canvassing board until December 18. The resolution was carried and then on motion of Mr Kidney the council finally adjourned.

The returns of the recent election as tabulated by the aldermen are appended:

Mayor—Osborne, 3,664; Barnes, 2,485;

Carl, 69; House, 142; Bell, 157.

Recorder—Stupp, 3,670; Kent, 2,681;

Swartwood, 78; Baiseigel, 146.

City judge—Drummond, 3,170; Hunter, 3,143; Dunn, 173.

Assessor—Brigden, 3,296; Bell, 3,018;

Buchanan, 72; Giblin, 172.

Justice of the peace—Whelan, 3,389;

Boyle, 2,915; Gallup, 77; Bailey, 174.

Constables—Rich, 3,353; Wallace, 3,345; Dietz, 2,948; Houser, 2,967; Mott, 73; Warne, 72; Deacy, 164.

Supervisor, Second ward—Salisbury, 509; Vanden Bosch, 397.



**Engineer and Stoker Wanted.**

There was a special meeting of the fire commissioners, last evening, which was about as brief as can be imagined. It seems that there was some lack of formality in the request of the commissioners to the municipal civil service examiners for an eligible list from which to appoint an engineer and stoker for the steam fire engine. It was to correct this that the meeting was called.

Mr Smith moved to rescind the resolution as passed at a previous meeting, asking the municipal civil service examiners for an eligible list. This was adopted.

Then Mr Smith presented a resolution asking the examiners to furnish an eligible list of members of the department from which an engineer and stoker could be appointed. Then the board adjourned.

NOV 24 1902

**Fire in Water Closet.**

The fire department was called out at 1 o'clock, this afternoon, by a small blaze in the Smith block, corner of Genesee and Exchange streets. One of the tenants in the block discovered a small blaze in the water closet on the second floor. The flames were put out before the arrival of the firemen. The damage was slight. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted cigaret, thrown on the floor.

NOV 26 1902

**For Engineer.**

The board of municipal civil service examiners held a meeting last evening and officially received a communication from the state civil service examiners granting authority for the board to hold an examination for engineer of the steamer in the fire department, which shall be limited to members of the department. As the fire commissioners have not fixed the salary of the engineer who is also to be captain of the steamer company, it may be that the examination may have to be limited to firemen below the grades equal in salary to that of the captain-engineer. In order that these intricate points might be elucidated an adjournment was taken until December 5.

NOV 28 1902

**FIRE AT TALLMAN'S.**

**Whole Block Saved by Splendid Work of Department.**

Among those who were thankful yesterday, was S. C. Tallman and he devoted most of his praises to the firemen. He is from now on a more loyal friend than ever of the paid fire department. The reason for this renewal of his fealty to the fire-fighters was the splendid manner in which they extinguished a blaze in his establishment yesterday morning which for a time promised destruction to the whole plant.

It was about 5:30 o'clock, when one of the horses in the livery department discovered the fire. The intelligent animal discovered smoke coming through the ceiling over its head and kept snorting until the attention of the stablemen who were at work had been attracted. Investigation demonstrated that the hay in one of the big mows was on fire and a telephone call was once turned in for the fire department. During the few moments before the arrival of the

...of orderly confusion about the place. The half hundred horses were hustled to places of safety, many of them being turned loose to follow leaders if they would or to find safety for themselves if they chose. The horses all out of the building, the men turned their attention to the rolling stock and in an incredibly short time \$20,000 worth of carriages, hearses and livery paraphernalia generally had been run into the street away from damage.

Meanwhile the firemen had arrived and attacked the flames. There were something like twenty-five tons of hay in the loft and it was blazing merrily. Fortunately, Mr Tallman had planned to minimize the danger in case of fire by building brick walls about the haymow and these materially aided the firemen in preventing the flames from spreading. The smoke from the burning hay was the worst thing with which the fighters had to contend. It was 10:30 o'clock, before Chief Engineer Jewhurst pronounced the last spark extinguished and gave the signal to return to quarters.

This is the worst fire with which the department has battled in several months. The loss will amount to about \$2,000, but that is very small compared to what it might have been had the flames become uncontrollable. The plant extends from Dill to Water streets and had it burned, many of the adjoining buildings must have gone with it.

Of course none of the firemen had breakfasted when the alarm came in and appreciating that smoke, while filling, is not a sustaining diet, Mr Tallman made arrangements with Landlord Bruton of the Empire house, on the opposite side of Dill street, to serve the firemen with hot coffee as soon as the fire was under control.

It is a mystery how the fire started. Every precaution is taken to prevent fire and the entire building is equipped with incandescent electric lamps. No one had as yet been in the hay mow when the fire was discovered. A partially burned blanket was found on the hay and that leads to the suspicion that someone had passed the night there and had perhaps lighted a match or a cigaret before leaving, and had carelessly thrown a lighted match in the hay. The drivers were out all night, and the Water street entrance was left open. Through this it would have been easy for a man to have entered the building undiscovered.

**Another Alarm.**

The firemen were given another run this morning, at 12:50 o'clock. It was not so large a fire as the one some hours previously, but it promised for a short time to be very lively. Some one set fire to the outhouse on the premises of Allen J Barden, No 44 Franklin street. A call for the firemen was sent in from box station No 14, at the Five corners. The outhouse was destroyed and a barn near by was considerably damaged before the firemen had extinguished the flames.

**Card From Mr. Tallman.**

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:  
Will you kindly allow me space enough in your journal to make public my gratitude and appreciation for the efforts of the chief and members of the fire department for their promptness, skill and proficiency in subduing the fire at our stables No 20 Water street yesterday morning. As a taxpayer and citizen our experience of yesterday morning illustrated the fact that our fire department understand their work and attend to it with celerity; not only was it shown to me but it was remarked by my faithful managers and employes and we hope the city officials will continue to afford the fire department every practical and substantial means for their assistance. They cut great holes in the roof, and knocked out windows regardless, but they subdued the fire and endured the fumes, heat, smoke and steam without a murmur and worked like a lot of hungry tigers.

S. C. TALLMAN.  
Auburn, N Y, Nov 28, 1902.

You Thankful?

**NEARLY CREMATED ALIVE.**

**Two Aged Sisters, One Bedridden, Nearly Perish in Flames.**

Prompt action on the part of Patrolman Coates Saturday night, saved two human lives and a disastrous conflagration. As it was the actual loss was small although it amounted to a great deal to the losers.

At the Five Corners in the eastern part of the city is a big frame building known as the Paddock block. It is divided into a multitude of diminutive apartments which are occupied by people of slender means. In one end of the block two aged sisters live in two very small rooms. One of the women, Mrs Gillette is 84 years of age and for a long period she has been a helpless invalid confined to her bed. The other sister, Mrs Prine, is 76 years old.

Chancing to glance in the direction of the apartments of the aged pair Saturday night at about 8:30, Patrolman Coates saw that the interior was on fire. He turned in a call for the department and then hastened to the scene of the flames. The rooms were filled with dense smoke making it almost impossible to breathe. The policeman took out a window and threw into the street the bedding and pieces of furniture which were on fire.

When the smoke had cleared somewhat he was able to discern the invalid on the bed and the form of her sister on the floor. It seems that the younger had fallen in a fainting fit and had overturned the lighted lamp in her fall. The lamp had set fire to the bedding over the invalid. She managed to push the burning mass on to the floor and thus saved herself from death, but she had not been able to do more.

There was nothing for the firemen to do when they arrived. Neighbors in the block volunteered to care for the aged couple during the night and to see that they came to no further harm.

DEC 5 1902

**TWO AT ONCE.**

**Simultaneous Alarms Confuse the Fire Department.**

Through a peculiar chain of circumstances an alarm of fire was turned in yesterday afternoon from two alarm stations at the same time, box 16, corner of State and Cottage streets, and box 46, State street, opposite Union street. Of course that mixed things up terribly for the firemen. The Chemical company succeeded in getting to the fire all right and on time but the other companies at headquarters reported at box 13, before they finally found out "where they were at."

The fire was in the frame dwelling, No 35 Pulsifer street, owned by Sidewalk Inspector Peter Dalton and occupied by a family named Hews. The flames started in some unexplained manner in a sofa from which they spread to the side of the building which was burned through to the eaves before the blaze was discovered. Several pieces of furniture were destroyed besides the damage to the structure. The loss in all will amount to \$150 or \$200.

Hews was in Seneca Falls at the time of the fire. He had \$28 in cash hidden in the sofa and that is now a part of the loss.



DEC 5 1902

**TWELVE FIRE ALARMS.**

**Total for Last Month—A New Hose-man.**

With the exception of appointing an additional hoseman, the fire commissioners did nothing except routine business at their meeting, last evening. Clerk Ramage reported that Healy Bros. had corrected the coal bill sent back a month ago, making the price conform to that of the agreement made last spring, \$5.60 a ton instead of \$7 as in the former statement. The bill was audited along with a lot of others.

Chief Jewhurst reported twelve alarms of fire during the past month and that two callmen had been absent from duty without leave.

Clare W VanDusen made application for appointment as a callman and his name was placed on the waiting list.

A communication was received from the municipal civil service examiners containing eligible lists from which a hoseman and driver could be appointed and a copy of the reply of the state civil service commissioners denying the application of the commissioners for a non-competitive examination of L W Breese for appointment as department electrician, was received and filed.

It was at the suggestion of President Moore that the commissioners proceeded to ballot for a hoseman for the permanent portion of the department. The ballot resulted in a unanimous vote for James F Walsh. Chief Jewhurst was directed to instruct him to report for duty at once.

An appropriation of \$50 was made for the chief's contingent fund and then the board adjourned.

Reputed of good character, habits and ability.

DEC 8 1902

**A NEGRO SUFFOCATED.**

Saturday Night's Fire Ended the Life of John James, Aged 65

John James, an aged negro, was suffocated by smoke from a fire which destroyed his home in the rear of the Harriet Tubman Davis property, just outside the city limits in South street, Saturday evening. James died shortly after his removal from the building. The building, which was a story and a half frame structure, was to be on fire by a neighbor John Lane. He dispatched a messenger to the residence of Dr. Sefton, at the Pines, to call the fire department, while he went to see if any one was in the burning building. He peered through the window and saw James lying on the floor of his sleeping apartment. Breaking in the door he succeeded in getting James out doors and took him to the house of Mrs. Davis. He was still alive but expired shortly after his removal from the building.

Dr. Montgomery, from the Pines, labored faithfully to preserve life without avail.

The chemical company was the only apparatus to go to the fire and the men rendered valuable service in preventing the shower of sparks igniting any of the near-by buildings. The house was totally destroyed.

James had only occupied the place about three months. He had a habit of drying kindling wood on top of the stove in the kitchen, and it is supposed that the stove became overheated, setting fire to the kindling and the blaze communicated to the walls of the building.

Coroner Laird was notified and after holding an examination pronounced death due to suffocation from smoke. James was about 65 years of age, and has relatives in New York whose address has not yet been determined. The funeral was held at Zion A. M. E. church this afternoon at 2 o'clock and burial was made in Soule cemetery.

from which to appoint a candidate the position. Pending the receipt such eligible list the commissioner asked that L W Breese who is at present performing the duties, be given an examination for a provisional appointment.

The examiners fixed upon Friday, December 26, as the date for holding an examination of candidates for electrician, at 7:30 o'clock in the common council chamber. The examination is open to everyone. Applications must be filed with Clerk Herrling by 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of December 19.

Tonight the examiners will hold an examination for stoker of the engine company in the fire department. There is only one applicant, James E Walsh.

understood indebted to bank

DEC 19 1902

**TWO MORE APPOINTMENTS.**

**Fire Commissioners Designate Captain of the Steamer Company.**

There was a short special meeting of the fire commissioners, last night. All that was done was to make two appointments and one transfer.

When the board was ready for business, Clerk Ramage presented a communication from the municipal civil service examiners certifying that Patrick F. Morrissey had passed examination for engineer of the steamer company with a percentage of 81. This was received and filed and then Morrissey was duly appointed engineer and captain of the steamer company, the appointment to take effect when the steamer is put in commission.

Then Theodore Hamilton, who has been driver of the Truck company for the past twelve years, was transferred to the new steamer company and Charles R Turk was appointed driver of the truck company.

Chief Engineer Jewhurst said that it would be a week or more before the steamer would be ready to go into commission.

The commissioners adopted a revised list of titles in the fire department, which was ordered certified to the civil service examiners.

The civil service commissioners held a meeting last night, and examined the papers of James E Walsh who took the recent examination for stoker of the steamer company. His standing was 86 per cent. and has been so certified to the fire commissioners.

to us: "Stock \$8,000 (shoes most bills; no borrowed money; 00 clear; never on account for

DEC 20 1902

**Only One Applicant.**

The municipal civil service examiners have appointed Dr Heazlit as medical examiner of the board. L W Breese is the only applicant for the examination to be held December 26, for electrician of the fire department.

ndse. indebtedness \$500; Dr Wm. reputed a good shoe man, and in moderate credit. '94

DEC 6, 1902

**Happy Coincidence.**

The municipal civil service examiners held a meeting last night, and did several things. First, they received applications of candidates for the examination for engineer and stoker of the new engine company. There was only one application for each position and by some strange circumstance the applicants were just the men the fire commissioners wanted to appoint. Patrick F Morrissey was the applicant for engineer and James E Walsh was the applicant for stoker. The applicants were confined to members of the fire department and Walsh, in order to get within the provision was appointed a hoseman at the meeting of the fire commissioners held on Thursday night. Of course there wasn't any design about these arrangements but things just naturally shaped themselves that way.

The examiners withdrew the list which they had previously certified to the commissioners from which to appoint a driver. It seems that Charles E Turk who is a member of the department, had previously passed the examination for driver and so his name was substituted for that of Walsh who has been appointed a hoseman and is slated for stoker. The eligible list for driver is now Charles R Turk, David H Perkins and Frank Wright, jr.

sales stated \$12,000.

DEC 16 1902

**MUNICIPAL EXAMINERS**

**Candidates for Various Fire Department Positions Examined.**

There was an important meeting of municipal civil service examiners last night. First the commissioners marked the papers of Patrick F Morrissey, the sole candidate for appointment to the position of engineer of the new steamer company in the fire department. The examination was what they called "stiff" but it was thoroughly practical. After the papers had been marked it was found that the candidate's standing was 81 per cent. and Clerk Herrling was directed to so certify to the fire commissioners. A certificate in the form of a sworn affidavit was received from G. W Kiechler who was for ten years an expert in the employ of the American Steam Fire Engine company, certifying that Morrissey was competent to handle the engine belonging to the city. This was received and filed.

Then the examiners received a communication from the fire commissioners certifying that a new position had been created in the fire department to be known as "electrician fire department." The duties of the incumbent of the position are to have charge and the care of all electrical apparatus belonging to the department and to do fire duty with the truck company, a salary of \$760 a year goes with the position. The fire commissioners asked for an eligible list

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DEC 27 1902

Civil Service Exam.

The municipal civil service examiners held a meeting last night, in the common council chamber to examine applicants for appointment as electrician of the fire department. There was only one candidate, L. W. Breese. He was examined as to physical qualifications, fitness, general knowledge of a fireman's duties, spelling and practical electrical questions. The greater part of the examination was oral, the candidates answers being taken by a stenographer.

the business.

DEC 27 1902

A BAKERY BURNED.

The small bakery operated by Ambrose Cox in the rear of his residence, No. 61 West street, was practically destroyed by fire shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. The building, which was a small one, caught fire from an overheated stove. A telephone alarm

was turned in to hose 3 who responded promptly but the building was practically consumed before their arrival. The damage to building and stock will amount to about \$100.

DEC 30 1902

WIND UP OF THE YEAR.

Fire Commissioners Fill All Vacancies and Pay All Outstanding Bills.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting in the new quarters on the second floor of the Steamer company's building last night. The object of the meeting was to clean up all business of the department for the year. All bills against the department were ordered paid and all vacancies, save one call man at hose 1, were filled. The meeting was called to order by President E. J. Moore, who presided over the deliberations of the Board for the last time.

On motion of Commissioner Speares Chief Jewhurst was authorized to purchase four relief valves, three for the hose companies and one for the steamer. The reason for the purchase of relief valves is that when the water is shut off at the nozzle of the hose while at fires, the pressure of the new pump at the water works station is sufficient to fracture and burst even new hose. The relief valves will reduce the strain on the hose.

