

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

A FIGHT FOR A FREE BALLOT.

J. C. MANNING'S MOVEMENT IN ALABAMA.

A GREAT CHANGE TAKING PLACE IN SOUTHERN POLITICS—A POWERFUL SENTIMENT AGAINST BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

Washington, April 2 (Special).—A champion of the new political South, J. C. Manning, of Alabama, is in Washington. Mr. Manning is known South and North as the leader of a movement for honest elections in Alabama and other Southern States, and is president of the Southern Ballot Rights League. Mr. Manning is the leader of the anti-Democratic movement in Alabama, and was a member of the last Legislature in his State.

No man in the South has waged a more systematic and vigorous fight against election frauds than has Mr. Manning.

When seen yesterday he discussed at length the political conditions in the South. Mr. Manning said: "There is a great change taking place in Southern politics. Within the last six years a powerful sentiment has grown up demanding a change from the old methods that have governed for the last twenty years in the Southern States. This opposition to the Democratic party has become strong, and in Alabama and Tennessee a majority of the white people of these States have revolted against the old rule.

"It is true that the people who oppose the cliques in power do not now control the State governments of Alabama and Tennessee, but this is because of outrageous fraud. It is a fact, however, that the anti-Democratic movement in Alabama has gained control of nearly all the counties in the State populated largely by whites. The Democrats hold power now only in the counties largely populated by blacks. Of course this is done by manipulating the count.

"The situation in the State of Tennessee is about the same as that in Alabama. In the latter State it is not the negro against the white man; the ballot-box stuffers count majorities based on the negro-voting population, whether they vote or not, to annul the majorities polled against the Democratic ticket in the white counties. There are sixteen 'black belt' counties in Alabama. The votes counted on the last State election in those counties were 50,080. Votes fairly cast were 15,365; the fraudulent vote then was 34,765. On the face of the returns the Democratic candidate for Governor was alleged to receive 110,865 votes from the State at large. The opposition candidate received 83,283. Deducting the 34,765 fraudulent votes in the 'black belt' from the majority given the Democratic candidate, and we have, on the face of these returns, 76,100 votes, and the anti-Democratic candidate was elected by 7,183 votes. The foregoing facts will be substantiated in the contest of Warren S. Reese against John T. Morgan for a seat in the United States Senate.

A BENEFIT TO SOUTHERN POLITICS.

"This contest," continued Mr. Manning, "will have a great and beneficial effect upon Southern politics. It is only by exposing the real political conditions prevailing in Alabama that the strong arm of public sentiment can be brought down upon these questionable election methods for a long time practised throughout the South. Alabama can be considered an example of the other States. A petition has been presented to the Senate from Alabama asking for an investigation into Alabama methods and of Senator Morgan's title to the seat he now holds. This petition comes from hundreds who were Democrats five or six years ago, but left that party because its machinery had gotten into the hands of ballot-box stuffers.

"The same methods used to count out the anti-Democratic State ticket were resorted to in Congress elections. The contests before the House from Alabama demonstrate this assertion. The State is so districted that one or two black-belt counties is in each, so that honest majorities in the four or five white counties may be overcome by the fraudulent count in the black counties. In the case of A. T. Goodwyn against James E. Cobb, it is established that 5,036 votes were counted for James E. Cobb in Lowndes County, a black county, and only 189 were counted for Goodwyn, when not more than 1,000 votes were cast for both candidates in this county; Goodwyn having carried all the white counties by majorities ranging from 250 to several hundred. In a recent public letter Judge Coffee, of Lowndes, who manipulated the count in Cobb's interest, said, in substance, that he would count 4,995 votes against a candidate who is antagonistic to his views, if his pulse beats at the next election.

"Judge Randolph, of Montgomery County, who has manipulated the count in that county for many years, left the State a few months ago, and he also left a shortage of many thousand dollars in his official accounts. Randolph was allowed to leave the State, although his shortage was known, and he carried several thousand dollars along with him. This ballot-box stuffer has recently been heard from, as he is in prison in South America, charged with murder. Several prominent citizens in Montgomery, who belong to his party and yet indorse his methods, have contributed means for Randolph's defence.

"The political condition of Arkansas is equally as bad as that in Alabama and Tennessee. With a voting population of 280,000 in this State, the vote polled in the recent State election is less than half

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"The political condition of Arkansas is equally as bad as that in Alabama and Tennessee. With a voting population of 280,000 in this State, the vote polled in the recent State election is less than half, or about 126,000. The entire Arkansas delegation to Congress, was elected in 1894 by less than 40,000 votes. The opposition to the despotism ruling this State think it useless to vote, because their votes will not be counted, or will be counted against them; hence the falling off in the vote.

GOVERNED BY AN OLIGARCHY.

"There is not the least semblance of a republican form of Government in Arkansas. The holding of elections in Arkansas is entirely in the hands of the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General. They appoint three county commissioners in each county. The county commissioners appoint the judges in each precinct. While the law provides that the election judges shall be of different political parties, it contains another provision, 'if competent persons can be found.' In many places in the State it is construed that competent persons mean men who are capable of manipulating the count or capable of becoming so drunk that they cannot attend to business while the ballot-box stuffer is getting in his work. The whole machinery of election is in the hands of the clique in power; there is no appeal from their decision, and they may sit on their own cases."

"As do Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee, so do Louisiana and Mississippi reek with political rotteness. Forty thousand votes is a good poll in Mississippi, also, and it will be remembered that Catchings was elected to Congress on less than 2,500 votes. The stay-at-home vote and disfranchised vote is not confined to blacks. There are more white people outside of the Democratic party in Alabama, Tennessee and other of the Southern States than there are in it. But the courts, the office-holders, the daily newspapers and the scrapings of hell that generally train with political corruptors are either openly arrayed against the purity of the ballot or else wink at frauds.

"In Tennessee the ballot-box stuffers rule only in

the 'black counties'; the 'white counties' have deserted the Democratic party. Every well-informed Southerner knows that the negroes do not really vote the Democratic ticket. What I have said is simply to make it clear that the rank and file of the white people of the South are leaving the old machine. It would be an insult to the intelligence of Southern voters to suppose that they would always continue to indorse the rule of a party whether it be good or bad. Patriotism and independence are not dead in the Southern heart. The machine Democrats have perpetuated their control of the black counties since the time that a sentiment grew up in the South which sustained the black-handed election robbery that took these counties from what is known South as 'carpet-bag' rule. The same methods used to defeat carpet-baggers are employed to defeat majorities polled by native white Southerners. Whether or not the negroes register or vote, the ballot-box stuffers count the

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A HINDRANCE TO PROSPERITY.