Commissioner Smith, of the Committee on Department Buildings, reported the commissioners' office finished, and that the balance of the new steamer house would be finished in a day or two. Received and filed.

The Building committee and the members of the department who did the work of finishing up the steamer house are entitled to a great deal of credit for the results that have been accomplished. Chief Jewhurst reported that the team would be installed today. It would have been before but for delay in receiving the harness. The Commissioner Smith stated that all the furniture and equipment for the building had been purchased and would be placed in position as soon as the house was ready for it.

Commissioner Speares stated that he thought when the building was finished a formal opening should be held, as many citizens have been interested in the changing of the property into an up to date engine house. His motion, that the clerk be instructed, when the building is ready for a formal opening, to extend an invitation to the general public to inspect the building, was carried.

The application of Dayton R. Knight, of No. 32 Seminary street, for the position of call man, was received and placed on the waiting list.

A communication was received from Charles L. Sheldon, chairman of the House committee of the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, thanking the commissioners for fire alarm connection between the asylum building in Owasco street and the building of hose 2. Received and filed.

The following resolution offered by Commissioner Moore was adopted: "Resolved, That the relief fund of the fire department be changed to a firemen's pension fund, and recommend that such legislative action be taken as may be necessary."

The matter of making appointments and filling vacancies was then taken up. A communication from the Municipal Civil Service commission was received by Commissioner Moore, stating that L. W. Breese had passed the recent examination for department electrician with a rating of 78.50 per cent.

On motion of Commissioner Smith the clerk was instructed to cast a ballot for Mr. Breese for the position, and he was pronounced duly appointed.

The same procedure was carried out in appointing James E. Walsh stoker for the steamer company.

There being a vacancy for the position of driver for the supply wagon, caused by the promotion of P. F. Morrissey to Captain of the new steamer company, a ballot was taken to fill the vacancy. David H. Perkins, who stood highest on the Civil Service eligible list, received two votes, and Frank Wright, who stood next highest, one vote. Perkins was declared to be duly appointed.

A ballot to fill one vacancy in the call man force resulted in Claire Van Dusen, of No. 52 Lansing street, receiving the unanimous vote of the commissioners and was assigned to duty at hose 1.

Checks were ordered drawn in payment of the following bills, amounting in all to \$1,067.99:

S H Barrett, supplies,	\$ 6 35
Charles H. Sagar Co, supplies,	11 46
Bruce & Kirkpatrick, supplies,	20 04
George F. Willis, repairs,	9 00
W O McGeer, horse shoeing,	9 00
Hutchings Bros, horse shoeing,	38 75
E D Clapp M'fg Co, coal,	26 54
Hudson Grockery Co, supplies,	2 01
Garrett Coal Co, coal,	49 17
Cady-Thorne Co, oats,	34 19
E G Weeks, coal,	4 35
F L McGovern, horse shoeing,	15 25
M H Conklin, horse shoeing,	3 00
Brixius & Chapman, furniture,	286 36
Auburn Telephone Co, rental,	2 50
F L Remington, chemicals,	29 83
Smith & Pearson, supplies,	8 60
C H Smyth, supplies,	3 68
John C Winsor, laundry,	1 50
American Steam Laundry Co, laundry,	1 34
Hompe & Co, supplies,	89
Auburn Bulletin Co, printing,	2 75
Healy Bros, oil,	30
Cossum, Cuykendall & Co, supplies,	1 92
H R Wait, supplies,	97 98
Walter Bray, repairs,	14 65
T J Bell & Co, livery,	9 00
Talldodge & Dalton, clock,	6 50
E C Lawson, repairs,	45
Auburn Gas Co,	3 40
J H Cole, horse shoeing,	5 50
Shallish & Rich, supplies,	1 34
F J Stupp & Co, coal,	7 15
L F Sperry, jr, reflectors,	13
Henry Traub & Son, supplies,	2 15
James G Willis, supplies,	29 13
R T McGeer, horse shoeing,	18 50
S E Bell, supplies,	26 83
McCarthy Bros, cement,	9 40
Timothy Hurley, horse shoeing,	11 50
A H Bradley, oil,	5 59
Lewis & Brister, feed,	73 88
S F Hayward & Co, supplies,	49 05
J A Weider, harness collars,	36 00
New Birdsall company, repairs,	99
Utica Fire Alarm and Tel Co, zines,	20 00
Chamberlain & Phillips, lumber,	7 76
Douglas Beardsley, coal,	22 75
P Devitt & Co, supplies,	10 66
Choate Bros, hardware,	5 31
Citizens' L & P Co,	6 30
W G Ramage, postage and stationery,	8 49
Citizens' L & P Co, fixtures,	15 55

On motion checks were also ordered drawn in payment of the salaries of call men, clerk and veterinary. Adjourned.

Rowland. In '92 succeeded Smith & Anderson, of which firm he was a partner. In '92, the latter began about five years previous. States ins. \$2,000; outstandings about \$3,000, secured; mdse. indebtedness \$400, st bills; rent \$240; no outside means." Reputed of good character, habits

DEC 29 1902

Citizens' Co. Almost Goes Up.

Just sheer good luck saved the Citizens' Light & Power Co. from destruction yesterday. Through some unexplained cause a leak developed in a pipe in the meter room. A gas stove was burning in the apartment and the result was an explosion. Hose 3 was called and extinguished the flames. The damage was not very great, but the employes tremble when they think what might have been. As it was, the interior of the room was blistered and blackened and considerable repairing will have to be done to make good the effects of the accident.

A. & C. Chinski September, '94, who then sold out

ing: has two stores. groceries in

JAN 2 1903

COURT HOUSE AFIRE.

But Firemen Declined to Allow It to Burn on New Year's Day.

The firemen were given a New Year's day run yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. The run was a short one, the fire being in the Court house under the office of Sheriff Colton. It was discovered by District Attorney Dayton and his little daughter, who perceived the odor of smoke about the offices and upon investigating found that it came from underneath the building through the crevices in the floor where steam pipes come from the basement to the offices on the first floor. A telephone message was sent to police headquarters, who notified the firemen. Upon their arrival a quantity of sweepings which had from time to time sifted underneath the offices through the cracks about the steam pipes were blazing merrily, and the flames had spread to adjacent floor supports. With considerable difficulty a stream from the chemical engine was played on the fire which was soon extinguished. It is supposed that an unlighted match had sifted through with the sweepings and refuse, and had ignited from contact with the heated pipes. The damage was slight.

\$9,000; buy on regular time." By and in good credit for his business

succeeded J. T. & P. K. Lott, who at \$4,000 (shoes \$600), partially indebtedness thought small; buys on s; has no means but what are ex-

in '93, had been in the employ of stock \$5,223.72 (shoes \$3,000), any kind, discount all bills; rent r; have about \$1,200 in bank." rprising; well regarded at home,



Department Responded--Cou- ite | above amounts are classified as follows: ep | ing and desirous of them a  
Losses to buildings \$11,154.70. losses | casion has been offered  
\$14,033.58. The

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# FIRES OF THE YEAR.

## Chief Jewhurst's Report of Them and His Recommendations.

### MONETARY LOSS WAS SMALL.

Conflagrations at the Cold Springs Brewery and Hamilton Bros' Shoe Store Were the Largest of the Twelvemonth, but the Aggregate Loss Over Insurance Reached Only \$5,162.77 Out of 72 Alarms to Which the Department Responded—Construction of a New House for Hose, 3 Recommended as: Placing of Wires in the Subways and the Extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph System.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last night and the twenty-third annual report of Chief Jewhurst was presented. Commissioners Moore and Smith were present. Commissioner Speares was unable to attend, being confined to his home by a severe cold.

Chief Jewhurst's report for the month of December showed that the department had responded to four alarms of fire.

A detailed statement of the condition of the contingent fund showed a balance on hand of \$32.53.

Chief Jewhurst then read his annual report which is a comprehensive review of the work of the department for the past year. It was received and filed and a copy ordered sent to the Common Council. It is as follows:

"To the Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners:  
"GENTLEMEN: As required by the rules of the department, I respectfully submit for your consideration the annual report of the operations of the department for the year 1902. This is the twenty-third annual report that it has been my privilege to present.

"The continued small fire losses in the city during the past year enable me to again report the work of the department as being quite successful. It may be good luck which furnishes ground for so small fire losses, but our plan for receiving and transmitting alarms, with good equipment and appliances for fire duty and the earnest efforts of the members of the department, may claim at least a share for favorable results.

"There were in all 105 fires and alarms during the year. Of this number the department responded to 72 and on every occasion prevented the fire spreading to adjoining property. The most serious fire during the year was the destruction of Wildner Bros.' Cold Spring brewery, entailing a loss of \$10,000. The location of this property was near the city limits on York street and nearly a mile and three-quarters from the nearest fire station. When the department reached the scene it was found that it would be impossible to save the structure as the fire was spreading rapidly through the building and only a weak stream of water to fight the advancing flames, due to the long line of hose necessary to connect with the nearest hydrant, 1,600 feet distant. The fire at Hamilton Bros' shoe store was the only other fire during the year that occasioned a loss of over \$600. This is a remarkable showing, especially when all things are considered.

"The department received 18 alarms over the fire alarm telegraph, 16 were transmitted by the Empire telephone, 25 by the automatic, and 13 still alarms. It will be seen that the majority of alarms have been by telephone. This system is possessed of much merit and our citizens have not been slow in perceiving the advantages thus gained in promptly notifying the department of a fire.

"There were 35 fires in wooden buildings, 23 in brick buildings, five outside of buildings, five indications of fire and three false alarms, only one of which could be considered malicious.

"Fifty-nine fires were confined to the building in which they originated, 46 to floors and the remainder were outside of building fires.

"In order to show how the several sections of the city have fared in the way of fires and alarms the following is presented: First ward, six; Second ward, seven; Third ward, 16; Fourth ward, six; Fifth ward, four; Sixth ward, five; Seventh ward, three; Eighth ward, nine; Ninth ward, three; Tenth ward, 13.

"The total loss occasioned by fire during the year has been \$19,801.35. The total loss paid by fire insurance companies has been \$14,638.58. The above amounts are classified as follows: Losses to buildings, \$11,154.70; losses on contents, \$8,646.65; insurance paid on buildings, \$7,270.43; insurance paid on contents, \$7,368.15. The 33 no alarm fires reported at this office occasioned an insurance loss of \$459.85, which is included in the above amounts.

"The strength of the department has been increased by placing in service the steam fire engine donated to the city by D. M. Osborne & Co. The engine is fully equipped and a manual force of an engineer, stoker and driver employed to operate the same. It is a second size Silsby rotary, with a capacity of 700 gallons per minute. In the year 1889 D. M. Osborne & Co. purchased the engine for the protection of their rolling mills and malleable works located in the Fifth ward. In 1900 the firm very generously presented the engine to the city and it was the desire of the fire department to place it in commission at once, but it was found that it would cost more than the department could afford at that time and not until the past year was an increase in the department appropriation made to carry the plan into execution. The engine is considered equal to any of its style and class; it has been thoroughly tested by an expert who found it in good condition and only a few changes were necessary to meet the requirements of the service. It is not expected that the services of the engine will be required often at fires. It is, however, a valuable addition to the working apparatus of the department, for emergency service. Should a water main burst during a serious fire or an accident happen to other parts of the system, which is not impossible, our city will not be entirely at the mercy of the flames.

"During the year three permanent men have been added to the force. This increases the number of permanent men to 28. The call force at present numbers 12, making a total force of 40 men. Every addition to the permanent force increases the efficiency of the department as it is not sufficient that the department responds promptly to alarms, for although such rapid response adds greatly to the opportunity for performing effective work, yet it is still quite essential that the force should be large enough to continue this effectiveness when the fire is reached and in order to do this a sufficient number of men are needed to accompany the apparatus.

"With the addition of the fire engine outfit the companies number the same as last reported, viz.: Three Hose companies, one Chemical company and one Hook and Ladder company.

"The changes made in the force have been as follows: Appointments, W. A. Coleman, call man, hose 2, March 6; J. S. Krieglstein, call man, hook and ladder, May 1; L. K. Washburn, call man, hose 1, May 1; C. R. Turk, permanent man, hose 1, August 1; D. H. Perkins, driver supply wagon, December 29; Clare Van Dusen, call man, hose 1, December 29; L. W. Breese, department electrician, December 29.

"Promotions, J. E. Walsh, call man, hose 1, to permanent man, hose 1, December 4; C. R. Turk, permanent man, hose 1, to driver hook & ladder, December 18; P. F. Morrissey, driver supply wagon, hose 3 to captain and engineer fire engine, December 18.

"Transfers, T. S. Hamilton, driver, hook & ladder, to driver, fire engine, December 17; J. E. Walsh, permanent hose man, hose 1, to stoker, fire engine, December 29.

"Resignations, J. J. McKeon, call man, hose 2, February 15; E. L. Mead, department electrician, February 27; J. Tennant, call man, hook & ladder, April 15; E. Burns, call man, hose 1, May 1; L. K. Washburn, call man, hose 1, August 1.

"The time lost by members during the year, on account of sickness, amounted to 140 days, 18 hours. One member was absent 93 days, 18 hours.

"The following shows the number of fires attended by members who volunteered their services while on regular leave of absence: F. B. Hughson, three; J. C. Winsor, three; J. L. Jewhurst, one; W. R. Strong, one; W. J. Barrett, two; P. F. Morrissey, one; W. G. Barnett, two; J. D. Tyne, one; D. W. Smith, one; L. W. Breese, one.

"The members have ever been willing and desirous of performing all the duties allotted to them and that no occasion has been offered to reprimand a member shows excellent discipline and obedience to the rules of the department.

"The following shows the fire duty performed by the various companies during the year:

"Feet of hose used, hose 1, 4,300; hose 2, 5,450; hose 3 and supply wagon, 3,150; chemical, 4,800; total, 17,700 feet.

"Feet of ladders raised, hose 2, 40; hose 3, 80; chemical, 112; hook and ladder, 741; total, 973 feet.

"Chemical charges used, hose 1, six; hose 2, one; hose 3, eight; chemical engine, 21; total, 36 charges.

"Hours of service at fires, 59.

"The usual incidental work of the department repairs and improvements for the year was mostly done by a detail of members who were engaged 2,549 hours on 331 jobs which are classified as follows: Building repairs and improvements, 65; harness repairs and new work, 46; apparatus and equipment repairs, 39; fire alarm telegraph repairs and additions, 106; miscellaneous, 75, all of which was done well and reflects great credit upon those employed, who not only exercised their skill as workmen but they have embodied in their work many valuable ideas gained from their experience as firemen in the department.

"The fire alarm telegraph at present is in good working order, although much improvement could be made by replacing a few miles of old and rotten line with new wire. I would recommend that all line wire hereafter purchased be of No. 10 hard drawn copper wire, weather proof covered. Better results can be obtained by the use of this kind of wire. It will not only give longer service and go a greater distance but whenever it becomes necessary to replace it with new, the old wire can be sold for nearly one-half of the original cost, whereas the iron wire which we have in use is worth nothing when worn out.

"Much trouble has been experienced during the past year by the moving of houses through the streets. It has frequently been necessary to send two men several days to follow the slow course of moving houses in order to change the wires and keep them clear. It seems but just that the expense thus incurred should be borne by the owner.

"Considerable work has also been done in changing lines and setting poles in various sections of the city and extending No. 1 circuit to connect with the new signal box No. 38, located at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Mattie street.

"We have in all 39 signal boxes or stations: of this number only eight are of the improved or non-interference pattern. Some of the old style of boxes are located in districts where a mixed alarm means a loss of thousands of dollars and they should be exchanged for the non-interference box. Once during the year two of the old style of boxes were pulled about the same time, for a fire, causing a mixed alarm and sending a portion of the department several blocks away from the fire. This could not happen with the non-interference box.

"The alarm register in use at the Chemical station has proved such a valuable instrument in assuring a greater certainty in the reception of alarms that I would recommend they be placed in all other stations of the department. An additional number of signal boxes are also needed for unprotected sections of the city.



The work of placing electric wires under ground covered by the subway has been in progress some time and shows a desire on the part of the electric companies to hurry their work to completion. It will be necessary to wait until an appropriation can be made for this purpose. If the work is not soon commenced we may be placed at a disadvantage by being obliged to accept a duct in the subway not most desirable.

There are 14 horses in the department. The two purchased for the fire engine show good qualifications for their work. Some of the horses still

exhibit signs of weakness and will soon have to be disposed of as it is important that the horses should be in the best possible condition. The general health of the horses has been good but considerable lameness has been experienced. There were in all 59 cases of various causes requiring treatment. In caring for some the department veterinary made 218 visits and a number of slight cases were handled without calling the veterinary. The most serious case was an injury to the chief's horse which has laid him off duty for the past four months; one of hose 3 horses has also been laid off for several weeks past on account of lameness.

The buildings occupied by the various companies are in good condition except the one occupied by hose 3. This station was built for a volunteer company several years ago and is entirely unfit for its present use. The building is in urgent need of extensive repairs which will cost no small item. The accommodations, however, cannot be improved owing to the plan of the building. The site is one of the most conspicuous in the city for an up to date fire station, and the present old, patched up affair should be demolished and a modern and more convenient building placed thereon, which would not only add greatly to the efficiency of the company but be an ornament to the city. In remodeling the storehouse on Market street for the accommodation of the fire engine and company, the following schedule shows some of the changes, repairs and improvements made: The first floor partition and stairs removed to provide a suitable room for the engine and horses; the second floor trussed and a new ceiling and floor laid, walls plastered, new flight of stairs from engine room erected, cement stall floors laid, changes made on the second floor for a sleeping room for the men, a bath and toilet room, a spare room and a commissioners' meeting room; building piped for steam, gas and water, a new roof put on the rear part, new gutter and conductor pipes attached, windows enlarged, chimneys repaired, outside and interior of building painted, space in front of building graded, cement approach laid, etc. The inside work of painting and decorating was done by a detail from the department, costing only for the material used. The arrangement of the building and its furnishing and fixtures is complete in every respect and fully meets all requirements for this purpose.

The 1,000 feet of new fire hose and 250 feet of chemical hose purchased during the year places the hose supply in fair condition. A year's wear and tear, however, makes a material difference in the condition of hose.

The hose is distributed as follows: Hose 1, 1,800 feet; hose 2, 1,850 feet; hose 3, 2,200 feet, making a total of 5,850 feet of hose in use.

During the past year No. 3 hose wagon has been repaired and painted, No. 1 hose wagon, chemical engine and chief's wagon touched up and varnished and a new exercise wagon purchased for hose 3. The apparatus of the department now consists of one steam fire engine, one chemical engine, four hose wagons, one aerial ladder, truck, one chief's wagon, three exercise wagons, three hose sleighs, one ladder sleigh and one chief's sleigh, all of which are in a condition ready for use.

For several years past a supply wagon equipped with hose and extra tools has been stationed with hose 3. The department's extra horse has been depended upon to draw the apparatus and one of the members of the company to do the driving. This arrangement has not given good satisfaction as not only the driver is frequently

called to perform other work but the horse is often transferred to other stables to take the place of a sick or disabled horse. On such occasions the apparatus cannot be operated. I believe this service could be greatly increased by transferring the apparatus to the new engine house where more practical arrangements can be made for its care and operation.

The new pumping machinery which was put in operation the past year has greatly improved the water supply for fire extinguishing purposes and I can congratulate the city on the efficiency of this department.

There were seven new hydrants added to the system, making a total of 495 public hydrants. There are also about 70 private hydrants available for fire service.

The annual parade and inspection of the department took place Labor day, September 1. The department formed one division in the grand parade of the labor organizations. I am pleased to state its appearance brought out high compliments from all quarters. Following the parade the stations of the various companies were inspected and their condition, good and bad was pointed out to the visitors, which included a number of aldermen.

It has already been proven that the new office of fire marshal is a benefit to the city, yet there is still room for improvement in covering the large field of labor in this direction. The adoption of more practical building laws and regulations of a more stringent character regarding fire prevention would greatly increase the value of the service.

In conclusion I desire to thank you for the support and valuable aid you have on all occasions given me and the department. I also take this occasion to thank you for your efforts in our behalf to establish a firemen's pension fund. The members all join with me in expressing our deep gratitude and I trust we will all merit your future confidence by a faithful performance of our duty.

Respectfully submitted,  
E. J. JEWHRST,  
Chief Fire Department.

The commissioners took occasion to congratulate the chief on his excellent report.

Chief Jewhurst then reported that D. H. Perkins, driver of the supply wagon, and Call Man Claire Van Dusen, recently appointed by the Board had reported for duty; also that the new fire engine was in condition for active service. The horses had been installed Wednesday and the full complement of firemen, Engineer, P. F. Morrissey, Stoker James E. Walsh and Driver Theodore Hamilton, transferred from the Truck company, had been assigned quarters and the engine could respond promptly to any alarms that required the use of the apparatus. Received and filed.

Adjourned.

JAN 5 1903

## MAYOR OSBORNE'S MESSAGE.

### It Bristles With Criticism and Suggestion.

He Thinks the Old Charter, the City's Bookkeeping, the Charities Superintendent, the Law Department, the Recorder's Court, All Need Overhauling—Standing Committees and a Few Appointees Announced—Many Recommendations in a Document Full of the Courage of the Author's Convictions.

To the Honorable the Common Council: In spite of the fact that a newly elected mayor, taking office in the midst of the fiscal year, is hardly in a position to instruct a body of aldermen considerably more experienced than himself in a general statement of the

and governmental affairs of the city for the current fiscal year," yet custom prescribes it and our outworn city charter commands it. I therefore venture to submit to you for consideration a few points such as might strike any citizen interested in public affairs and which will of necessity be suggestive rather than authoritative.

## II. City Charter.

In the first place let me congratulate the council upon having already taken steps to secure a proper revision of our city charter. However excellent this document may have been when it was promulgated twenty-four years ago, it has been so added to, subtracted from, patched and repatched, that it is difficult to detect the original design of its makers. It has been amended during the last twenty years not less than fifteen times, namely, twice in 1884, once in 1885, '87, '89, '93, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1900, twice in 1901 and lastly in 1902; and I fear this is an incomplete list. One section alone has been amended fifteen times in the last eighteen years. In view of this record it certainly does not seem as though the "fundamental law" of our city was very firm in its fundamental character; and it is fair to conclude that a thorough revision is not only desirable but necessary, if we wish our city to be well governed, and while it is not possible of course to get an instrument which will give us automatic good city government, if we place weak or corrupt men in office—it is possible to hamper fatally the administration of good officials by asking them to act under antiquated laws and by means of an outworn system.

## III. Charter's Defects.

As instances of the defects existing in the present charter I may mention the following:

1. The distinction between the legislative and administrative functions of city government is by no means clearly defined.

Frank T. Goodnow, one of the recognized experts in the study of municipal government has said: "It is possible to distinguish in all forms and grades of government two ultimate or primary functions, the one consists in the determination of the public policy, the other in the execution of that policy after it has been once determined. The one function is legislation; the other administration. This distinction of governmental functions has been made from an early time and is at the basis of that fundamental principle of American constitutional law usually referred to as the principle of the separation of powers. It is a distinction based upon a sound psychology. In the case of a single sentient being the will must be formulated if not expressed before its execution is possible. In the case of political bodies, which are more and more coming to be recognized as subject to psychological law, not only must the will or policy be formulated before it can be executed, but also the very complexity of their operations makes it almost impossible to entrust the same authority as well with the execution as with the determination of the public policy. This is so not merely because the function of determining the public policy requires deliberation while the function of its execution requires quickness of action, but also because the burden of government is too great to permit of its being borne by any one authority."

The charter of the city of Auburn not only does not express clearly these two diverse functions of our city government, but it hopelessly confuses them. On the one hand our common council, which from the nature of the case cannot be an effective administrative body, but should be a strong legislative body, has its proper powers ridiculously circumscribed, while on the other hand it interferes with and cramps the action of the executive department.

The council cannot pay many of the city officers more than a stipulated salary or raise for certain departments more than certain given amounts without running to the legislature. In other words, as the city grows it must ask permission of the state before it can change its clothes. Moreover, the mayor through the board appointed by him usurps the legislative function for several of the city's most important departments; notably those of fire, police and



charities. On the other hand the council usurps the administrative function in the water department and by the appointments of sidewalk inspector, fire marshal and city attorney. The action of each department is thus hampered and obstructed by the other and this lack of fundamental clearness is exaggerated into a pretty hopeless tangle by the numerous overlapping amendments.

2. The mayor's appointments over departments for which he is technically and should be practically responsible are so arranged that he really is deprived of all power over some of the most important parts of the city's administration until his term is half over unless he resorts to the unpleasant process of removal. For instance, both appointive members of the board of charities and police hold over for a year and the three fire commissioners are appointed one at a time so that again a year has passed before the mayor, if he has in mind any new methods, can enforce them.

3. The department of charities and that of police are united in an ill-assorted and illogical union. Presumably they were originally united because there was hardly enough business in the

two departments to make either independent. That is hardly the case now; and there would be quite as much sense in joining the police and water departments as the police and charities.

4. The power of appointment is illogical and mixed. For instance, the council appoints the city attorney and the city surveyor. The mayor appoints the street superintendent, but the council appoints the sidewalk inspector. The mayor appoints the fire board, the board appoints the chief, while the council appoints the fire marshal.

These are only a few of the eccentricities of our present city charter. You will pardon me if I venture to suggest a few points which might well be considered in drafting the new one.

#### IV. New Charter.

1. Aldermen at large. The election of the aldermen from the city at large rather than from the separate wards is a change which may appear at first somewhat revolutionary but it has been suggested to me by some of the most thoughtful and conservative members of both political parties. It is really no new idea to us; a similar change was put in force with the very best effect in the case of our own board of education so long ago as 1875. It would be easy to safeguard the interests of the wards and to make a proper provision for minority representation. It would seem to be incontrovertible that if the council is to be a genuine legislative body for the city, it can legislate better for the city at large if it represents the city at large rather than if it is made up of representatives of the different wards. As long as the latter basis obtains, just so long the aldermen will have at least the reputation of "log-rolling," that curse of all legislation. Every one who has had in past years the misfortune to differ with his alderman, knows how impossible it has usually been to get his case fairly before the council on its merits. "Aldermanic courtesy" prescribes that each alderman shall be dictator in his own ward; and the actual system which results is as objectionable as it is in its essence un-American.

2. Spring Elections. The change of election back to some month in the spring would be certainly very wise. Not only is it desirable that our municipal affairs should be considered as far as possible aside from political affairs for the sake of the city, but the danger of throwing broader political affairs out of gear because of local conditions is not one to be lightly run by either political party. The chief reason given when the change was made—the expense of two separate elections—is not as potent now as it was at that time. It is estimated that \$1,000 would cover the expense, and we certainly can afford that sum, or more if necessary, for the privilege of deciding our own affairs untrammelled by state or national problems.

3. Legislative and Administrative Functions. The distinction already fully discussed between legislative and administrative functions should be carefully made. The council should be the body to determine the public policy

and to exercise restrictive supervision upon the methods and results of the administration. The mayor and his subordinates should be responsible for carrying out legislation after it is duly formulated.

4. Power of Appointment. In order to secure the best results of administration, responsibility should be concentrated as far as possible. It is the opinion of the best informed in municipal government that the power of appointive offices should lie with the mayor. I venture to question the wisdom of the existence of the different boards in various departments is lodged. Should the real administrative heads of the departments be the chief of police, the chief, responsible of charities, the fire chief, removable at pleasure? Such a system would allow the electorate to know always with whom they are dealing. Bad administration would mean one and only one thing—a weak mayor—and a remedy for that condition is always and easily within reach. As it is now it is very difficult to fix the responsibility for bad administration upon any one. The mayor can throw it upon the board, the board can shift it upon the chief or the superintendent, and he in turn back to the board. It is only in the street department that we can be sure, for there the mayor is entirely responsible. It would be desirable, it seems to me, to have an equal responsibility placed upon him for the selection of capable men to administer the other departments. (I may say in passing that I am arguing entirely without reference to myself. I have no desire that such changes as I am outlining in the mayor's duties should take effect within the next two years. I had in truth rather burden my successor with heavier responsibilities than to take them upon myself.)

Whether the system of appointments by the mayor should be carried as far as the city courts is a question worth considering. The state of Massachusetts holds firmly to the system of appointive judges and with the very best results. In regard to the recorder a strong argument for appointment can be found in the fact that the recorder's court is so very closely allied to the police department—indeed it supplements and is a very vital part of the work of the police. If the recorder does not exercise his functions wisely and judicially the action of the police department is paralyzed. There is but little motive for a policeman to make an arrest if he feels certain that the offender will escape punishment when brought before the judge. Some interesting facts along this line I shall speak of later. At present all I wish to do is to suggest that possibly the recorder in his character of police justice might better be an appointive rather than an elective officer.

These are some of the broader questions which I would suggest for discussion and consideration, not only of the charter revision committee but of all the other members of the council before whom the questions must eventually come for decision.

5. While I must necessarily speak from a very superficial knowledge of the present system and therefore under correction, I venture to suggest that there are several details of present administration that might be improved and a more businesslike system adopted. I shall speak of them in connection with the several committees of the council which I am now prepared to announce.

#### Standing Committees.

1. Committee on claims and finance

—Aldermen Kidney, Emerson, Bell.

The city's methods of bookkeeping (as shown at least in the statements printed in the proceedings of the council) are not above criticism. If any one tries, as I have tried, to follow out the finances of the city for a given series of years in order to make a simple statement of receipts and expenditures, he cannot without going to the treasurer's own books get any accurate figures and even then it would be a work of considerable time. I shall hope to have such a statement laid before the public in the near future, but I have been utterly unable to make it in the time at my disposal.

Errors in printing, mistakes in figures, disagreement in amounts, dropping of balances, are met at every turn. I by no means intend to assert that the city treasurer's books are inaccurate or that the treasurer himself is to blame, but he has inherited a bad system. The quarterly statements which come to the council in the shape of trial balances seem to me in many respects almost worse than useless. They lumber up the proceedings of the council, they are impossible to understand by any one not versed in double entry bookkeeping and they are not clear to those who are. I recommend to the committee that some expert accountant look over the methods at present in use to suggest improvements, and especially some form of report or statement which would show in simple figures the total receipts and expenditures of each quarter as well as the balances in hand.

There is another financial matter which has been called to my attention by the treasurer and which is most unsatisfactory. Owing to the anomalous position of the charities department in belonging both to the city and county, its expenses are not provided for in the city budget, but are borne by money raised on bonds until the county levies the tax and pays the bonds. By this ridiculous system the taxpayers are deceived as to the exact amount they are paying for city expenses by an amount running sometimes as high as \$17,000 a year, while the city loses the interest paid for the borrowed money. The system also falsifies the county tax by making that as much too large as the city tax is too small.

Nor is this all. The city treasurer is called upon to advance upon assigned vouchers the entire amount for the expenses of the regular election in the fall, as well as a number of poor charges belonging to the town. These are purely county matters and are county charges; but the county makes no preparation before hand and in consequence the city treasurer has to advance upon his own authority out of the city treasury to the amount of nearly \$10,000. This amount is reimbursed by the county, but it creates a very embarrassing situation for the treasurer and one which he ought not to be called upon to face.

A more unbusinesslike system could not be devised. The charities department belongs to the city as much as the police or the streets and its finances should be entirely handled by the city. The supervisors should join in an effort to secure a sensible system.

The suggestion is made that the city has reached a point where a comptroller would be a valuable addition to the city's officials. I am not prepared to advocate it, but it is certainly worth serious consideration. Certainly some one in the nature of a purchasing agent is advisable; and much money could be saved by having all purchases made through one office. There are now ten committees and three commissions besides the street department that can purchase supplies. It stands to reason that a controller or purchasing agent with properly restricted powers and acting under a system of due publicity could save much money to the city. A report from the city treasurer showing the debt of the city is appended.

2. Committee on Legal Proceedings

—Aldermen Emerson, White, Kidney.

I append also a report from the city attorney showing the present condition of the city's legal matters. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the matter detailed therein to know whether it shows a state of affairs upon which we may congratulate ourselves or not. My own experience has led me to a firm belief as a matter of business in the rapid compromise and settlement of all cases wherever possible before they reach the courts; yet I understand the greater difficulty which attends these matters in the case of a municipal corporation. Whether by judicious action the number of suits against the city could be decreased is for me purely a matter of conjecture.