"Bulldozing, ballot-box stuffing and usurpation, as they have developed in Tennessee, Alabama and other Southern States, are keeping back the prosperity that belongs to the South. The people of the South are coming to appreciate the fact that to have our fair share of immigration and capital we must insure the same rights and good government South as prevail elsewhere in this country. This movement in Alabama to-day amounts to nothing less than a political upheaval, and is higher than mere party. The seating of W. F. Aldrich in his contest against G. A. Robbins was hailed with delight by the friends of honest elections in my State, and it was a victory for our movement, not so much because Aldrich got his seat, but because a counted-in Congressman was unseated, fraud was exposed and notice was thereby served upon Alabama ballot-box stuffers that the beneficiaries of their crimes against civil government will not be tolerated in Congress. The other contest from Alabama before the House will be acted upon soon, I understand, and such prompt consideration will, together with the Senate investigating committee, strike a deathblow to ballot-box stuffing in Alabama. It will have a wonderful effect throughout the South."

Mr. Manning made a tour of the North a few months ago, making speeches on Southern politics. He was entertained in New-York by the Republican Club and in Philadelphia by the Union League. His speeches on these occasions have been widely circulated. His interviews and speeches published in the newspapers were mailed by the thousands, North and South, at the time, to strengthen the growing revolt against corrupt elections in the South. Prior to this tour Mr. Manning travelled through the South, getting what data he wanted. He has now come to Washington from Alabama to impress upon Congress the situation in this State and the other Southern States spoken of.

Colonel Warren S. Reese, ex-Mayor of Montgomery, who is contesting Morgan's seat in the Senate, says of Mr. Manning: "He has in his movement the co-operation of both Republicans and Populists, who have great appreciation of him for the work he is doing. I, more at his solicitation than that of any other, accepted the nomination of the Republicans and Populists of the Alabama Legislature in caucus, for United States Senator, to which seat I have been elected and for which I am making a contest."

Chairman G. B. Deans, of the Populist State Committee of Alabama, indorses the ballot reform movement and Mr. Manning's fight, and, in a public letter, he says: "It is through the patriotic efforts of men like Mr. Manning that the people of the South will get their rights."

In a recent interview Mr. Manning declares: "There is but one issue in the South to-day, that of honest elections. The money question, the tariff, the Monroe Doctrine, all are of secondary importance, for until the vital question of a fair vote and an honest count is settled, it is idle to discuss these other subjects. Those who oppose the cliques in power must unite to encompass their overthrow." With this end in view, Mr. Manning is giving the old political South such a shaking-up as it seldom gets, and not at all desires.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

A SOUTHERN RENASCENCE.

Seldom in political affairs has there been a more striking exemplification of the great truth that "the wages of sin is death" than some of the Southern States now afford. Twenty years ago or more a system of electoral rascality was established. The alleged causes which led to it, and the alleged objects for which it was organized, need not now be discussed. They do not alter the facts. In nearly a dozen States elections were made a farce, by either force or fraud. In one the vote of one party was swelled to a fraudulent majority by the use of tissue ballots. In another one party was made to appear in a minority by wholesale suppression of votes. In a third the shotgun was supreme. Each had its own plan, but all tended to the same end—the subversion of the basic principle of popular government.

There were those, perhaps, who vainly imagined that such things could be done with impunity; that an honest government could be secured by systematic dishonesty at the polls; that force and fraud could be practised year after year without demoralizing and debauching the public conscience; that men could commit perjury and theft and murder and yet be good citizens. If so, they must long since have been undeceived. The seed of scoundrelism soon bore its inevitable fruit. The men who had leagued themselves together to do such gross injustice to others soon took to quarrelling over the spoils of their nefarious victory, and began practising against each other the very acts they had together practised against another party. It was only natural. Thieves have a habit of falling out.

Worse still, if possible, a spirit of distrust, indifference and disgust took possession of the masses of the people. Having seen elections so often carried by corrupt means, they lost all interest in them. There was no use in voting when votes counted for nothing. So it came to pass that the number of actual voters dwindled to half or less than half the number of qualified electors in the States. Thus in Arkansas the voting population is 280,000; but at the last State election the total poll was only 120,000, and the entire Congressional delegation was elected last year by less than 40,000 votes. In the whole State of Mississippi 40,000 votes of all parties make a good poll. In Alabama the situation is as bad. In South Carolina, with unspeakable cynicism, a scheme of electoral dishonesty has been formally embodied in the Constitution. In all these and in other States the sin of electoral corruption resulted in the death of political honesty and of popular government.

But from even such death there is a resurrection. Even now the leaven of a new life is here and there at work. The earnest words of Mr. Manning, of Alabama, which we published on Friday, show what influences are now moving in the South. The people have come to see that the evil deeds of the last twenty years have retarded the material prosperity of the South as well as depraved its government. The argument for reform appeals to the pocket as well as to the conscience. "There is but one issue in the South to-day," says Mr. Manning, "that of honest elections." That is quite true. What is the use of voting for sound money, for a protective tariff, for the Monroe Doctrine, or for anything else, if the votes are not to be honestly counted? That is the consideration which is coming home with irresistible power to the people of the South, and, if present indications be not deceptive, the people propose to act upon it and to make a heroic effort for deliverance from the body of political decay and death which has been fastened upon them.

The Winthrop
125th St 87th Ave
N.Y. City

~~Not to be used~~ ,

C
New York, April 7th, 1896,

My dear Sir:-

I have thoroughly acquainted myself with the ballot rights work undertaken by Hon. J. C. Manning of Opelika, Alabama, President of the Southern Ballot Rights League, and I have troubled to find out who he is, what he has done, and what he can further do. I am in position to know whereof I speak, when I say that Mr. Manning and his work should have the hearty support of every patriotic Republican.

Mr. Manning and his work has strong endorsement South and North from our ablest party leaders. It is through his work and the line of policy advocated by him that we have a real prospect to encompass the overthrow of the machine Democratic Oligarchies in Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana and other Southern States.

While this is a movement confined to the Southern States and emanating from Southerners, most of whom were originally Democrats, it is our duty to sustain it for it has already accomplished actual results that compel the endorsement of those believing in fair elections and good government.

Mr. Manning saw the necessity for the people of the South themselves to take up this work and to build up a public sentiment

in the South against the machine Democracy . He commenced to make exposures of the situation in Alabama and other Southern States and interested several great papers in the North in this cause. These papers, containing his interviews and articles and a strong editorial endorsement, were mailed South and North and to Members of Congress. The papers in the South friendly to this cause took up this work, and these papers were mailed North and have been extensively quoted. The effect of this educational work has been phenomenal.