A year ago in his second message my predecessor Mayor Burgess wrote: "The mayor is compelled to rely largely upon the law officer of the city for instruction and direction as to his powers and disabilities as well as the legality of contemplated action, and the holder of the office must be a person in whom he has



the utmost confidence, between whom and himself no strained relations exist, or he is of little value to the mayor." regard it as unfortunate that the charter amendment prepared in accordance with this sentiment and approved by the city attorney giving the appointment of the administration's legal adviser to the mayor instead of to the council was not among those passed last year. As long as the city attorney is the legal adviser of the council he is the legal adviser of the legislative rather than the administrative branch of the city government. This is not in accordance with any theory of government of which I know. It doubtless frequently happens that the appointment made by the council would commend itself heartily, and I can only regret that circumstances have arisen which shake my faith in the present incumbent of the office.

**3. Committee on lighting streets—Aldermen Bell, McCartin, Wise.**

The contract for lighting has still some years to run I believe; but the committee might well consider improvements in the manner of lighting our streets. The overhead arc-lights are very uncomfortable for drivers, and while I do not know whether any different system would be as effective, I should suggest some experiments in this direction.

**4. Committee on streets and bridges—Aldermen Wise, Quigley, Perkins.**

The actual administration of the streets lies of course with the mayor and it is the only city department for which he is entirely responsible. At the same time this committee can perform valuable service in assisting by criticism, advice or suggestion.

I regret to say that the amount in the treasury to run the street department is so largely depleted that I shall have to

appeal to the council for aid to carry it through to the end of the fiscal year.

We may congratulate ourselves that with the asphaltting of Genesee, South and Dill streets a substantial addition has been made to the permanent paving of the city. If Market, Water and Garden streets could be well paved we should have a large central section of the city in good and permanent condition. I recommend this matter for the consideration of the committee.

**Street Superintendent.**

I have the honor of announcing the appointment of John VanDenbosch to the office of streets superintendent.

**5. Committee on drains and sewers. Aldermen Adams, Bell, Emerson.**

Would it not be wise to consider the question of the laying out of a complete system of sewerage upon modern principles? Our present system is a vicious one, for as the city has grown many parts of the system are bearing burdens that they were never intended to carry. It is moreover a serious question how far the Owasco river should be made to serve as a trunk sewer. The longer the question is put off the more difficult and expensive it is to face. We cannot of course do much at once, the city could not well afford the expense; but we can secure some comprehensive plan so that all future work can be done along the lines of some permanent policy.

**6. Committee on City Buildings—Aldermen McCartin, Adams, White.**

Words are wanting in which to express my feelings on the subject of our City hall. Whether viewed from the standpoint of beauty or utility the result would be much the same. It has got beyond criticism.

But speaking seriously it must be obvious to all that the building has ceased to be a fitting home for our city government and every dollar spent except to save the life of a mayor or for the most necessary repairs is a dollar wasted. I do not advocate the immediate erection of a new city hall, but it is not too soon to agitate the matter and sometime within the next ten years we should have a building suitable, commendous and beautiful which shall express in architectural terms the civic aspirations and ideals of our community.

I should like to ask the building committee if they will kindly provide somewhere in this present building an office for the mayor. It is not seemly that the head of the city government should have no spot in the City hall that he can call his own. It is my in-

ention if a mayor's office can be provided to have it open daily; and I have engaged a clerk (at my own expense) with that end in view.

**7. Committee on water mains and hydrants—Aldermen Knapp, Perkins Quigley.**

I am not familiar with the water situation. I am informed, however, upon good authority that the Auburn City Railway company are not taking proper care of the electric current which they use, and that the danger of electrolysis about which so much was said some years ago is greater than ever. The assertion is made that "there is not a water pipe or a gas pipe or an automatic sprinkler system in any of the factories that is not put in serious peril by the failure of the railway company to provide an ample return for its power." If this be true, and I have every reason to believe that it is, the situation calls for prompt action. The railway company enjoys a very valuable franchise from the city and the least it can do is to protect the city fully. A competent electrical engineer should be called in at once to go over the whole situation and the expense should not be borne by the city.

**8. Committee on Fire Department—Aldermen Perkins, Knapp, McCartin.**

With this department also I am unfamiliar. The need of a new building to replace the old hose house on Clark street is urged and I should judge with reason; an increase in the number of fire alarm boxes is also considered advisable. I beg to announce the appointment of P. M. Herron as fire commissioner.

**9. Committee on Police and License—Aldermen White, Kidney, Adams.**

The police department is undoubtedly the most difficult in the city to administer. We here come to a consideration of those fundamental moral questions which vitally concern us all and yet upon which there is a great difference of opinion, not only as to principles but also as to methods.

**Concert Halls and Saloons.**

An instance, take the question of the so-called music halls attached to saloons. Among the best of people there is a wide divergence of opinion, a divergence which is reflected here in the council, as to the proper action of this committee as well as of the police, in reference to these places. Some say that no music hall should be licensed, believing that such places of entertainment attached to the saloons are prejudicial to the morals of the community. Others believe that the music halls should be licensed, provided the entertainment there given is not in itself immoral. Still others maintain that the council should license all music halls, leaving it for the police to take action when they prove themselves detrimental to the interests of the community. Strong arguments can undoubtedly be advanced for all these views, and this discussion is fairly representative of the situation regarding other matters even more serious, where the police are called upon to act as an instrument for the suppression of vice.

As this is the first chance I have had to express in public my own ideas on this subject you will pardon me if I outline the policy of the city administration so far as the mayor will be able to shape it.

Let me acknowledge at once that I do not consider that it is the business of the city government to reform the individual. As Gladstone very truly said "You cannot make men virtuous by act of parliament." True reformation must come from within and not from without.

The city can, however, guard against the spread and propagation of the germs of vice by lowering the temperature so that the more dangerous will disappear. In other words, while the city cannot reform the individual, it can see to it that the way of reform is made easier, and that vice does not flaunt itself under the virtual protection of the law. It can see that the laws passed for the protection of the young and innocent are obeyed, and that the power of evil is minimized. If we cannot bring about the millennium we can at least build the road a little way in that direction.

I do not assume, therefore, that it is the duty of the police to war against the saloon or any other business that is

recognized by law. But it is the duty of the police to see that the laws are obeyed. The limits of the individual's liberty are not hard to define. A man has a right to do what he pleases and engage in any business he pleases so long as he does not interfere with the comfort, convenience or safety of society. When a man begins to make a nuisance of himself, at that moment his individual right ceases.

In regard then to the music halls it must be admitted they appeal to a natural human instinct—the desire for amusement. We may deplore the fact of the association of amusement and the saloon, but so long as the entertainment provided is decent I can see no reason why they should be discriminated against. But trouble arises from the facts that in so many cases the entertainment provided is not decent, and the police are indifferent or callous. No protest comes, because the people from whom protest would be likely to come do not attend, and so the minds of our young men are tainted and their morals corrupted.

There can be no permanently satisfactory way out of the difficulty because people differ so materially as to what is objectionable and corrupting. Every individual has his own standard of morality, and is not quite satisfied with the standard of anyone else. The only thing to do, according to my way of thinking, is for each to act according to his own conscience and good judgment; to recognize that the other man has the right to his point of view, and the right to follow his business provided it be not contrary to the law. The council has the power to grant licenses, which power it delegates to the committee; but it should be careful not to grant them to those who it has reason to believe intend to abuse the privilege.

**The Gambling Evil.**

I am inclined to think that professional gambling exists in our city to a far larger extent than most people suppose, and that the effect upon our youth is terribly corrupting and increasingly so. The gambling-hell rests upon a far different basis from the saloon, its business is altogether unlawful; and it should be particularly the work of the police to aid in stamping out whenever practicable this dangerous and demoralizing vice. It is of course impossible in the present state of society to prevent all gambling, but here again the grosser and more dangerous manifestations can be prevented and ought to be.

Coming now to the police force itself I believe that public opinion is not well informed. I may be mistaken, but from what I have learned I am forced to the conclusion that the force, composed as I believe it to be of excellent men, is yet not so strong and effective a force as it should be. In the first place the chief has not sufficient power. He should be held, like the superintendent in any business concern, responsible for the condition of the force under him, and should have the power of removal but not of appointment. The police should be not merely a weapon to be put into operation by others provided they can bring sufficient pressure to bear, but itself a conscious moral power, acting to enforce the law and uphold the virtue of the community. The police should not be captious as to trifling and technical violations of the law; but when there is a breaking of its spirit as well as its letter action should be prompt and vigorous.

It is an old rule that penalties are effective, not in proportion to their severity, but to the certainty of their infliction. If I am right in believing that our police force is not up to the mark one explanation and excuse may be found in the conduct of the recorder's court.

It is not pleasant to have to speak in terms of criticism of a city department over which the mayor has no control; but as I have already pointed out, the recorder's court, is such a necessary complement of the police department that it might fairly be considered a very vital part of it. The action of the recorder may encourage or partially destroy the good work of the police. How our recorder's court has been operating recently can be partially understood from the following table where the record of the last three and three-quarters years (ending September 30, 1902,) is compared with the corre-



spending period ten years ago:

Number of Sentences	Number Committed		Number Fined		Number of Arrests		Amount of Fines Paid to City Treasurer	
	Gulton	Kent	Gulton	Kent	Gulton	Kent	Gulton	Kent
288	364	371	267	336	708	859	\$2,631 25	\$1,735
272	270	390	192	395	704	734	2,860 00	1,412
275	251	515	181	369	895	707	2,420 50	1,401
249	163	302	181	328	646	581	1,985 00	1,228
1,075	988	1,578	821	1,428	3,043	2,884	\$9,896 75	\$5,776

\* Owing to the second quarter's report of 1892 being lost or mislaid from the City Clerk's office the corresponding months of the next year are compared with 1902.

The first thing that strikes one about this table is that the city is losing money. The recorder's fines should have materially increased with the growth of the city; instead of that they show a decrease of over \$4,000.

The number of arrests should also have naturally increased, unless the city is becoming considerably more virtuous as it enlarges. In 1899 we do find this increase of 151 over 1889, but the next year we find a decrease of 60 compared with the previous period, and the next year a further decrease of 188. What is the explanation of this? We discover the explanation when we turn to the last column and find that the number of those released under suspended sentence during the earlier period was 37 and during the later period is 1,075. This may well account for the diminution in

the number of arrests as well as for the diminished money in the city treasury; and for a good many other things as well. In fact these figures speak for themselves and need no comment. I simply call them emphatically to the attention of the committee.

10. Committee on poor accounts—Aldermen Quigley, Wise, Knapp.

Attention has already been drawn to the unfortunate and anomalous position of the charities department, being in one sense connected with both city and county government. In reality it is of course a city department managed ostensibly by the mayor and his appointees, although in reality the actual administrative work is done by the superintendent. The expenses of the department vary from \$14,000 to \$17,000 a year; this year (1902) it has expended less than usual and is entitled to credit therefor.

I fail to see, however, the reason for spending the city's money in the care of tramps. The report from this department shows the relief during the year of 249. Modern investigation has sufficiently proved the character of these social pests and there is no reason why the taxpayers' money should be used to care for them. The amount is not large but the principle is vicious.

There is, however, more serious criticism of this department than lies in a single detail of this sort. The operation of the charities department in a city like ours is of the most difficult and delicate nature. The man at the head should not only have shrewdness and tact, but a character above reproach for personal morality and strict integrity.

Shrewdness is necessary to detect fraud; and in order to avoid paying out the taxpayers' money to assist those who either, like the tramps, are able to assist themselves, or who have those related to them who can be made to render them assistance.

Tact is necessary in order that those who are forced by dire necessity to obtain temporary aid from the city shall be treated with due consideration. A self-respecting citizen accepts city aid only as a last resort and care should be taken not to wound unnecessarily the feelings of deserving unnecessarily the Personal character and strict integrity ought to go without saying; but unfortunately there are many who in spite of the universal experience of mankind through all ages of the past still expect to "gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles." It is in accordance with our happy-go-lucky American character to assume that any young man without natural refinement, education or previous training can manage successfully a department requiring the most careful and sympathetic handling. Then if because of some natural shrewdness he manages in some respects more successfully than one would have supposed, some of us jump to the illogical conclusion that he is a good and useful public servant.

Whether with good reason or not, the public have long suspected that the management of our charities department has not been along proper lines, and the conduct of the superintendent has certainly not been such as to allay such suspicion. A thorough examination of its methods and results, if it did nothing else, would ease the public mind in reference to one of the most important departments of the city government.

11. Committee on Burying Grounds. Not being able to see any reason whatever for a separate committee of this kind I shall make no new appointment; but simply ask the gentlemen who served last year to allow me to continue their names as a committee.

VI.—Other City Departments.

There are several other departments of the city government over which the common council has no control. I shall speak but briefly of them.

1. Schools. First in importance comes that of education. Our schools have been known throughout the state for their excellence, and throughout the country for their happy freedom from political influences and the independence of their management. Our citizens are practically unanimous in their demand for good schools, for they are rightly held to be the rocks upon which our democratic form of government rests.

The separation of the department of education from the rest of the city government is according to a principle so wide spread and well established, and the arrangement has on the whole worked so well, that no serious alteration of the school law should be considered.

Three years ago the board of education found it necessary very late in the season to rebuild one of the largest school buildings in the city. It was impossible to get any special act through the legislature, so a large amount was added to the budget and raised in one year, thus assisting in making an inordinately high rate of taxes. To prevent a repetition of this episode, as well as to take care of such matters as the Emergency hospital or a new city hall when its time comes. I believe that power should be given by the charter to issue bonds restricted in amount and not running beyond a short term of years. Such power should be guarded properly and reserved for special cases.

2. Health.—It is to be hoped that the movement of the health board to secure a new Emergency hospital will meet with cordial response by the council. After our experience with smallpox last year the need of such a building should be evident to everyone. While at first sight the amount of money (\$25,000) may seem excessive, yet when all the needs of the matter are fairly considered it may not prove too much. We can safely assume that the board will not spend more than necessary, and they certainly are not compelled to expend the full amount if they do not need it.

In this connection I announce the appointment of Fred F. Irish to succeed himself upon the board of plumbers. 3. Civil service commission.—The importance and usefulness of this board is naturally not yet appreciated by the general public. It is necessary of course that in setting the examinations required by law the board should be guided by principles of common sense and a genuine desire to put a system in place. Such a method of selection is not only a great relief to the appointing power, but the absence of partisan appointments secures more competent and in all respects better public officials. While the method of appointment is thus guarded, it appears to me wise that no attempt has been made to interfere with the right of removal. In fact, as I

have elsewhere suggested, in the police force I should advocate a readier mode of discharging indifferent or careless men; for the power to dismiss a subordinate is an essential of good administration in any business.

I hope the commission will take the trouble to make more public its operations so that its dignity and usefulness may be increasingly apparent.

The Civil Service Commission is composed of three citizens "not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party." I have the honor to announce the appointment of the following:

- Chas. A. Smith, reappointed (Democrat)
- Walter H. Beck, reappointed (Republican)
- J. Henry Kerr, (Democrat)

VII. The charter provides that in his annual message the mayor shall "submit an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for ordinary and extraordinary expenses during the following year." It is only too obvious that any such estimate from me at this time will be worthless. I submit reports from most of the city departments, from which conclusions can be drawn. When I have looked with dismay at the streets I have failed to see how in the department under my control there can be much hope of reduced expenditure. I trust that some way may be found, however, either to decrease the taxes or give the public of Auburn better worth for their money. I am sure I can count upon your aid to secure one or the other of these ends.

In conclusion I have only to express to the council my gratitude for the consideration which its members have already shown me; and to hope that our year together may be pleasant to us and profitable to the city. We cannot expect to get along without differences of opinion, but in healthy and honest differences of opinion lies true progress. I trust that none of us will show himself too obstinate or prejudiced to yield when the right moment comes, his opinion to those of others; and that the mutual respect which follows fair and open discussion will show itself in trust and courtesy from one to another.

Above all let us not be afraid of new paths. The time has come when we should shake ourselves out of our ruts. We should not break with the past but should seek for the truth whenever it is to be found.

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still, and onward, Who would keep abreast of truth."