By the interview herewith you will learn that Mr. Manning shows that a majority of the white people of his and other Southern States have revolted against the machine Democracy, and that the opposition to it in the South is co-operating in a movement to overthrow it. The combination against the Democratic party in Alabama, on the platform of honest elections and protection, named candidates for Congress and one was elected on the face of the returns. Contests were begun in three other cases and one, (a Republican) has been seated and a favorable report has been made on another, and a favorable report is being prepared on the third.

At Mr. Manning's suggestion and request, Ex-Mayor Reese of Montgomery consented to accept the vote of the Populists and Republicans in the Alabama Legislature, of which Mr. Manning was a Member, and to contest Morgan's seat for the Senate on the ground

that those Members voting for Morgan were not legally elected. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported favorably a Resolution to send a Committee of Investigation to Alabama.

This work means a showing up of the Southern frauds and an encouragement to this movement in the South. It also serves notice on the ballot-box stuffing Oligarchies that their crimes will not be longer tolerated.

This work will also cause the new and progressive South to come out for good government, in order to assure capital and emigration the same rights South as prevail North and West. This is the keynote of Mr. Manning's crusade. This work is not an experiment but a success, and the sympathy of all good citizens must be with him. It is the sort of work that Republicans should encourage. Northern efforts cannot accomplish anything on these lines except by helping Southern leaders who are strong with their own people. Mr. Manning has undertaken something serious and not altogether pleasant, but he has sufficient courage to take up so great a work, the capacity as a speaker and writer to conduct it, and make it popular. He is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, and you are urged to mail to him a contribution for this cause at once. It is his desire to establish a Weekly Newspaper at Montgomery, Alabama, as the organ of this movement, and to do this

he must have help. Please give this appeal your prompt and favorable consideration, and this cause your encouragement.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Denison

May April 7/96

To The Honorables

The Mayor of the City
of New York

Dear Sir

Ther beaser is my
Daughter and comes to
present this letter and to
ask your advice as to my
action in this matter.

It pertains to the manner
of the Prudential Insurance
Company's methods of
receiving applications, taking
money and then refusing
to make settlements

Here are the facts in
my case and I would

like to know if the transaction of Insurance business is permitted under such principles in a legal manner or not in this City.

During the latter part of January, my Wife was Insured in the Prudential Insurance Co of Newark, N.J. and Payments made on same up to March 20th. at which time she suddenly died. Proofs of her Death were turned in to the Company but they refused to make any settlement. Previously they had acquired possession of the Policy and Book containing receipts of money paid up to that time. I would like to ask if

there is any recourse for me under your City Laws, as this is a method of City Swindling with which I have had no previous experience -

My Daughter, the bearer of this letter will give you any particulars not herein stated and give you every information you may require.

Trusting you may give me some instructions as to what I can do in the matter I am,

Respectfully etc
John De Boss.

Address

690 - 10th av

NY City NY



STATE OF NEW YORK.
Assembly Chamber.

Albany April 7, 1896. *189*

Hon. William L. Strong,

Dear Sir:--

I am an old resident of the 9th Ward and am of the opinion that it would be very unjust to the residents of Charles and Perry streets to allow a railroad to be laid in those streets, and therefore join in the request that you will approve the Bills now before you prohibiting the same, except with the consents as provided therein.

Yours respectfully,

Emil S. Funch

N. L. Scherck,

56 Warren Street,

New York April 3rd 18.96

Honorable W. R. Strong

Mayor

City

Dear Sir

Being no practical politician or a "politician for revenue" I am unable to refer - as an introduction to your goodself - to this or that ward or district organization; I am however a good republican & having but last week made a small contribution in cash to the "Tariff League" I beg to refer to Mr B. H. Bliss & Mr W. F. Wakeman, who, each of them, know that I am at least a citizen & a businessman of this city & have a right to submit my complaints in regard to city officials to your Honor. And I am determined to do so believing, that you will fully understand the feelings of a businessman & a gentleman, when confronted with brutality & big-headedness on the part of the species known as appointed officers, people who live & thrive on the pay or the honors of an office. In May last I promised a lady, who had been unfortunate during the last few years & whom I have known for many years in a most responsible position, that I would try & assist her in some trouble, that had come upon her. I then called upon the Marshal, Mr E. Healy & thereupon found it necessary to address your Honor -

To ask

to ask that something be done for the lady. That was in June last. I received no reply & when - peculiar as it may seem - I addressed Mr William F. Wakeman about it, he advised me to write to Mr Hedges, your Honor's secretary & mention his name - that is would serve as an introduction. I did so & Mr Hedges actually replied, but confined himself to simply denying, that my letter had been neither acknowledged nor replied to. - Coming from the mayor's secretary such denial does not alter the fact, that no reply to any of my letters had been received by me.

But I wanted no dispute about things past & only desired to help the lady & therefor laid the whole matter once more before him. Mr Hedges replied stating, that the Marshal would do all he could if the lady would go & see him in person. That was in September last. The lady went to the Marshal & that official, after treating the poor woman, like a criminal & putting her through a cross-examination, that evidenced the brutality & ignorance, which I had before complained of to your Honor, he at last assured her, that ^{he} thought everything was all right & that she "could find that she had not been wronged at all, but that she should send him a list of the articles she claimed to have lost." She sent that list to him & when after waiting 4 or 6 weeks she had not heard of him, she came to me complaining & I decided to once more address Mr Hedges & give him my opinion of the Marshal's office, where complaints, made in May, are not investigated even in November yet. To this my complaint I received no reply to this day. The poor lady has had no relief yet either & does not expect any. On March 27th last Miss Kelly tried to see your Honor but was told that she had to see the Marshal.

He went to him & as soon as he recognized her, I am told by the lady, "he sat down, sucking his teeth, yawning incessantly & after" "first disputing every assertion" she made, he plainly told her in the brutal manner so natural to him: "What you say won't influence me & what" "your friend, Mr Scherck, says won't influence me either - I have his" "letters of complaint to the Mayor right here & if he comes to this office again" "I will throw him out, as big as he is". This threat of a "thing, mercurine" "as it is - Marshal as it is called - sent to me through a lady at that" - shows best the character of an official, appointed to bring relief to those in need of it. - I am not complaining myself any more of the Paul - Bah - Healy in the Marshal's office but I would like to see the poor lady get the satisfaction she is entitled to. In law as well as according to common sense the lady has been grossly wronged but whether it is for private reasons or out of spite against me or simply because he does not actually understand the thousand & one tricks of the Pawnbroker - The Marshal has to this day not only not done anything for her, but he has not even admitted, that the Pawnbroker - who has a bad reputation besides - has wronged her at all. It is for this reason that I ask your Honor to kindly grant the lady a hearing & see for yourself that my complaint against the Marshal was & is at present yet well founded. I know that your Honor is anxious to right any wrong coming to your knowledge - I also know that it is impossible to attend to all cases in person but in this, what I believe to be, a special case I think it would be only an act of kindness & justice to attend to & investigate it on its merits. The

poor

poor woman has been robbed & has had no chance to try & recover her property - I made an attempt to assist her in her efforts but it seems the marshal & his pool-bad manners have got the best of me. As to Mr Hedger - Mr W. F. Waltham is no doubt ^{correct} when he wrote me, replying to my complaint about your Honor's secretary, "People are very much" "more agreeable before they go into office than after".

Trusting now that your Honor will see to it that Miss Kelly gets the satisfaction she is entitled to I am, dear sir

Yours faithfully
W. L. Scherck

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,

CENTRAL PARK, (77TH ST. & 8TH AVE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7th, 1896

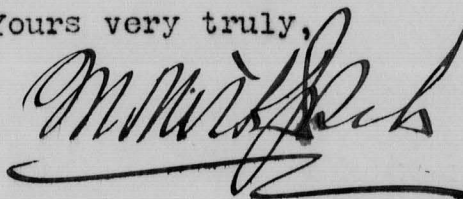
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

My dear Mr. Mayor:-

This will introduce to you Mr. William Wallace, Superintendent of Buildings, who will explain to you the accompanying resolution as passed by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday last, permitting the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks to contract for exhibition cases, equipment &c. for the Museum without public letting.

I beg to ask for your approval of the resolution, that we may procure the best cases possible for the collections.

Yours very truly,



President.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

City Hall, City.

Ms 2
197, Madison Avenue.

Dear Mr. Mayor.

Assembly Bill No
180, as last amended No
1102, comes up I understand
to-morrow under
a third reading. I wish
a digest of the bill, also
any objections to it. Having
some experience on the
east side of the town, I
think I know a little
about the wants of the

people -

I put the ~~time~~
his as proposed
should not be come
a law -

I take the liberty of
calling your attention
to the bill, perhaps
you may agree with
me, if I should

inform the promoters
of the bill at Albany

Yours
J. M. G. J.

Wm. H. M.
Wm. H. M.

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 180; as last amended, No. 1102.

Amends Sec. 267, Penal Code, with reference to selling food, etc. on Sunday.

(The bill was introduced and is being urged by certain dealers in so-called "delicatessen," hams, sausages, cured fish and meat, canned food, etc., in the German-Jewish quarter of New York City.)

The present law permits the selling of food on Sunday up to 10 o'clock A. M.; also prepared tobacco, all day, "in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale", and fruit, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, etc. at any time of the day.

The most important amendment of the bill provides for the sale at any time of the day on Sunday, of "fuel, by pail, scuttle or sack, in quantities not to exceed 100 pounds, and cooked food, in places where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are not sold or exposed for sale on Sunday."

Objections to the bill are:-

(1) For the sake of a comparatively few it changes the law which has long been on the Statute book and which is in accordance with the settled policy of the State to protect the right of all classes to the Sunday rest. It is class legislation, which favors the few at the expense of the many. It opens the way to further changes in the interests of other dealers.

(2) It would compel many to keep open store on Sunday who now gladly close at 10 o'clock. Much of what is sold by all retail grocers, as well as by some butchers, is included in "cooked food", cured fish and meat, canned food, cheese, bread, crackers, etc. If one such store keeps open on Sunday, others must do so or lose trade; and so many whose Sunday rest is now protected by law would be deprived of it.

(3) It would give facilities for the illegal sale of liquor on Sunday, which it would be almost impossible to prevent. The bill would seem to be drawn for this very purpose. Many of these stores are licensed to sell liquor in packages, flasks and bottles, on week days. Under the bill they may keep their stores open on Sunday for the sale of "fuel and cooked food" on condition that liquor shall not be "sold or exposed for sale on Sunday". It is evident what temptation and opportunity this gives to the unscrupulous dealer. With his store legally open on Sunday, it would take a policeman in every store to see that the flasks and bottles of liquor were not exposed and sold on that day. All other liquor shops are required to be closed on Sunday to prevent illegal selling.

(4) The permission to sell fuel in small quantities on Sunday, - wholly unnecessary because the fuel will keep from Saturday, - will open the way for the illegal selling of liquor in the small cellar shops where such fuel is now commonly sold; if such shops are legally open it will be impossible to prevent violations of the Excise Law in them, and their number will be multiplied.

(5) If stores for the selling of "fuel and cooked food" may be legally open on Sunday, other stores may add these articles to their stock so as to secure the same permission.

The bill applies to the whole State. It would encourage the opening of stores in every town and village. It would greatly increase the difficulty of enforcing the present law; and would open the way for further invasions of it.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,

CENTRAL PARK, (77TH ST. & 8TH AVE.)

NEW YORK, March 18th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor,

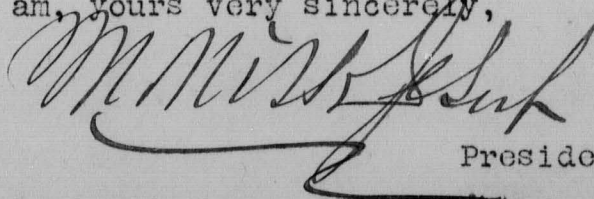
City Hall New York.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:-

I am advised that the bill appropriating Five hundred thousand dollars, for an addition to the South front of the Museum has passed both branches of the Legislature and will be in your hands in a few days. I trust that the measure will receive your approval and thus enable the City to erect for the Museum the structure which the rapidly growing collections demand.

I wish to record the fact that I am in harmony with your wishes that no money shall be applied for under this act during the present year. I give you this assurance as President of the Museum, to use in such manner as you may choose, and beg to express the indebtedness of the Trustees and myself for your cordial assistance rendered to the Institution in the past.

I am, yours very sincerely,



President,

A. M. N. H.

MORRIS K. JESUP
44 PINE STREET.

NEW YORK.

April 8th, 1896.

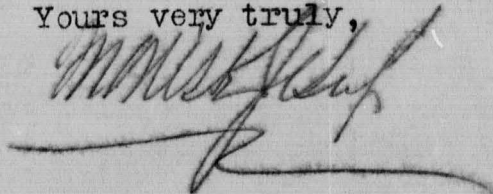
Hon. William L. Strong,
City Hall,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Mayor:-

I note with great pleasure the passage by the Legislature of the School Reform bill, and that it will soon be before you for your approval.

As one of the Citizens Committee, advocating the School Reform measure, will you permit me to express to you the earnest wish that the bill will meet with your approval and receive your signature as such. I would appear personally before you, but I know how valuable your time is, and am unwilling to take it up by any discussion.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Morris K. Jesup', with a long, sweeping horizontal line underneath.

Dictated.

CUSTOM HOUSE
COLLECTORS OFFICE.