Gentlemen, I thank you for your patience. I shall not often offend, I hope by long speaking.

and repairing, but there is no financial as agent in '86, he failed in '70, and now carries it on as above. She states to less \$20; rent \$196; father-in-law, John tive, capable woman. '94 sales stated







JAN 13 1903

# UNKNOWN BUT A HERO

## Pedestrian's Promptness Probably Saved Two Lives This Morning. MINISTER AND HIS SISTER.

Rev. Leonard J. Christler, Assistant Rector of St. Peter's, Slept Soundly While Flames Consumed His Study, Only to Be Awakened by the Noise Made by a Level Headed Passer-by Who Saw Smoke and Fire Issuing from the Building—Preacher's First Thoughts Were of His Sister and the Stranger Was His Aid in This Work of Rescue—Blaze Did Damage of \$2,000, Which Is Covered by Insurance.

A disastrous fire which nearly resulted in fatalities broke out in the frame residence, No. 164 Genesee street, occupied by Rev. L. J. Christler, assistant rector of St. Peter's church, and his sister, shortly after 5 o'clock this morning.

The fire was discovered by a passing pedestrian whose name is as yet unknown, but to whose courage and presence of mind is due the fact that Mr. and Miss Christler were not suffocated or burned to death in the burning building.

When the pedestrian first observed the fire flames and smoke were pouring from the windows on the second floor of the building, mainly from the room occupied by Mr. Christler as his study. The passer-by immediately commenced pounding on the door in an endeavor to arouse the inmates. The noise awoke Mr. Christler, and as he jumped from the bed he saw the situation at a glance, the flames having burned through the study partition and were eating their way into his sleeping apartment.

Mr. Christler's first thought was for the safety of his sister, whose sleeping apartment was on the same floor in the rear of the building. Rushing through the flames to her room he saw her groping her way about the room, endeavoring to find the door and stairway through the dense volume of smoke.

Picking her up in his arms he made for the stairway, and when half way down, stumbled and fell, both rolling in a heap to the bottom.

At this juncture the pedestrian, tired of pounding on the door and receiving no response, had smashed it open and immediately grasped Miss Christler and carried her to the residence of Dr. J. M. Jenkins next door, returned again and picked up Mr. Christler, who was stunned by his fall on the stairway. On the sidewalk the unknown man also stumbled, and he and his heavy burden fell heavily to the sidewalk. He was on his feet in an instant, however.

An alarm was telephoned to the fire department from the office of Dr. Jenkins and after two hours of heroic fighting the blaze was subdued.

The whole second floor of the house was gutted, the roof burned off, and the lower floor soaked with water and filled with debris. The fire is attributed to a defective chimney.

All of Mr. and Miss Christler's personal effects, clothing, etc., were destroyed.

The damage to the house, which is owned by Theodore M. Pomeroy, who lives next door West, and to Mr. Christler's effects, will approximate \$2,000, which is covered by insurance.

Mr. Christler was slightly burned about the body and his hair and eyebrows were singed. He also sustained a severe shock to his nervous system.

Mr. and Miss Christler were able to be about this morning little the worse bodily for their exciting experience, but regretting the loss of personal effects cherished by reason of past associations, and hoping that the identity of the man who worked so heroically to arouse and save them may be quickly revealed to them.

JAN 14 1903

# MODEST HERO IS KNOWN.

## He Is William N. Hodgkiss and He Dislikes the Glare of Publicity.

Engineer at the Rolling Mill of C. W. Tuttle & Co., He was on His Way to Work When He Discovered the Fire in the Christler Residence and Acted So Promptly That the Lives of the Minister and His Sister Were Saved.

The unknown hero of yesterday morning's fire, but for whose timely intervention the lives of Rev. Leonard Christler and his sister, Miss Jessie L. Christler, might have been lost in the burning building, has been found. He is William N. Hodgkiss, whose home is at No. 6 Garrow street.

Mr. Hodgkiss is employed at the rolling mill of C. W. Tuttle & Co. in the capacity of day engineer, which necessitates his presence at the iron works at 5 o'clock in the morning to relieve the night engineer. In going to his daily employment Mr. Hodgkiss generally turns down Washington street from Genesee and thence up the New York Central tracks to the mill. Yesterday morning, fortunately, he decided to take a new route and go down James and MacMaster streets to work. It was just as he was turning down James street that his attention was attracted to the flames issuing from the second floor of the Christler residence and he at once rushed down to investigate.

He commenced a most vigorous pounding on the door in an endeavor to arouse the inmates. No one appearing to take warning, he concluded that there was no one in the house, but to make sure he smashed the door in, where to his surprise he found Mr. Christler and his sister lying partially unconscious at the foot of the stairs. After carrying them to the residence of Dr. J. M. Jenkins next door, Hodgkiss modestly hustled on to his work at the rolling mill.

Hodgkiss is a very modest hero, and while everyone was anxious to learn the identity of the man who so suddenly disappeared, he refrained from heralding to others the details of his exhibition of bravery and the rescue of Mr. and Miss Christler from the house. In fact Mr. Hodgkiss strenuously objected to any public notoriety whatever in the matter, being satisfied to rest content with the assurance of a noble deed well done. The details were finally found out by neighbors of his and the news quickly spread.

When Mr. Christler found out the man who rendered him such valuable assistance he was not slow to convey his acknowledgements. Mr. Christler and Mr. Hodgkiss were not strangers as the members of the latter's family as the regular attendants at St. Peter's church, where Mr. Christler is assistant rector.

... stock \$102,000 (shoes \$20,000), ins. \$87,500, fixtures on hand \$500; mdse. indebtedness \$35,000, borrowed money at bank ... owns real estate valued \$20,000, clear ... well; capable, and regarded in good credit

... here April, '95. [Clothing, etc.] "New York St." [Clothing, etc.] "New York St." '94; the business was established in '8 ... cceeded in '90 by Louis alone (deceased) ... L. & A. Landsberger. States to us: " ... d \$6,700; mdse. indebtedness \$4,000, (

JAN 15 1903

# ESCAPED IN NIGHT CLOTHES.

## Another Family Has Thrilling Experience With Fire.

Fire at No. 35 Parker street at 2 o'clock this morning did a monetary damage of about \$150 and badly frightened the people who resided in the house. The property is owned by the Beardsley estate and is occupied by two families, Joseph Hart and his children occupying the upper portion and a family named Stokes the lower part.

When Hart went to bed last night he left a kerosene lamp burning on a stand. When he awoke about 2 o'clock the lamp had exploded and fire had communicated to the room and was blazing merrily. Having in mind the experience of the Christlers at the recent fire in Genesee street, Hart jumped up and without stopping to don many clothes he aroused his children. One of them, a girl, started out and then thought of her shoes. She went back and was in the midst of the smoke when her father commanded her to get out of doors. An alarm was sounded from box 34 and the department made a quick response. Hose 3 reached the fire first and was the only company to lay hose. The fire was soon under control and was kept confined to the upper part of the house. The water did quite a bit of damage, both upstairs and down. Two large cobble stones, about the size of apples were forced into the pipe, locked themselves at the nozzle and prevented the shut-off being worked, allowing of a lot of unnecessary water to be forced into the building. The house was insured but the contents were not covered by insurance.

Members of the fire department have been smoking good cigars today which were presented by Hon. T. M. Pomeroy for the prompt way in which they responded to the alarm on Tuesday morning.

urers, N. Hess & Bro., whose goods

JAN 24 1903

## Fired on Purpose.

What may be termed a humorous fire occurred late yesterday afternoon, in Dr. Creveling's block in East Genesee street. The block is not yet completed. It was erected by Contractor Jerry Quill and the walls are made of concrete. When the chimneys were constructed a cribbing of boards was made about which the concrete was piled. When the structure was finished the boards could not be removed so they were set on fire to burn them out. The scheme worked too well and the fire grew to proportions where the workmen could not control it, and the fire department was summoned. The flames were extinguished without any particular damage having been done. Chief Engineer Jewhurst in mild, but firm language forbade any further similar experiments.

... stock \$102,000 (shoes \$20,000), ins. \$87,500, fixtures on hand \$500; mdse. indebtedness \$35,000, borrowed money at bank ... owns real estate valued \$20,000, clear ... well; capable, and regarded in good credit

JAN 26 1903

## Suburban Club's Housewarming.

The fire department was given a run at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to No. 102 1/2 Cottage street. The house is owned by Elizabeth Bannon, and is occupied by the Suburban club, which is composed of a number of unmarried clerks and young professional men, who prefer to maintain a home of their own to enduring the discomforts of a boarding house. The fire was in the chimney and did not do any damage.



JAN 26 1903

**CHIEF, HOW COULD YOU?**

A personal which appeared in the last issue of the Western Fireman and Journal of Public Works, printed in Chicago, is causing Chief Jewhurst to keep close to his quarters and dodge all of his friends on the street when he sees them approaching with faces wreathed in smiles. The personal asserts: "Chief E. J. Jewhurst, of Auburn, N. Y., recently married Mrs. V. Thompson, of Port Jefferson. We extend our hearty congratulations."

The editor of the paper has written the chief a letter stating that an error was made by the proof reader and that a prominent fireman in Ohio was the bridegroom.

Chief Jewhurst has explained the error in the paper to his wife to her satisfaction, and is doing the best he can to do so with his friends who proffer their congratulations.

NOVEL ENMAN began alone in '93, adn  
own means: Dinner contributed

JAN 28 1903

**LOOKS MENACING.**

**Auburn's Flatiron Block Said to be in Unsafe Condition.**

There is something out of joint with the flatiron block at the junction of Genesee and Market streets. The building is owned by Charles Patten and is one of the oldest business blocks of the city. It is probable that an investigation will be made to find if the building is safe, of which there seems at present some doubt in the minds of various officials. Recently while doing some work in the vicinity of the building City Engineer Ackerman noticed that several of the pilasters were out of plumb. He took some measurements which he says demonstrated that one of the pilasters was five inches out of perpendicular. The structure is of stone and upon a close inspection ugly cracks could be discerned in the walls of the upper stories. Whether or not these defects render the building unsafe cannot be told until a careful inspection has been made.

The matter was reported to Fire Marshal Hughson, but under the present ordinances he hasn't any authority to act in the matter. The common council is the only power which can proceed in any such emergency and it is probable that the subject will be taken up at the next meeting of the aldermen.

Rev. M. P. JAS. A. HARBIN. [General  
ins \$1 000 - outstandings \$200

JAN 28 1903

**Only Smoke.**

There was a long run for the fire department, at 9:30 o'clock, this morning with nothing to do at the end. The summons was turned in from box station No. 13. The family of George Thompson of No. 36 Aurelius avenue, became alarmed because the house was filled with smoke and sent for the firemen who found that there wasn't any fire excepting in the stoves and that the smoke was escaping from a defective chimney. The house is owned by F. E. Parker.

JAN 29 1903

**CHARTER REVISION.**

**Comptroller, More Supervisors, Powers of Fire Board.**

The Charter Revision commission held its fourth session yesterday afternoon with a full board present. The entire time was spent in discussing the provisions of section four. The question of whether it was wise to add a comptroller to the list of city officers and if so the scope of his duties required so much thought that it was finally left to a sub-committee consisting of Mayor Osborne and Attorney Aiken to investigate and report at next meeting. Mr. Aiken raised the question of whether the city ought to increase its representation in the board of supervisors according to population, as it is now entitled to two supervisors from each ward instead of one. This change would have its advantages and disadvantages and was laid over for further consideration.

The fire commissioners were invited to be present and Commissioners Smith and Spear responded. They stated the duties of fire marshal and of the commissioners in general. They claimed they had no power to enforce the charter as it existed, for they had attempted to do so and were "held up." Alderman Adams asked by whom and they replied by the city attorney. The city attorney admitted having told them that they could not proceed as they were doing; that they must adopt rules, publish them and bring the violators before the recorder; that the law gave full power to make rules as stringent as they saw fit providing they did not interfere with the ordinances and as there practically were none relating to the construction of buildings they had ample power. The law creating fire marshal, etc., was read which was very plain to all that the fire commissioners had all the power they needed if they would only comply with the requirements and adopt rules; they could then enforce them. Mayor Osborne invited the commissioners to dine with him at his house Friday evening, to which time an adjournment was taken.

**Prominent Citizens in the Case.**

JAN 31 1903

**Fire Board Also Discussing,**

There was a conference of the fire commissioners last night on the situation in regard to the fire marshal's duties. It developed at a recent session of the charter revision committee that the fire commissioners had never adopted any rules for the guidance of the fire marshal and with the exception of some very incomplete sections in the city ordinances the city is unprotected from unsafe buildings and wooden fire traps. The conference, last night, was in regard to taking action toward making the office of fire marshal effective. Nothing was done excepting to discuss the existing conditions.

JAN 31 1903

**SAVED A BLOCK.**

**But There Was Meat to Burn in One Auburn Market.**

Prompt action saved the Hacker block in Dill street, last night, from destruction by fire. The first floor is occupied by W. J. Thayer's meat market. In the back part a smoke-house has been constructed of brick. Something was wrong with the flues last night and the fuel burst into flames instead of smouldering as it should. The iron door was heated red hot and burst from its fastenings, permitting the flames to belch out into the market. They were discovered by employes of Tallman's stable on the opposite side of the street, and a telephone message was sent for the fire department. The firemen were able to extinguish the blaze before any damage had been done to the building. The meat in the smoke-house was a total loss.

JAN 30 1903

**Stopped a Smudge.**

Shavings and other inflammable refuse in the cellar of the house No 421 1/2 Cayuga street, caught fire at noon today. The house is owned by John T. Mollard and is not yet completed. How the fire started could not be surmised. The fire department extinguished the flames before any damage had been done.

real estate valued \$10 000 clear

FEB 3 1903

**CHARTER REVISION.**

**Chief Jewhurst Enlightens Committee on Fire Matters.**

Very little was accomplished by the charter revision commission yesterday. From 5 o'clock to the hour of adjournment the commission had Chief Engineer Jewhurst of the fire department, before it. Well, the commission was not long in finding out that the chief knew all about his branch of the city's service, and that he was an ardent supporter of the system of commissioners now in vogue. He believed in it because it lessened the opportunity for an unscrupulous administration to use the department for political purposes and there was more work in the detail of conducting the department than one man could assume. The chief accredited the great success of the department to the fact that politics had been kept out of it. The question was asked if the chief could not run the department if assisted by a comptroller who would make all the purchases. The chief thought that a comptroller would not be of much assistance as it was probable that he would not be a practical fireman and to purchase supplies for the department required experience in that particular line, as the supplies needed were so diversified, from bed linen to live stock. The comptroller would have to be coached by some one and the result would be that the actual work would fall on the chief.

Several members of the commission were impressed with the chief's views after he had stated them. Mayor Osborne was loth to abandon his idea of centralization authority and responsibility in one head. His idea was that (all departments of the city government should be subject to the control of the mayor and that the heads of departments should be subject to removal at the will of the executive. Still, he was willing to concede a commission, to be composed of the mayor, the chairman of the common council committee on fire department affairs, who is appointed by the mayor, and a fire commissioner, also to be appointed by the mayor. In the midst of the discussion the hour for adjournment arrived and formal action was deferred.

**Fire Commissioners Confer.**

Another conference was held by the fire commissioners last night. It was long but not productive of results. The commissioners read the city ordinances which in any way referred to the fire department and discussed them with a view to formulating a set of rules for the government of the fire marshal. The consensus of opinion was that while the commissioners might have full power to make the rules they could formulate only a few without conflicting with the provisions of the charter or the ordinances, which they have been informed they must not do. It was suggested that the matter be referred to the charter revision committee to figure out. Another proposition was to construct a code of regulations and then ask the common council to make the ordinances conform to the rules. A conclusion was not reached when an adjournment was taken at 10:30 o'clock.



FEB 4 1903

**Another Block Saved.**

There was a nasty little fire early this morning, in the block at No. 6 South street. The property is owned by Amelia Swaby and is occupied on the ground floor by Jones' meat market and Andrews' grocery and the upper floors are divided into flats and were occupied by families. The fire started in a closet in the extreme rear of the Andrews' store and smoldered until it was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning. The partition between the closet and the store was soon burned to a cinder and the ends of cases filled with canned corn piled against the partition were burned, leaving the cans exposed. When the firemen arrived there were not any flames visible, but as soon as the door was opened the smoldering fire burst into a blaze. It did not take the men long to extinguish it and the damage to the building was very small. The stocks in the stores were damaged by smoke.

FEB 6 1903

**FIRE COMMISSIONERS.**

**Standing Committees Announced—Some Bills Discussed.**

Although nothing of startling importance was done by the fire commissioners at their meeting, last night, the session was prolonged to a considerable length. There was an informal discussion of a couple of bills, one for coal and the other that of a veterinary, President Smith announced the standing committees for the year, a callman resigned and a new one was appointed. These were the important features of the meeting.

When business was commenced President Smith reported that the new engine house, in which the commissioners now have their office, was practically completed and furnished. Mr. Speares, from the committee which has the purchase of horses for the department in charge, asked that the committee be given further time. The request was granted. Mr. Speares also reported that the department could have all the pea coal it wanted at contract price, \$4.35 a ton.

Chief Engineer Jewhurst made his regular monthly report. He had not secured prices for printing the annual report of the commissioners as directed as there was only one type written copy, which was in possession of City Clerk Herrling and the chief had not been able to get it until yesterday. He gave the details of the 13 fires which occurred during the month of January, and also reported that two callmen had been absent without leave. The delinquents were each fined the usual amount, a dollar, which will go to fatten the relief fund.

The resignation of Charles G. Wylie who has for several years been a callman attached to hose 1, was received and accepted.

Then came the consideration of the bills. They were all passed without discussion excepting that of Dr. W. J. Hallock, the veterinary and The E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Co. for one ton of coal. Dr. Hallock asked \$6 for one visit. Commissioner Herron thought the tariff rather high and asked Chief Jewhurst for an explanation. In reply the chief said that Dr. Beardsley, the department veterinary, was out of the city when one of the horses was taken severely sick. Dr. Hallock was summoned and remained with the animal about two hours. The next morning he looked into quarters and asked how the patient was, but did not examine the animal. The commissioners had bills rendered by the doctor previously, where he had performed similar services and charged only a dollar. Dr. Hallock had a bill in the schedule for a dollar, for work done in an emergency case when the chief's horse was injured and the services were more arduous than those performed by Dr. Hallock. The bill was rejected.

The Clapp bill which was questioned, was for a ton of coal purchased during the famine. Other dealers had refused, so Mr. Speares explained, to let the department have coal even though they had it in their yards and were under contract to the commissioners. The Clapp than their share of coal to the department and they declined to let it have any more unless it was paid for at the current price. Mr. Herron thought that the proposition was just and on his motion the bill was paid.

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MAR 21 1903

**From Relief to Pension Fund.**

At the special meeting of the common council on Monday night, an amendment to the charter will probably be offered transferring the present fire department relief fund into a pension fund. The money is to be taken from the hands of the city treasurer and placed in the hands of the fire commissioners who are made a board of trustees. In case of retirement for physical disability after twenty years' service the firemen are to receive not to exceed half pay. Widows are to receive not to exceed \$25 a month. The fund is to be maintained by the 2 per cent insurance tax and 1 per cent of the salaries of the members of the department. There is some doubt about the adoption of the amendment by the aldermen.

FEB 9 1903

**A Call to the Limits.**

Late Saturday afternoon, a messenger ran into fire department headquarters and asked assistance in saving the dwelling of Thomas Monaghan in State street, just outside the city limits. Chief Jewhurst detailed the Chemical engine company to go to the rescue. When the firemen arrived the flames had already been extinguished, but there was ample evidence that a serious fire had been started. The flames originated in a bed in the front room and had spread to an adjoining apartment before discovery. The damage was principally to furniture and will amount to \$100.

[Cherry St.] [Dry Goods, etc.] William W. and who now manages the business for them; \$15,000 to \$18,000; shoes \$1,000; ins. \$6,000; are worth at least \$150,000 outside and habits, and in good credit. '94 sales

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FEB 16 1903

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Accused of Violating the Ordinances in Regard to the Erection of Buildings.

Edward H. Avery, president of the National Bank of Auburn, was brought before Recorder Kent this afternoon on a warrant issued on complaint of Fire Marshal F. B. Hughson, who alleges that Mr. Avery in constructing and repairing the property Nos. 28 and 30 Water street, erected the rear part of the East and South side walls of wood, a combustible substance, in violation of the city ordinance pertaining to buildings in the inner fire district. The fire marshal claimed that he had notified Mr. Avery several times regarding the violation but no attention had been paid to his warning and a warrant was accordingly issued by Recorder Kent.

Mr. Avery explained that the fault lay with his contractor and that he would have the repairs torn down and erected in compliance with the city ordinance. In company with the fire marshal Mr. Avery started from the City hall to see that the work on the building was started in a manner that would satisfy the fire marshal.

Mr. Avery's attention was also called to a girder that had pulled away from the building in a store in the Avery block in State street, and he promised to have that fixed at once.

**HOTEL MEN WILL COMPLY.**

And in Consequence There Will Be No Prosecutions Under Fire Escape Law.

Three of the four hotel keepers notified to appear before Mayor Osborne this morning at the City hall and give their reasons for not complying with the provisions of the fire escape law in their hostleries put in an appearance. Anton Mantel, proprietor of Mantel's hotel in Water street, Jacob Gernand, of the hotel by that name, in State street, and Danforth R. Lewis, owner of the Lewis house, appeared before the mayor, who read the law relative to having ropes fastened in each room of the hotel except on the ground floor which should reach to the ground and which should not be less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness. All three promised to equip their hotels with fire escapes as provided by the law.

William Quinn, proprietor of the hotel No. 3 North st, failed to show up at the appointed time and William L. Hodder, Mayor Osborne's secretary, was sent for him by the mayor this afternoon. Mr. Hodder found Mr. Quinn already very busily engaged in putting in fire escapes to comply with the law and this report was satisfactory to Mayor Osborne.

Failure to comply with or violation of the provisions of the fire escape law is punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by both, such failure or violation constituting a misdemeanor.



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FEB 7 1903

**Caused by Chimney.**

Only members of Hose two responded to a call for assistance at a fire in the house, No. 49 Lewis street, yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The dwelling is owned by Leo Huntsman and is occupied in part by him. The flames were caused by a defective chimney. There wasn't any damage, simply owing to the fact that before the fire had a fair chance it was extinguished.

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FEB 20 1903

**FIREMEN WEREN'T NEEDED.**

An overheated smoke stack in the rear of the Avery hotel set fire to the wood covering surrounding it this noon, causing a great deal of smoke and leading several people in the vicinity to think that a serious fire was in progress. A telephone call was sent in to the fire department but the blaze was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen. The damage was slight.

FEB 24 1903

**Chimney Ablaze**

Soot in the chimney of the house, No. 3 1/2 Hulbert street, owned by Charles A. Smith and occupied by Elsworth E. Marlowe, caught fire early last evening. The fire department was called out but it hadn't anything to do when it arrived at the scene of the alarm. There wasn't any damage.

FEB 26 1903

**FIERY ORDEAL.**

**Independent Editors Have a Hot Time in the Old Office.**

There are moments when the life of a newspaper editor is not real joyful. Of course it is known very generally that an editor cannot be sad, surrounded as he is at all times by gayeties for which he has complimentary tickets. Still, when the curtain falls for the night, he sometimes suffers the cares of the ordinary mortal.

One of these periods of relaxation from pleasure came to Editor Chisholm of the Cayuga County Independent, last night, or rather this morning. Today is the day for his Independent to make its weekly appearance and gladden the hearts of a certain number of subscribers with its messages of cheer from Summerhill and other foreign shores. That grim disappointment might not overwhelm these constant readers. Editor Chisholm burned the midnight oil, aided and abetted by Julius Johnson Chisholm, the associate editor. It was this burning midnight oil which caused the trouble.

The office clock had just ticked off the hour of 1:55. The editor had closed his weary eyes in an effort to think of a word while the assistant bent over the forms to extract a superfluous R from "poached" in a new recipe for cooking eggs in the "Woman's Home Department." Suddenly the stillness was broken by a terrific explosion. The midnight oil had tired of the prolonged session and had gone out, breaking the furniture in its exit. Following the explosion came utter darkness and then a lurid glare as the subscription lists which lay near the wrecked lamp caught fire.

The editor and his assistant were busy men for a time, fighting the fire fiend. Patrolman Atwater came to their assistance, and then Mr. Chisholm hurried to fire department headquarters in Market street and roused the professional fire-fighters by vigorous kicks on the doors. When the firemen reached the scene, all danger of a conflagration had ceased, thanks to the prompt work of the literary duo. The only loss was the subscription lists which is no small matter to the editor.

**A Little One.**

There was a small fire shortly before noon today in the house No. 4 Barber street occupied by A. D. Christoforo and owned by Elizabeth Delaney. Christoforo runs a bakery in the house and the fire was caused by an overheated chimney. The damage was not heavy.

MAR 6 1903

**TWO FIRES.**

**They were Small but Might Have Been Very Disastrous.**

There were two small fires, yesterday afternoon, in two large manufacturing plants. In one case the fire department was called and in the other it was not. There was not any loss in either case.

The department was called at 5 o'clock to Dunn & McCarthy's shoe factory in Washington street. In an open shed which is isolated from the main building is kept the oils and cement used in the factory. The cement contains benzine and is highly explosive. A boy was sent to get some cement and he let the can get so full that it overflowed on the floor. Ignorant of the effects of a fire in the building, he lighted a match to see what damage had been done. The match ignited the vapor from the benzine and a nasty little fire was started. The boy was somewhat burned but not seriously. The factory has its own fire department and this was at once ordered out and did excellent service. As a precaution the city department was summoned but the flames were extinguished before its arrival.

The other fire was at the Columbian Cordage Co's. plant in Cottage street. Some waste became wrapped about the shaft of a machine and the friction caused it to burst into a blaze. It was put out with a hand fire extinguisher before any damage had been done.

MAR 6 1903

**Fire Board Won't Pay.**

There wasn't much done by the fire commissioners last night. Several special meetings held during the month had left little business for a regular session. The bill of Dr. Hallock, the veterinary, which was rejected a month ago, was again repudiated.

Commissioner Speares reported that after a long search the committee on horses had purchased a team of black in Seneca Falls, which would be put in commission as soon as possible, probably about March 25. A schedule of bills was passed and Chief Engineer Jewhurst made his regular monthly reports. There were seven calls for the department during the month of February.

MAR 16 1903

**A Sunday Run.**

The fire department was given a run early yesterday afternoon. The house No. 2 Lansing street owned by B. P. Coggswell and occupied by James Ross of the firm of Foster, Ross & Baucus, caught fire. The ashes from the furnace were kept in wooden barrels in the cellar. The barrels were ignited by hot coals and the blaze slightly burned the floor of the first story. The damage was insignificant.

and has not yet settled; moved to this location to us: "Stock about \$1,500 (shoes \$500) reputed a slick one, and should be sold only on road St. St. James (colored). Began in '90: "Stock \$2,600, ins. \$1,900 (on stock about \$900, none due, no other indebtedness; discount some bills; rent \$500; work on the; business is dull, but I about hold my own; had been forwarded before the drafts came."

MAR 21 1903

**Hot Sparking.**

Sparks from some source are alleged to have been responsible for the fire at No. 158 Clark street, late yesterday afternoon. A Central switch engine had been puffing and blowing in the rear of the house and sparks from one of the big cupolas of the nearby factory of McIntosh, Seymour & Co, were also flying about. The sparks set fire to the roof of a summer kitchen and the firemen were summoned. Hose 3 had the blaze extinguished before the arrival of the companies from headquarters. The house was owned by John O'Leary and was unoccupied, at least the tenant's goods were all packed and he was moving out. The damage amounted to only a few dollars.

to be honest; under light expense; stated \$11,000

MAR 24 1903

**ARE COMING BY RAIL.**

The new team of horses purchased recently in Seneca Falls for the fire department will be shipped by rail from that village this afternoon and placed in the new engine house for drill with fire apparatus. The team was to have been driven to this city but the recent rains have made the country roads they would have to traverse well nigh impassable and the Board of Fire Commissioners decided to have the equines sent by railroad.

MAR 24 1903

**3 COMMISSIONERS NAMED**

**Two are for Health and One is for the Cemetery.**

Well, the special meeting of the common council, last night, didn't turn out to be so such-a-much. The aldermen elected E. J. Costa a commissioner of Soule cemetery to succeed himself and confirmed the mayor's nominations for health commissioners, M. S. Cuykendall to succeed himself and Dr. E. Gould Woodruff to succeed Dr. W. R. Laird whose term of office has expired. They also granted permission to the Lehigh Valley railway to lay extra tracks across several streets in the western part of the city, and ordered plans for several new sewers. The amendment to the charter creating a pension fund for the fire department was not introduced. It is rumored, with how much truth is not known, that the charter revision commission was opposed to the pension act and for some reason it hadn't any enthusiastic advocates among the aldermen, so its promoters deemed it wise to withhold the act at this time. Of course it was after 8 o'clock, before the municipal legislators were ready for business, but Mayor Osborne was in his official seat long before the aldermen had concluded their usual preliminary conferences.

When at last the mayor's gavel fell, the petition of the Lehigh Valley railway to be permitted to lay two additional tracks across Genesee, Division, Washington, and Orchard streets and Baker avenue, and to construct a siding into the plant of the American Axminster Industry's plant in Division street, was presented. Mr. Emerson moved, at the proper time that the petition be granted. Mr. McCartin wanted some



*Five*

# Department.

Auburn, N. Y. *Nov 5* 1908

To the Comptroller:

Please make arrangements for the purchase of

✓ *15 Sheet Tin 24 x 28 Home 2*

~~*2 Bags charcoal*~~

✓ *2 Bags Salsola "*

✓ *Nov 6 2 Bags charcoal "*

(Chief Officer or Clerk of Department.)

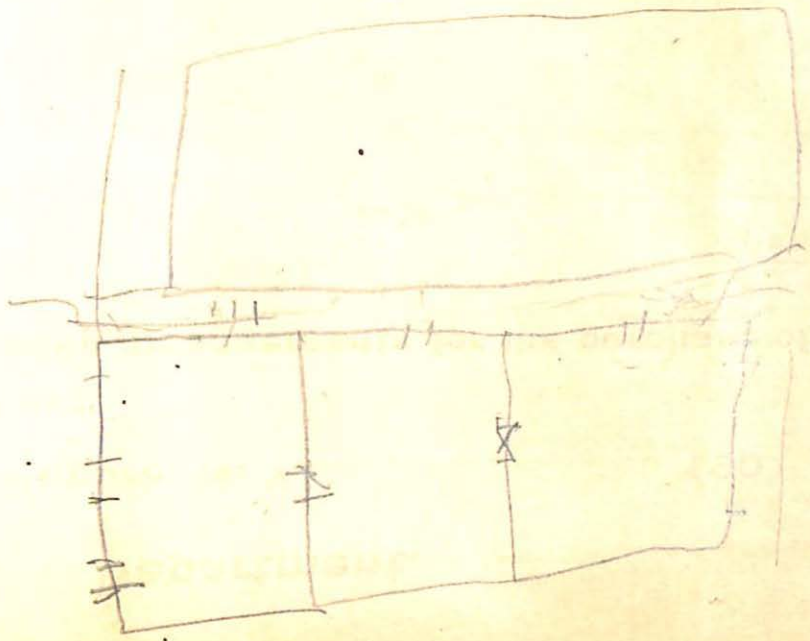
Owasco street retired a last night, he left a lamp

poor Ellen Giffin who



communication from [unclear] name was on the waiting list, was [unclear] appointed to fill the vacancy. There [unclear] The fire started in the messengers v [unclear] ing room. The cause is not known [unclear] it was probably due to a carelessly th

*axe handle  
P. Adams  
Mops*



... picked up Charles Nye and David Shaw ... district on ... Fire Turned Down. A



explanation of the extent of the concession asked from the city and Mr. Emery explained that the Railway company was contemplating reconstructing the trackage in its freight yard. The concession asked would not occupy any more space at the street crossings than was already between the gates at the streets. This satisfied the alderman from the First ward and the petition was granted without a dissenting vote.

Residents of Franklin street and Marvin avenue presented a petition to the council, asking that a sidewalk be ordered in Franklin street from the present terminus of the sidewalk to Marvin avenue. On motion of Mr. Bell the petition was received and filed.