NEW YORK, April 7th, 1896.

Dorman B. Eaton, Esq.,

No. 2 East 29th Street,

New York City.

My dear Mr. Eaton:

I noticed a newspaper statement to the effect that a hearing will be held tomorrow before the Mayor upon a bill which provides for the appointment of an additional City Magistrate for the annexed Westchester District and also removes the restriction now imposed upon City Magistrates and Justices of the Special Sessions against their practicing law or being interested in any other business than that of their office.

I am not disposed to take exception to the increase suggested, which may, so far as I know, be perfectly proper and desirable; but I do oppose the other feature of the bill. In respect to that feature, I regard it as a vicious bill, and one which, if it becomes a law, will inevitably lead to scandal, as it did in the past. Long experience in the office of Police Magistrate gives me entire confidence in making the statement that no person can

occupy the position of City Magistrate or Justice of the Special Sessions and at the same time engage in or be interested in the practice of law, and do his full duty to the public and to his clients. One or the other interest must be neglected, and it is not difficult to reach the conclusion as to which interest will suffer. The duties of the office are such as to require the full time of the incumbent. During my incumbency of the office of Police Magistrate a similar bill was introduced in the Legislature and in spite of my earnest opposition was passed. Probably no one of the then existing Board of Justices could have had as strong a personal interest as myself in the passage of such a bill; but it seemed to me to be entirely improper, and, notwithstanding the passage of the law, I positively declined during the remainder of my term of office to take advantage of its provisions. The gentlemen who now occupy the positions referred to accepted their offices with the full knowledge and understanding that they could not be interested in any other business or occupation, and it seems to me to be an unworthy effort at this time to attempt to break down one of the strongest barriers in the existing law against impropriety in official conduct. There is no provision in the law that seems to me so conducive to good

administration as the one referred to, and if this restriction should be removed, I would consider that one of the best results attained by the reform movement had been deliberately reversed. You will remember how unanimous was the opinion upon this point and how deep the conviction of all those gentlemen who spent so much time in framing the present law.

I hope that you will find it possible to be present before the Mayor and oppose this measure. I would gladly go myself, but have such engagements that I cannot possibly be there.

Very truly yours,

James T. Smith

*I fully concur in the above views & am
sory I was unable to attend before the
Mayor & oppose the Bill*

Deaman D. Eaton

CUSTOM HOUSE
COLLECTORS OFFICE.

NEW YORK, April 8th, 1896.

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

Dear Sir:

I have learned through the newspapers that a hearing will take place before you to-day upon Assembly Bill (name and title not known to me) ^{which provides} for the appointment of an additional City Magistrate for the Annexed Westchester District, and allows City Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions to continue as members of law firms and to engage in office practice but not to appear in person in court.

I cannot be present at the hearing, and I take occasion by addressing this letter to you to invite your attention to what, in my judgment, is a most objectionable feature of the bill. There may be, and probably is, need of an additional Magistrate. If so, such need should be supplied. It should be done, however, through an Act of the Legislature which clearly discloses such

purpose as the sole purpose of the act, and not by an act which contains provisions in no way pertinent to the subject, and which would tend to lower the high standard of efficiency and character which should be maintained in the administration of the inferior criminal courts. The proposal to allow the Magistrates and Justices of Special Sessions to continue as members of law firms and to conduct office business is a distinct step backward in the movement undertaken for the reorganization of those courts upon a basis which would command public confidence, and at the same time guarantee that the judicial officers chosen to preside in them shall be competent, efficient and attentive in the discharge of the duties with which they are charged.

From knowledge and experience gained through a long term of service as Police Justice of this city, charged with the same duties as the present City Magistrates and Justices of Special Sessions, I can speak with a full understanding of the subject, and I confidently state that the provision in the bill referred to is both injudicious and improper. If the privilege of continuing to be a member of a law firm and to engage in law practice be allowed to Magistrates and Justices, it would promote the subordination of public to private interest; would encourage unworthy

attempts to influence judicial action, and to defeat the ends of justice; would delay and embarrass the public business, and would arouse suspicion, justly or unjustly, of judicial motives, thereby impairing the future usefulness of the judge and bringing the administration of justice into disrepute. The restriction against appearing in court is a thin disguise, easily punctured, which can not prevent the cropping out of scandal any more in the future than in the past. I do not know, and have not heard any reason advanced for breaking down the strong barrier against certain impropriety of judicial conduct and official neglect, which the present prohibition against Justices and Magistrates engaging in the practice of law insures, other than the personal advantage to the individual to be benefitted by the repeal; but the law was framed with the view to preventing just such benefit. The body of representative lawyers, who spent much valuable time and labor in drafting the law substantially in the form in which it is today, unanimously recognized the necessity of the prohibition in question, and arrived at their estimate of the salaries to be paid by taking into consideration, among other things, the operation and effect of this prohibition. No injury is inflicted upon any of the present incumbents by continuing this prohibition, as they

8

all accepted their offices with full knowledge of the conditions imposed, and, it is presumed, with a willingness to abide fairly by those conditions.

The bill by its terms is inconsistent. It provides for the appointment of ^{an} additional magistrate, on the ground, presumably, that the present force is insufficient to perform the work required, and then proceeds to accord to the entire body of Magistrates and Justices, or to so many of them as may be lawyers, the privilege of engaging in a pursuit which must necessarily divert their attention and occupy a considerable portion of their time, if the privilege be worth anything which may now be given to the public service. I trust, sir, that you will not accord the bill a favorable report.

Respectfully yours,

James T. Smith

P.S.

I am just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Albert Stickney, one of the lawyers referred to as having participated in framing the bill in question, and I take the liberty of enclosing the same.

NEW YORK CITY,

April 9th, 1896,

Hon. William L. Strong,

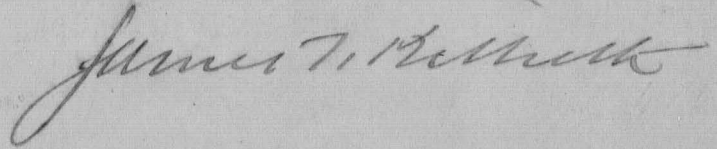
Mayor of the City of New York,

City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir:

I am this morning in receipt of a communication from Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, in which he states that he had expected to be present before you yesterday upon the hearing given upon the Assembly Bill relative to Police Magistrates, and returning to me my letter of April 7th, addressed to him, with his concurrence endorsed thereon, and asking that I would forward the same to you. I accordingly enclose the same.

Respectfully yours,



(One enclosure.)