City Engineer Ackerman reported that he had not yet secured sufficient data to complete plans for a sewer in North Division, Perrine and other streets in the extreme northwestern part of the city, but he hoped to be able to present the map, plans and specifications of the sewers at the next meeting of the aldermen. The city engineer was granted further time.

City Clerk Herrling reported having forwarded to the senator and members of the legislature from Cayuga county, the special act permitting the city's claim for the construction of the prison sidewalk, to go to the court of claims. The report was received and filed. In connection with the report, Mayor Osborne stated that he had received a communication from the comptroller in which he announced that he should refuse to insert the claim of the city of Auburn against the state among those on his list. "It is a fortunate thing that that the council took the action it did on the matter," said the mayor.

Under the head of special orders, Mr. Kidney moved that the aldermen proceed to ballot for a commissioner to fill the vacancy in the Soule cemetery commission, in place of E. J. Costa whose term of office had expired. The mayor referred to the law under which the commission was created and after reading an extract for the instruction of the councilors, he declared the motion in order and directed Messenger Hurd to pass the ballot box. The result of the vote was announced as seven ballots for E. J. Costa and two blank. Mr. Costa was declared elected a commissioner of Soule Cemetery for a term of three years to succeed himself.

City Clerk Herrling then read a communication from the mayor in which he nominated M. S. Cuykendall to succeed himself and Dr. E. Gould Woodruff to succeed Dr. W. R. Laird, whose term had expired as commissioner of health. Mr. McCartin moved that the clerk cast the ballot of the council for M. S. Cuykendall, but the mayor objected for the same reason given at a previous session. He believed that every member of the council should have the utmost liberty to express his individual choice for appointees of the aldermen and this could only be secured by a secret ballot. Mr. McCartin then withdrew his motion and a formal ballot was taken. Mr. Cuykendall was unanimously confirmed as was also Dr. Woodruff, and they were declared appointed commissioners of health for terms of three years.

The committee on sewers to which was referred at a previous session a resolution of Alderman Bell, directing the city engineer to prepare and report a sanitary system of sewerage and sewage disposal, and empowering him to consult with Expert George S. Pearson of Kalamazoo, Mich., in his work, reported that Expert Pearson would do what was required of him for a sum not to exceed \$150 if he didn't have to make a personal visit to the city. If he had to come to Auburn the cost for his services would be \$50 more. The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution. On motion of Mr. Bell the resolution was adopted, and the city engineer was directed not to expend more than the maximum sum named in the report of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Quigley the sewer committee was directed to investigate and report a remedy for surface water pouring into cellars and over sidewalks in Chase street.

On motion of Mr. White the committee on streets and bridges was directed to make necessary repairs to the bridge in Canoga street. Also, on motion of Mr. White, the city engineer was directed to report a plan for a sewer in Wheeler street and report to the council the estimated cost of its construction. Mr. White also called from the table his resolution introduced at a former meeting directing the city engineer to prepare a map for a sewer in Perrine avenue. At the request of Mr. Wise he withdrew his motion and then the council adjourned.

MAR 28 1903

### New Call Men.

There was an impromptu meeting of the board of fire commissioners last night. The commissioners have been meeting frequently of late for the purpose of formulating rules to govern the action of the fire marshal and last night they assembled for that purpose. It was found that Martin O'Neill, who is a call man at company No. 3 had tendered and a meeting was held at once and the resignation accepted. John Taylor whose name was on the waiting list, was appointed to fill the vacancy. There were a few small bills from farmers who desired their money before April 1 and these were passed before adjourning.

### Exits O. K'd.

Fire Commissioners Herron, Speares and Smith with Mayor Osborne made their tour of inspection yesterday afternoon at Jimmie Beard's place of amusement at his hotel in Garden street and also of Music hall. The trip was made at the request of Mayor Osborne who called the attention of the commissioners to that ordinance in the city charter which provides that when a license is granted to such places, the fire board shall make an examination of the place with an idea of seeing that proper protection has been made against fire. The two places yesterday were found to be equipped in a way to allow of an escape in case of a fire and the commissioners have granted their approval of the licensing of the two places, the terms of which are about to expire.

APR 8 1903

### In Quiet Auburn.

The business center of the city has been in a whirl of excitement today. In the first place the patrol wagon dashed through Genesee street at lightning speed a couple of times and a few hours later the fire department made a noisy run through the same busy thoroughfare to Squyer's art studio. The patrol picked up Charles Nye and David Shaw two denizens of the swamp district, on its first run. They were charged with public intoxication. On its second trip Roundsman Graney picked up poor Ellen Giffin who was found in a drunken stupor in a cellar on Arch street. All three are many-times offenders.

The fire was in the retouching department under the roof in the extreme end of the Squyer studio. No one was in the apartment when the fire started. It was supposed that an oil stove had exploded, causing the flames but this story was proved untrue and now an investigation is being made to find the cause of the flames. Mr. Squyer's loss was very small and the building was not damaged greatly a broken sky light which the firemen were compelled to smash to get at the fire being the greatest loss.

APR 6 1903

### Firemen are Foxy.

Members of the chemical company at fire department headquarters have a new pet. It is a handsome specimen of a fox squirrel which was shipped all the way from Honor, Mich., by M. C. VanBlaricom who formerly resided in Auburn. The little animal made the journey in safety and without any damage having been done to his immense tail which is the peculiarity of this variety of squirrel. The firemen are looking for a suitable cage for "Paul" which is the new pet's name but as yet no one has come forward with a proposition.

APR 7 1903

### Little Blazes.

There was a fire in the Western Union Telegraph office, last night, but it was extinguished by the clerks and messenger boys under the direction of Edward J. Stansfield, the night charge de affaires. The fire started in the messengers waiting room. The cause is not known, but it was probably due to a carelessly thrown

cigaret. The damage was very slight. At 6:33 o'clock this morning, the fire department was called out by the telephone message from former supervisor Jay P. Nye's home, No. 246 Genesee street. It was a chimney fire and had been extinguished before the firemen arrived. There wasn't any damage done.

APR 13 1903

### Fire on Easter.

The firemen were called out at 12:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon by an alarm of fire from the residence, No. 22 Ross place. The house is owned by Mary R. Crawford and is occupied by Edward M. Morris. The flames started in a bag of rags stored in a rear stairway and were blazing merrily when discovered. Hose 3 had the fire practically extinguished when the rest of the companies arrived. The damage was not very great.

The department dashed by St. Peter's church while Dr. Brainard was in the midst of his Easter sermon and, it is feared, the thoughts of some of the worshippers were diverted from the solemn lessons of the day to the possibility of finding a home in ashes.

Stock \$1,000  
mdse. indebtedness \$200. not

APR 15 1903

### One Fire Turned Down, Another Was Nutty

When Captain John Nolan of No. 52 Owasco street retired at 8:30 o'clock, last night, he left a lamp burning. The blaze flared up and attracted the attention of passers-by who routed out Hose

2. The firemen aroused the captain who turned down his lamp and everything was lovely without any damage having been done.

At 7:18 o'clock, last evening, Mrs. Clark who resides at No. 18 1/2 North Division street threw a lot of hickory nut shells into the stove. They burned so fiercely that she became frightened and called for help. Hose 3 was summoned but its services were not needed.



APR 15 1903

FIGURES REDUCED.

Amended Valuations of Franchises Held in Auburn.

AUBURN, April 14.—When the state tax appraisers announced the valuations of the franchises held by corporations in Auburn there was much complaint. Representatives of the corporations were recently given a hearing and as a result the valuations were greatly reduced. The amended figures were received by City Clerk Hewling to-day and are appended: American Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$600; Auburn Gas Company, \$90,500; Auburn Light, Heat and Power Company, \$100,000; Auburn Subway and Electrical Company, \$50,000; Auburn Telephone Company, \$21,000; Auburn and Syracuse Electrical Railway Company, \$145,000; Citizens Light, Heat and Power Company, \$55,000; Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$21,000; New England Telegraph Company, \$1,250; Owasco River Railway Company, \$1,000; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$1,100.

States to us: Stock \$12,000 (shoes \$4,000)

APR 15 1903

CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY.

Benham's Gratuitous Search of County Records.

Interesting and Valuable Narrative of Early Entries in the County Clerk's Office, as Read Before the Historical Society by George W. Benham and Now Preserved in the Archives—The Paper in Full.

Everything considered, there was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Cayuga County Historical society last evening. The principal feature of the session was a paper by County Clerk George W. Benham on "Early Records



in the Cayuga County Clerk's Office." The paper was not only interesting from a historical view point but it was very entertainingly written and was delivered with a clear enunciation that was refreshing. A vast amount of research must have been gone through to dig up all the interesting things which the paper contained. At the conclusion of the reading, Byron C. Smith moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the author and that a copy be requested for preservation in the archives of the society. The motion was unanimously adopted.

B. B. Snow, former county clerk, gave some entertaining reminiscences of his experience in the old building which stood next the court house. General Seward also added to the pleasure of the evening by the narration of some ancient history.

Mr. Benham brought from the vault a number of curious old documents which were inspected with great curiosity. There were yellow old parchments containing the signatures of George Washington and the presidents who followed him, queer old state documents written with a quill pen and bearing great seals which dangled from faded ribbons.

Previously to the presentation of the paper there was a short business session at which Dr. W. J. Beecher, president of the society presided. John D. Barrow of Skaneateles, was elected to membership in the society.

Mr. Benham's paper is printed in full: In opening our sketch of the early records in Cayuga county clerk's office it might not be out of place or irrelevant to refer briefly, to the history of the office of county clerk and its abiding place since it has been the depository of all files and records which are found there today.

The county clerk, during the colonial period, was constituted by his commission, clerk of the court of common pleas, clerk of the peace and clerk of the sessions of the peace in his county.

Under the laws of the Duke of York, promulgated March 1, 1665, for the government of the colony of New York, it was provided that no sale of houses and lands within the colony should be "holden good in law" (using the language of the law) unless the conveyance be made in writing under hand and seal and possession given on the part of the seller, or where possession was not given, the deed must be acknowledged and recorded. Recording at that time, as appears by this act, involved simply the entry of such instruments, in abstract form by the clerk of the court of sessions, who was also county clerk, giving grantor, grantee, date and brief description of land. This was the law in the colonies until 1710, when, owing to the fact that titles became very much complicated and whereas many deeds and writings relating to real estate were destroyed or lost before being entered for record, a law entitled "An Act for the better settlement and using of lands in this Colony," was passed, which provided that every person, corporation, etc., who by themselves, tenants, servants, heirs or assigns had been seized or had taken the

rents, issues and profits of any real property in the colony for the term of ten years and should continue to so hold, without any adverse claim being entered or presented, until Sept. 1, 1713, should, from that day, be adjudged to be the true and lawful owner of said lands or estate.

This Act was not to operate against minors, incompetents, or those imprisoned, provided any of this class should bring suit within three years after becoming legally competent. So we find that the law making the county clerk the custodian of the records affecting real property and requiring such instruments to be acknowledged before being recorded, emanated from minds living and participating in law making over two hundred years ago. Under our first State constitution the office was continued with the same duties as before. It was an appointive office, the appointive power being in the Council of Appointment. Under the constitution of 1821 it was made elective.

I do not find the duties of county clerk were changed in any material respect from the colonial times, except in the designation of his office as a repository for additional files and records provided for by legislation from time to time, except in 1796, when an act was passed abolishing the office of clerk of the Circuit Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer which had, until this time, been a separate and distinct

office, and imposing the duties of the office upon the county clerk, who was made ex-officio clerk of all the courts of record, except the Surrogate's court; in the county. The late clerks of said courts were directed to deliver all court records to the county clerk. The record delivered to the county clerk of Onondaga, of which Cayuga was then a part, is now in our clerk's office and is the first book in the series of court records.

Previous to bringing the county records to the village of Auburn there had been considerable strife and agitation over the question of locating the county seat where all county records should be kept, courts held and all of the county business transacted, the need of which had become quite imperative in view of the fact that the courts were being held at Scipio and Cayuga, the jail located at Cayuga, the clerk's office at Aurora and the general business of the county, because of convenience to its scattered population, was being performed in various and widely separate places; but when Seneca county was detached from Cayuga, March 27, 1804, this so changed the geographical condition in our county as to render this system inconvenient and impracticable. The discussion became animated and the rivalry for the site interestingly spirited; Aurora, Sherwood, Cayuga, Levanna and Hardenbergh Corners were aspirants. The promoters of the claims of Sherwood by a strategic movement succeeded in having injected in the act, dividing the counties, above referred to, a provision for the appropriation of \$1,500 for building a court house and jail and appointing a commission of three members to superintend the building of the same, and directed that they should be built on the Poplar Ridge road and within one mile of the south end of lot 46 in the town of Scipio (now Venice). The commissioners had discretion within this radius only and decided upon a site near the present postoffice of Sherwood. This law and selection of site proved so unpopular and adverse to the will of the people that the commission never proceeded to fully execute their trust, and an act was passed March 16, 1805, repealing the above act and appointing a commission of three disinterested persons consisting of Edward Savage, James Burt and James Hildreth with power to locate a county seat. During this same year these commissioners agreed upon the Bostwick lot at Hardenbergh Corners as the site, but owing to dissatisfaction on the part of those who were interested in the selection of other places the supervisors refused to appropriate money with which to erect the necessary buildings, and the commissioners, after selecting site, discontinued further operations, the citizens, anxious lest delay might jeopardize the maintenance of the county seat at Hardenbergh Corners, raised funds among themselves and commenced the buildings on the site of the present court house, which was then the property of William Bostwick. The money thus raised soon became exhausted, however, and the need of appropriation of public money became apparent. Assemblyman Elijah Price introduced a bill in the state legislature in 1808, repealing so much of the act of 1805 as named the commissioners and provided for appropriation

of necessary funds, and John Grover, Stephen Close and Noah Olmsted were appointed commissioners to superintend the completion of the buildings which had been commenced by the people. They were directed to finish the building and obtain title to one acre of land and to reimburse the private citizens who had contributed to their erection. The conveyance was to be made to the board of supervisors, in trust, and the deed was to be left in the County clerk's office for safe keeping, pursuant to the above act. William Bostwick and Hannah, his wife, conveyed to the supervisors of the county, in trust, one acre upon which the present county buildings now stand; the deed was dated May 7, 1806, was executed in the presence of E. T. Throop and Hackaliah Burt as witnesses, acknowledged before Elijah Miller, master in chancery, and was recorded by Peter Hughes, county clerk. The original deed is still in the office and kept there, for safe keeping, pursuant to the provisions of said act.



During the controversy over site for court house and jail, the county clerk's records remained at Aurora where they had been directed to be kept from 1794, when Onondaga county was separated from Herkimer.

There was no provision, in the acts providing for court house and jail, for the erection of a clerk's office, and when the records were brought to Auburn in 1807, they were kept at the house of Peter Hughes, the county clerk, who resided upon the present site of the post-office.

In 1807 an act was passed authorizing the building of the first clerk's office. This act appropriated eight hundred dollars for the same, but the amount was insufficient, and another appropriation was made in 1814 to complete the same. The records were then moved from Mr. Hughes' residence to the new clerk's office. This building stood near Genesee street in front of the present clerk's building. That it was not built in an exceedingly substantial manner is deduced from the fact that in 1830 the supervisors of our county in a petition to the legislature, stated, that at their last annual meeting they had examined the clerk's office and found it in so ruinous a condition that in their judgment, it had become necessary to erect a new office. Respecting this petition the legislature enacted a law in the winter of 1830 appropriating one thousand dollars to build a new fire proof clerk's building upon the Court house lot in the village of Auburn, and appointing Nathaniel Garrow and Walter Weed commissioners to superintend the building of the same. The result of this statute was the erection of a small stone building which served as our clerk's office until the records were again removed into our present and more commodious building January 1, 1833.

The office as we find it today, is filled almost to overflow with records and files of various instruments and papers that represent the accumulation of a century and ten years; a determination of those that would be of the most interest and value to you has been a matter of no little consideration; each paper filed and every instrument recorded has the authority for its presence in the clerk's office in the statutes and laws of our state.

Among the principal records are deeds, mortgages and judgments. These are all arranged in numbered volumes and are indexed in alphabetical and chronological order. The deeds, at the present time, are divided and indexed into three divisions, viz: Military deeds, city deeds and reservation deeds or deeds of land on the Indian reservation located on the east side of Cayuga lake.