121 EAST 18TH ST.
NEW YORK.

April 9th
1876

Dear Sir:

As a citizen of
New York and a resident
since childhood, I
ask permission to
urge upon you the
necessity for a prompt
appraisal of the act

reforming the public
school system. No
more important bill
has ever been before
any Mayor of this great
city. - no act likely to
be of greater benefit
to the future citizens
of the metropolis.

With the abolition of the

tees, and with the
power and the responsi-
bility centred in the
commissioners, one may
hope to see the schools
of New York brought up
to the level of those in
the smaller cities of the
West.

Yours truly
Frederick H. Howe

trustees

power

commissioners

1892

John W. L. Strong
Mayor of New York

New York Apr 9th/96
Hon^{ble} Wm L. Strong
Mayor "New York City"

Dear Sir:

May I take
the liberty of inquiring how or under
what conditions you might grant me
the privilege of a strictly private inter-
view of about 15 minutes, I do not
seek or desire any political appoint-
ment or any thing in that line
although better able to fill and more
justly earned such a favor than
some who have been fortunate in
that respect. I have been a res-
ident of New York City about 3 years
and nearly a stranger here worked
in an humble capacity at a rest-
aurant 118 Fulton St-off and on
each winter - making fair money
in Summer at West Brighton

The great disaster at Johnstown
P.^d gave me loss of thousands of

dollars and caused the breaking of my home & part-family ties.

I was in New York city but a short time when my perception as an American citizen having the love and welfare of my native country's institutions at heart and having keen detective abilities led me to discover & make up mind there was many things in this city wanting changing badly especially among Saloon traffic and Police methods and before the fall election of 1894 came, done all that an humble citizen without money or influence could do and know that not a hundred but many hundreds of votes was changed and cast against a corrupt Administration by my daily and incessant voice & labor among those in humble life I came in contact with — and it was more the earnest private work of right minded citizens combined with the power of the printing press

and opposer that made the overwhelming Majority of that election in City and State than the result of Clap trap endeavors of State City & Ward politicians which all goes to show that the Sovereignty will of the American people is safe and can rise when any great emergency requires it.

When I wrote to you last November I was ill from injuries received from saving a child from being run over. I simply desire to seek your advice as a man of high standing, conscientious and with thorough knowledge of business and people of this city, in a literary scheme of which it is my heart's desire to put out and publish at once or soon as practicable or if you can give me any friendly aid by introduction in the proper channels would receive it with heartfelt thanks, as the proper time has now come for action.

Am at leisure after 3 P. M.
every afternoon and evening

Respectfully

Roland Finton

#351 West 42^d St
Care of Mrs. Harcl.

C

New York April ^{the} 9 = 1896

Hon Mayor Strong,

Mayor of New York City
Captain Martens want inforce they
law in 38 street between 1st and 2nd
avenue if I talk to Chief Canlin
he says you must not complain
against a Captain when I talk to the
Commissioners they wont do any thing
either Jackson and Bushey can go
on still keeping they law there is a
gang of lafers and thieves that gets leave
to park in they block that is destroying
our property and leaving it good for
nothing it looks to us that this gang
is sent here throwing at us and
insulting us as we go out and in
and they says if yous dont like it
yous must leave they block this
Jackson and Bushey still blockes the
sidwalk and street with their waggons
we would like to know what is
going to be done if this is not Police
prosecution we would like to know
what you call it no police man
come in to this block to day yett and
it is now half past two o'clock and
this gang has been hear all day running
they block their own way

M

we have wrote so many Complents to
you and has gatt no Relief it looks
to us very queer

yours Respectfully

J. & P. McEuire

No 326 and 328 East 38 Street

26

Complaint

New York April 14th 1896

Hon Mayor Strong
Mayor of New York City
These men Jackson and Bushey is
getting worse they block sidewalk and
street and they police wont interfere with
them Chief Conlin says you must not
Complain against a Captain then
a Captain can do as he pleases what
good is property when they sidewalk and
street Privilege is taken and give a
way to other people there is a Gang of
Boys that is aloud to loiter in they
block day and night Rubbing waggons
and Playing Ball you could hear
them for blocks they are destroying
our property they take dirt and filth
and thrashes it into our halls and on
our sidewalk they steal bottles of waggons
drinks what is in them and breakes they
bottles on our doors and every time
we Complain this Gang gets worse
they hardly comes any police into
this block we are Citizens and
Pay Taxes we ought to have a right
to go out and in to our property
without a danger to our lives
throwing at us and calling us vile
names I have been with your

Hanner before about this matter
and your Hanner told me you
would stop it

Yours Respectfully
J & P M^{rs} Guire
No 326 and 328 East 38 Street

Indexed

Post Office, New York, N. Y.

Office of the Postmaster,

April 9th, 1896

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

Dear Sir:


Your favor of the 7th inst enclosing Resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen relative to the placing of pedestal posts for letter-boxes etc., was received during my absence at Boston.

The removal of a number of lamp posts renders the permission contained in this Resolution of vital importance to the postal service in this City, and I therefore earnestly ask that it shall receive your approval.

Respectfully yours,

Charles W. Dayton
Postmaster.

117 Wall St. N.Y.

 April 9th 1896

My Dear Sir:

My successor in
office, Mr. Franz von
Stockinger, Consul-Gen-
eral of Austria-Hun-
gary, has requested me
to present him to you

May I trouble you
to appoint a time
when I can have the
pleasure of doing so
and also of gratifying

my wish personally to
make your acquaint-
ance.

I shall be out of
town next Monday af-
ternoon and the fol-
lowing day, and so, if
perfectly convenient to
you, Wednesday or Thurs-
day next would be
agreeable to me

With great regard

Yours truly

Mrs. A. A. A. A.

Hon W. L. Strong

Mayor

N. Y. City

THE BROOME ST. TABERNACLE,
395 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

REV. ALEXANDER J. KERR, PASTOR.

April 9th 1896.

Hon. Wm L. Strong, Mayor.

Dear Sir: The bearer, Mrs Frances O'Connor of 50 East Houston St., is known to me to be an industrious woman. She has a large family of small children. In order to support them she wishes to sell Sandwiches from a basket on the sidewalk on the corner of Broad St. and Exchange Place. //

Can you not, as a very deserving case, arrange that she shall have a free license to sell her Sandwiches?

There is a restaurant in the basement near the corner. I have seen the manager, and they have no objection to her selling there.

Yours Very Respectfully

Alexander J. Kerr.

NEW YORK. April 10th 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong:
Mayor.

Dear Sir:

I have been asked to call upon you with reference to the magistrates bill now before you: You do not care to see me and I can write in a few words all that I would say.

Ist: There is no danger of any of the magistrates practising law. The ordinary work of their Courts is all that they can do and hold out: But we can not strip ourselves of all connection with our professions any more than you of your connections and responsibilities with the outside world, because you are Mayor:

The spirit and intent of the alteration was, not to permit us to go into Court and argue motions and causes, but simply to legally keep such a connection with our clients that we be not obliged to sever every connection with them and thus lose their patronage and thereby our general touch and sympathy in their matters with which we have been familiar for years, perhaps.

For instance, I was the counsel for Dr. James Strong during his life: His wife and two daughters naturally look to me for advice and direction. I am familiar with every piece of their real estate in the City: My associate in my office, Mr O'Connell,

now has active charge of their matters: They like to feel that O'Connell submits some phases of their affairs to me and that his course meets with my approval, not because he is not capable, but because they have a notion that my former connection with their business is of great importance to them. Now if I have no right to sit down occasionally with O'Connell in an evening and hear what he has done, the prohibition of the statute in many instances would make it advisable that Mrs Strong should not rely on any such approval, and make it even dangerous to avail herself of the opportunity.

I might as well do this as to go to the Club and drink whiskey all the evening and thus certainly impair my efficiency in the Police Court next morning.

I am trustee in various matters requiring legal action or better advice: Can there be any objection to me settling the legal aspect of the case, if permitted so to do, or must this whole business be taken to strangers, because there is the constant necessity pressing upon all concerned to keep in sight the line where ordinary trust duties leave off and professional duties begin? Surely I can not resign as an Executor and Trustee and I never thought that the Act required it.

2nd: These are the only Courts in the City where their work is practically completed at five o'clock

each day: All the other courts require opinions and decisions to be considered out of Court. If the act required that we should stay at home every night in the week except Saturday, there would be some sense in it.: For then we might for recreation be forced to lose our selves in contemplation of the probable character of the drunks and disorderlies likely to appear before us next morning: And that would not add to the efficiency of the Board? The fact is that no one ever heard of a Police Justice being complained of for practising law. All we want is that we be not obliged to turn the old ^{roof} over our heads into the street, but to be permitted to maintain a legal relation to it sufficient to hold possession.

Mr Larocque is tenacious of every provision of the Magistrates Bill. But is there any thing destructive in this modification? The Magistrates are tied up as tight as a drum: They are a set of pretty conscientious men as I read them. Why should they not be afforded the opportunity of keeping the business of their offices together by this simple fiction of the law?

Did Mr Pool place upon record the persons or the organization for whom he appeared? Not by name ~~and~~ entered on the minutes, I'll warrant!

This is all I wish to say: I would not appear before you on the bill! But this provision is certainly harmless and in no way subversive of reform or the best principles for the conduct and preservation of the Police Courts in their integrity.

Yours Respectfully:

Thos. F. Wallworth

New York 4th Jan 96.
Hon W. L. Strong,
Mayor of New York City
Dear Sir:

I call your attention to the fact that there are at least Five thousand 5,000. Junk dealers in New York City who have no license; I do not see why they are allowed to be in the business without a license when others have to have a license. Hoping you will give this matter your attention. I am

your obedient servant
a Jew & Dealer

N. Y 11/4 896

An seiner Ehren Herrn
Major Strong!

Die Saison der zu Stief
begonnen, ist die gewöhnlichen
Wohlthäter zu Folge, daß
die Arbeitsgewerke zuvorge,
drückt werden können, den
in ein gewisses Alter
zu 5 Rantwiff daß es sich
z. B. bei Kleidungsfücken
die einzeln meisten Thaler
Koffen der Welt bloß
im selben Cent Differ.
wert, oder auf mehr im
Arbeitlofen, und der
Lohn kann sich einem Anstieg

weisen in solche Lage
zu sein woher gedrungen
werden müssen alles weil
die Stadt selbst die Löhne
vorhalten nicht anflacht.
das Liefen ist für beide
Theile zur Gefährdung
verfallen, und beide Parteien
erwünschten ist nicht fern
zu kommen.

Ich muß an die Person
die sich um das Spiel
und das Recht von der Stadt
haben das zu wissen
z. B. 25 Ct für die Löhne,
die Löhne sind Pfand
und so weiter.

Diese Punkte würde sich
dem Publikum in China

hier beifolgt ist das
von einem alten Mann
aus der Stadt von der
der Person von der Stadt
von der Stadt von der Stadt
und der Stadt von der Stadt
selbst ist die Person
wo die Person man
fast, und nicht ein
die Stadt der Stadt
und der Stadt.

Die Stadt ist die Stadt
die Stadt der Stadt
kann an die Stadt
an der Stadt
das die Stadt
Clerks der Stadt
nicht. Ich sollte die Stadt
die Stadt der Stadt
die Stadt der Stadt

Siehe du wirst es aber
spüren vom Heden
vom Josen bekömmelant
der alte forstet mich warum
es nicht mir ein Tosen auf
geben und so ungeliebt es mich
geseht.

Saben wir denn diese
Hand liest so unvollständig
die wichtig; sie selbst
zwar als Voss das der
gibt sie ein und der
warum das liest sinnig
Gefühl und geben einzeln
um zu Josen Vorwissen
und wissen zu gut Vorwissen
bei Tamen. Vorwissen

Polizei sollte mit wachen,
 den Rufen an den
 rüßte werden und muß
 ihm so viel Trauer
 im Kasten leben sein.

Ein edler Landmann
 zeigte sich mit offenen Armen,
 die mit dem Hockern
 ist erfüllt ein Glas Leber
 vom Looceper mit dem
 ist neben Gefäße fassen
 das muß ich annehmen
 sollte aber die Gefäße in den
 nicht leben sein, würde
 ich von einem Fremden auf
 gedankt so lass ich ihm
 sofort ~~her~~ ^{her} ~~setzen~~ ^{setzen}

ich bezahle, of mein Gut,
worin ich die Tugenden des
besseren nicht bezahle zu
werden des Geldes, ich habe,
Acht.

Ich habe bezahlt, of mein
Geld das soll es werden
ob ich zu einem kleinen Nutzen
an einem Nutzen aber
sich selbst ich mit einem kleinen
Geld, ein Glas leer
zu einem neuen Zeit
geben kann zu leben.
Da habe ich einen kleinen
den einen in einem
den kleinen in einem
den ganzen Tag so
ein Glas voll wenn
einmal ich selbst ganz voll

ein Punkt und ob dem
binnen der Hölle der
beachtet es wie ein
oben der Trauer aber
bilden wenn ich einen
verfügt sind.

Nun wir ich und
Fran Rosenthal sind
ein Leinwandpaar in
demselben der Trauer
Licht zu sein.

Gefährlich soll sein
Adolf Pollatscher.

COOPER, HEWITT & CO.,

17 BURLING SLIP, NEW YORK.

TRENTON IRON WORKS,
RINGWOOD IRON WORKS,
PEQUEST IRON WORKS,
DURHAM IRON WORKS,

TRENTON, N. J.
HEWITT, N. J.
OXFORD, N. J.
RIEGELSVILLE, PA.