A short review of the history of the origin of these different divisions of records may not be uninteresting. On September 16, 1776, congress passed resolutions for the enlistment of soldiers to serve during the Revolutionary war and resolved that each state was to furnish their respective quotas, and that congress should make provision for granting

Concluded on Sixth Page.  
Concluded from Fifth Page.

ing lands to the officers and soldiers who should so engage in the service and continue therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by congress, and to the representative of such officers and soldiers as should be slain by the enemy. The expenses of said lands were to be borne by the states in the same proportion as other expenses of the war, and were to be granted in the following proportion:

- To a colonel 500 acres.
- To a lieutenant colonel 400 acres.
- To a major 400 acres.
- To a captain 300 acres.
- To a lieutenant 200 acres.
- To an ensign 150 acres.
- Each non-commissioned officer and soldier 100 acres. Later, and in August, 1780, Congress further provided that a major general should have 1,100 acres, and a brigadier-general should have 850 acres.

By resolution, passed in the state legislature, March 27, 1783, it was resolved to discharge the obligation of congress, and in addition, as a gratuity to the said line and to evince the just sense the legislature entertained of the patriotism and virtue of the troops of

this state, to grant to each non-commissioned officer and private 500 acres; a captain 1,500 acres, and a proportionately larger amount to each officer of higher rank. Said land was to be located in the western and central part of the state in the district reserved for the use of the troops of this state, which is now known as the military tract, and embraces all and parts of the following counties: All of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Cortland and parts of Tompkins, Oswego, Schuyler and Wayne.

By an act passed May 11, 1784, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers were constituted and appointed commissioners for granting the lands promised to be given as bounty and gratuity lands, and by a law enacted February 28, 1789, the said commissioners were authorized to direct the surveyor-general to lay out as many townships in the military tract as would contain land sufficient to satisfy the claims of all such persons as were or should be entitled to grants of bounty land; which townships should respectively contain sixty thousand acres of land, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as circumstances would permit, and numbered from one progressively. The commissioners of the land office were authorized to designate the several townships by such name as they should deem proper, and no part of said townships was to interfere with or be laid out on any part of the lands, reserved by the Onondaga or Cayuga Indians for their own use in the cessions or grants made by them, to the people of this state. This reservation included what is known as the East Cayuga Reservation on the east side of Cayuga lake in this county.

The surveyor-general was directed to make a map of each township, and divide such township into one hundred lots, each lot to contain six hundred acres, and immediately after filing such map in the office of the secretary of state the commissioners of the land office were to advertise six weeks, requiring all persons entitled to grant of bounty or gratuity lands as had not by themselves or their legal representative already exhibited their claims, to exhibit the same on or before January 1, 1791.

The surveyor-general, not completing his survey of the lots provided for in this act, and a general delay following, due to lack of funds to pay for the services of surveyors, a law was passed April 6, 1790, which provided that 50 acres in one corner of the respective lots to be laid out, should be subjected to the payment of the sum of forty-eight shillings to the surveyor-general for compensation in full for his services and the expense of marking, numbering and surveying each of said lots. This reservation is recognized by those who are familiar with the records of the county clerk's office as "Survey Fifty," and is referred to very frequently in the descriptions to titles.

Under the provisions of this act the commissioners were directed to cause 100 ballots to be made and numbered from one to one hundred and marked with the words "Township No. 1," and also a like number of ballots made and numbered for township No. 2, and so on until ballots were made and numbered for each of the townships; after having caused the ballots or tickets to be rolled up they should then require the whole of said ballots or tickets to be put into a box and whenever they had declared or determined, from the evidence before them, who were entitled to bounty or gratuity lands, they should cause one ballot to be drawn from said box, or as many ballots to be drawn as such persons so drawing should be entitled to shares of 600 acres, each ballot representing 600 shares and the lots in each township so drawn should be the separate and distinct shares of such person, his heirs and assigns.

After the completion of the balloting, letters patent were to be issued to each of those entitled to the grants of land; such letters were to contain a reservation to the people of this state of all gold and silver mines found upon premises so conveyed.

Six lots were reserved in each township for the following purposes: One for promoting the gospel and a public school or schools; one for promoting literature in this state and the remaining four lots to satisfy surplus share of commissioned officers and compensation for such

persons as should by chance draw any lot or lots the greater part of which might be covered with water.

The said commissioners were further directed that whenever it should appear that any persons applying for bounty or gratuity lands, should not have received from the United States the bounty promised to such persons by congress, or in case the said commissioners should not be able to procure the assignment, from a soldier, of land to which he was entitled under the provisions of congress, one hundred acres was reserved in each lot to the people of the state, which was laid down in the southeast corner of said lots, and is referred to in our records as states hundred acres. For example: A private soldier was entitled to one hundred acres from the United States, by an act of congress, and five hundred acres by an act of the state legislature: the townships were divided into six hundred acre lots, and when a private drew six hundred acres this covered what he was entitled to receive from both the general government and the state, but he might have received the equivalent to his bounty of 100 acres before, in which event he would not be entitled to 600 acres; or if he had not received his bounty under the act of congress, the state, in giving him 600 acres covered both claims, but required of him an assignment of his claim against the government as a voucher that they had performed their part of the obligation under the act of congress providing for bounty, which was to be paid by the state.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the land office, held July 3, 1790, the names of the first twenty-five townships were agreed upon. It is unnecessary to name them as they are quite familiar to your all, particularly those in our own county; it is apparent, however, that the names of some of the famous Roman generals and statesmen were intended to be perpetuated in our townships. Several lots were drawn, and by the proceedings of different meetings of the commissioners, we find that the twenty-five townships were exhausted and it became necessary to survey three additional, to-wit: Junius, Galen and Sterling. Sterling in our own county being the last township to complete the twenty-eight townships known in the state of New York as the "Military Tract."

Under the provisions of different acts providing for the appropriations and distributions of bounty or gratuity lands, the commissioners of the land office were required to keep two books, in which were entered accurately, a complete record of the drawings of the lots. One of these books was filed in the office of the secretary of state, and the other in the office of the county clerk of Montgomery county, of which Cayuga was then a part. The original ballot book is still in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, and there is filed in our own office a certified copy, which was published and filed in 1825. It contains the official return of New York regiments in the Revolution, and gives the name of the soldier who drew each lot, and also the name of the patentee. Of local interest we find that Alexander McCoy, a private, drew lot No. 46; John Doughty, a captain, drew lot No. 47; Nicholas Avery, a colonel, drew lot No. 56; Peter Gansevort, a colonel, drew lot No. 57, four lots of the original township of Aurelius and which now form the major part of the city of Auburn.

In order to designate which of the six lots reserved in each town were to be the Gospel and Literature lots, respectively; the Supervisors of the several of the several towns in our county were enjoined by an act passed April 11, 1796, to designate at their next annual meeting which lot in each of said towns should be appropriated to the support of the Gospel and schools, and to take the same action in relation to the lots for the promotion of literature, and to make three lists of the same to be filed with the surveyor-general, secretary of state and county clerk respectively. The original list or designation made by the supervisors pursuant to this act is now in our clerk's office.

By subsequent legislation the lots so reserved were placed in charge of the supervisor, together with commissioners appointed for that purpose in each of the towns; some of those that were for the support of literature were conveyed



by the state to the trustees of Union college of Schenectady, with provisions that should any of them be sold by said college the proceeds were to be invested and the revenue thereof appropriated to the support of the president and professors of said college. Lot No. 88 Sterling, which was reserved for literature, was granted to the Auburn Academy in 1825, but was re-conveyed to the state in 1827 in consideration of \$2,000, appropriated at that time for the use of the Academy; others were sold by the state and the proceeds were appropriated for a permanent fund for the support of common schools. Many of the Gospel and school lots remain unsold and are held under lease in charge of the supervisor of the town, the proceeds of which were formerly equally divided for the benefit of gospel and schools respectively, but is now entirely applied and apportioned for the benefit of schools in the several districts in the towns.

On February 16, 1791, the county of Herkimer, which then embraced, with other lands, our own county, was separated from Montgomery.

After the act providing for grants of bounty and gratuity lands to the Revolutionary soldiers had been passed, the soldiers became vested with a prospective claim to real estate, and the scarcity of money rendered them easy prey for the speculators, and for a mere nominal consideration many sold their interest in such lots as might be drawn by them; for example: The soldier who drew lot 48 Aurelius, a part of which embraces a portion of land in the eastern part of Auburn, sold his interest for six pounds and ten shillings; true, it was a lottery to buy before the soldiers had balloted, but judging from the consideration in most of the assignments sufficient care was taken by the purchaser to insure a good investment regardless of the fate of the ballot. Many of the soldiers executed assignments of their interests in such lands to other persons before they had been discharged from the service or the lots had been balloted for. After they had received their patents, pursuant to ballots, other transfers of different nature were made, none of which were recorded.

Many frauds were perpetrated respecting the titles to property, by forging and anti-dating conveyances, and by conveying the same lands to different persons, so that it became very difficult to know in whom the legal title to some of the lands was vested. For a remedy therefor, and in order to detect said frauds and prevent the same in the future, an act for registering deeds and conveyances relating to the military lands was passed January 8, 1794. This act is the authority for the first record of deeds in our county clerk's office. It provided that all deeds and conveyances theretofore made and executed, or pretended so to be, whereby any of said lands might be in any way affected, should on or before the 1st day of May, 1794, be delivered to and deposited with the clerk of the city and county of Albany; and that all deeds and conveyances theretofore made and executed, which should not be delivered to and deposited with said clerk on or before said day should be adjudged fraudulent and void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration. The said clerk was, in the presence of the person delivering the same, required to register the name of every person whose name appeared in said deed, the date of the deed and the name of the person to whom the same was granted; for which service

he was to receive a fee of six pence. The deeds or conveyances were then to be filed in packages, marked in alphabetical order and were open to the inspection of any person desiring to examine the same. The clerk of Albany county was directed to, on or before the 1st day of June, 1794, deliver all said deeds and conveyances so deposited in his office, to the clerk of the county of Herkimer.

The act further provided, that all deeds and conveyances thereafter to be made and executed whereby any of said military lands might in any way be affected, should be recorded by the clerk of the county of Herkimer, in books provided by him for that particular purpose and in which no other matters were to be entered, and that every deed and conveyance, except mortgages duly registered, thereafter to be made and

executed, should be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee unless the same be recorded, as by this act directed, before recording the deed or conveyance under which said or subsequent purchaser or mortgagee should claim. No such deed or conveyance could be recorded unless the same had been duly acknowledged according to law, and they were to be recorded in order as of the time when the same were delivered for that purpose; and a certificate should be endorsed on every such deed and conveyance showing the day, hour of its receipt and the book and page in which the same were recorded, which certificate should be signed by the county clerk. The need of establishing some systematic and safe method in protecting the title to real estate, at this time, from fraud, is demonstrated in the fact, that this law adjudged any person who should forge such certificate or endorsement of the county clerk guilty of felony, punishable by death as a felon. The books provided in this act were never delivered by the clerk of Albany to the clerk of Herkimer county, owing to the fact that two months later, to wit: March 5, 1794, all that tract of land called the military tract was separated from Herkimer county and was called and known by the name of Onondaga, and the provisions of the act in relation to the registering and recording of deeds affected only the military lands, none of which remained a part of Herkimer county.

After Onondaga was erected, and for the further reason that the inadequate and crude means of publishing the law had prevented many interested persons from becoming informed as to their duty in relation to title of lands, an act was passed March 27, 1794, extending the time limit for depositing such conveyances for one year, and the time for the clerk of Albany county to deposit such papers in the county of Herkimer was also extended one year and the papers and records were ordered filed with the clerk of Onondaga county instead of Herkimer. The clerk of Herkimer county, however, had commenced the record which he was required to keep under the provisions of the law of January 8, 1794, and had recorded six deeds dated subsequent to that date, when Onondaga was set off, and delivered the book to Benjamin Ledyard, the first clerk of Onondaga county, who also, at the same time, received the filed papers from the Albany county clerk, which said clerk was directed to deliver to him; but Clerk Ledyard did not continue the book brought from Herkimer county for the same purpose, he used it for recording such deeds as were dated prior to January 8, 1794, and had been filed with the Albany county clerk, that were executed according to law and were paid for. This book is known as "Herkimer A, Miscellaneous Records, Onondaga;" it is called Herkimer, because of the fact that the lands conveyed by deeds recorded therein were a part of Herkimer county at the time of the execution of said deeds. This book also contains sundry miscellaneous records, such as powers of attorney, appointments, articles of incorporation, etc. The papers were delivered by the Albany county clerk to County Clerk Ledyard at Aurora, and are still in the vaults labelled and stored away in the vaults of our clerk's office. They present a very interesting subject of research. Many of them are in excellent condition and well preserved, a large number are on parchment and bear date as early as 1783.

Prior to February 5, 1798, it was deemed essential to the validity of certain proceedings in supreme court and also of certain legal documents generally, that they should be engrossed on parchment.

At this time an act was passed legalizing the use of paper, instead of parchment, in all proceedings in supreme court, and in connection with other legal papers, except the processes of said court. It was also a custom in Colonial times, and for some years prior, in executing agreements, conveyances and other instruments of importance, to execute the same in duplicate, upon one sheet of parchment or paper, and then separate the same by cutting in an irregular manner, or by indenta-

tion, so that each party interested in agreement should have a copy, and in the event of any question arising as to the legality or validity of either, the same should be tested by applying the parts together. From this custom the word "Indenture," which is now used in our forms of deeds and mortgages, had its origin. These packages contain many old papers which are executed on indentured paper. There were also soldiers' discharges, upon which appears the original signature of George Washington, which formed the foundation to the title of many tracts of land in our county, and, in many instances, assignments by soldiers who had received their discharge, are executed on the back of the same. There are also the original patents from the state, signed by different governors, appended to many of which is the first great seal of the state of New York, which was a pendant seal, impressed in wax, about three and a half inches in diameter, attached to the instrument by ribbon, upon one side of which were the motto "Excelsior" and the legend "The Great Seal of the State of New York," and on the reverse, a rock in the ocean, with the legend "Frustra." I have a few of the original papers with me this evening which I will be very glad to exhibit to those who would like to examine them.

The register, made by the Albany county clerk of deeds deposited pursuant to the acts of Jan. 8 and March 27, 1794 was delivered by him to County Clerk Ledyard in the year 1794 and is now among the records of our clerk's office and in a good state of preservation.

Only a few of the old papers were recorded in the Herkimer book above referred to, as many of them were not executed according to law to entitle them to be recorded, and others, the parties did not care to pay the fee for recording. Such as were not recorded remained so until 1855, when an act was passed directing the clerk of the county of Cayuga to record all of such filed papers that had not been recorded. In pursuance to this act the same were recorded, and they now comprise volumes A, B and C, of filed deeds. The disputes and litigations relative to the title to lands continued to occupy the attention of the courts, the filing of conveyances of title, provided for by the act of 1794, disclosed the fact that there were many persons claiming title to the same land; wherefore, a convention of delegates from a number of towns in the military tract presented a petition to the state legislature for a law authorizing a speedy and equitable mode of settling these disputes; therefore, on March 24, 1797, an act was passed appointing Robert Yates, James Kent and Vincent Matthews commissioners, with full power to hear, examine, award and determine according to law, all disputes and controversies respecting the titles, and all claims whatsoever to any of said lands. They assembled for their first meeting at Aurora, then in the county of Onondaga, and from time to time at such other places as they saw fit, proceeded to execute the trust reposed in them, and caused their awards or determinations to be entered in a book provided for that purpose; which awards or determinations should, after the expiration of two years from the making thereof, become binding and conclusive to all persons, except such as should within said two years, dissent from the same by giving notice and filing said dissent. And when they had executed all the trusts and duties by the act committed to them, the commissioners were to deposit the said book in the office of the clerk of the county of Onondaga, there to remain as a record of their proceedings. Where dissent to their adjudication was so filed, the question of title was to be tried out by the courts. The book containing the determination of the commissioners, and notice of dissent, &c., was filed in our clerk's office, pursuant to said act, and is known as the "Book of Awards."

On the 8th day of March, 1799, Cayuga county was erected from Onondaga. By the provisions of this act all the records, files, papers, &c., which were in the clerk's office at Aurora were retained by the first clerk of Cayuga county, Benjamin Ledyard, who had also been the first clerk of Onondaga county.