IRON ORE, PIG IRON,
ROLLED BEAMS AND GIRDERS,

ANGLES, CHANNELS AND TEES,
RAILS, MERCHANT IRON,

BRAZIER AND WIRE RODS,
IRON AND STEEL WIRE,

WIRE ROPE, BOLTS, RIVETS,
STAPLES, CHAINS, ETC.

BRIDGES, ROOFS, AND OTHER IRON AND STEEL STRUCTURES.
WIRE ROPE TRAMWAYS, ETC.

ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1465.

New York, April 11th, 1896

Dear Mr. Mayor.

When I had the pleasure of seeing you no reference was made to a bill which I understand is before you for consideration, authorizing the Police Justices to practice law. I trust you will withhold your approval to this measure, because it is the entering wedge to the return of all the abuses of the old Police Justice system, which I denounced in my message of January, '88, and which were finally, after six years of ^{effort} ~~the evil~~, reformed by the passage of the act which gave you the appointment of the new Police Justices. These gentlemen can have no possible grievance because they were paid excellent salaries expressly for the purpose of relieving them from the necessity of practicing their profession, which they cannot do without neglect of the duties which they have undertaken to perform. As you know, there ~~were~~ a great many more candidates than you had places to fill, and if any of the present holders of the positions wish to retire, you will have no difficulty in filling the vacancies thus created. There does not seem to be any limit to the assurance of some people with reference to the performance of public trusts. When however they are undertaken, they should either be executed or

room made for others, who are willing to comply with the conditions of the law. This law was most carefully considered by the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Seventy, and the very best lawyers in the profession took part in the drafting of the bill, which was subsequently adopted. I hope you will do nothing to impair the benefits which have resulted from the change by which the administration of justice was entirely separated from private business and intended so to be.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Abraham C. Hewitt". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "A" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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

JULIENT. DAVIES,
CH. FRANCIS STONE,
JOSEPH S. AUERBACH,
EDWARD LYMAN SHORT,
RICHARD W. STEVENSON,
CHARLES A. GARDINER,
HERBERT BARRY,
EDWARD CORNELL.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 32 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1896. 189

Dear Sir:

In case the bill of Assemblyman Andrews requiring the elevated railroads in this City to light their passenger cars with gas or electricity which has just passed the Senate should be forwarded to you for your examination before executive action thereon is taken by him we desire to request the favor of a hearing in behalf of our client The Manhattan Railway Company, the only corporation affected by the bill, in opposition to it, and we should be very much obliged to you if you would give us an early opportunity to be heard.

We beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

Davies Stone & Auerbach

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



LADIES' OUTFITTER

58 WEST 23rd ST.,
and 47 WEST 22nd ST.

NEW YORK April 11, '96 189

RICHARDS COMPANY,
S.W. RICHARDS, PRES.

Mayer Strong,

City Hall, N. Y.

Honorable Sir:-

The matter of peddlers, and flower peddlers in particular on Twenty-third Street has become so serious to the merchants on that street that some of us feel that some action should be taken by our executive. We have appealed to the Police on the beat, to the Captain of Police and to the Inspector of Police, with the result of having spasmodic raids and a few peddlers being arrested; some of them being discharged and some of them being fined very slightly---the judges sometimes acting as though the merchants were the defendants instead of the plaintiffs. Judge Wentworth of Jefferson Market, to whom I complained this morning, told me that my only remedy lay in seeing the Mayor. I was at your office this morning but was unable to see you. Judge Wentworth claims that the courts have no jurisdiction in the matter, as long as the City authorities persist in giving out licenses to vendors who employ boys to sell for them. The prisoners before the Judge this morning, stated that they received only \$7.00 per month for



LADIES' OUTFITTER

58 WEST 23rd ST.,
and 47 WEST 22nd ST.

NEW YORK April 11, '96 189

RICHARDS COMPANY,
S.W. RICHARDS, PRES.

No. 2-

their work in peddling for their boss.

I beg to call your attention to this matter, particularly it being a serious one to me and to other merchants on the street; should be glad of any assistance that you might be able to give us, either by suggestion to the Board of Aldermen that they limit the number of licenses, or in any way which seems to you proper.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable time and hoping for some relief, I beg to subscribe myself

Yours respectfully,

THE
Ball & Barnhart Cutman Co.
Wholesale Grocers
Grand Rapids, Mich.

April 11th., 98.

To the Hon. Mayor of the City.

Dear Sir:-

Being directly interested in Cemetery matters in Grand Rapids, Mich., I should be pleased to learn something regarding the operation, management, prices of lots etc of and in cemetery grounds in your City and especially of those under municipal ownership or control, and if entirely agreeable to you, would be glad to receive approximate answers to part or all of the questions on the enclosed blank.-- Also any other information in that line which you may see fit to send me.

Will consider it a special favor and one which I shall most thoroughly appreciate.

Hoping for an early reply, I am
Most Respectfully Yours,

A. Waller Tidmore

1. What is the estimate population of your City?
2. How many Cemeteries have you?
3. What is the total acreage of all Cemeteries?
4. How many owned by the City and acreage of same?
5. How many owned by private parties or corporation?
6. About how many lots in all Cemeteries?
7. About how many lots unsold?
8. What is average size of lots?
9. How do prices of lots range in best grounds?

Highest	Lowest	and a fair average price
---------	--------	--------------------------
10. Please give rough estimate of proportions of principal various priced lots
11. Is future care of lots included in above prices or at whose expense are they cared for and at what cost?
12. What is your system of management of City Cemeteries and has it proved satisfactory?
13. By whom are your Cemetery Commissioners or Board or Managers appointed and at about what salaries?



Supreme Court
Appellate Division
First Department

New York April 13, 1896

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor &c.
Dear Sir:

It is proper that I should make a brief explanation of a Bill which will shortly be in your hands for consideration. I refer to the Bill which authorizes the Appellate Division to allow the two calendar clerks of the Supreme Court a salary of \$4000 each. The Bill was not prepared until after we were assured that you had expressed a willingness to permit this increase of Mr. Thomas Boese's salary. Mr. Boese is the calendar clerk of the Special Term. He was for many years clerk of the Superior Court at a salary of \$6000 per annum and the abolition of that Court was naturally a severe blow to him. We all approved of a moderate increase in his case. It would however have been most invidious to single out for this increase the Special Term calendar clerk and omit the trial term calendar clerk. The latter is by far the more onerous post. The calendar of jury cases is vastly greater than the calendar of Equity cases. Mr. Lyon the gentleman who attends

to this jury calendar, is a man of the greatest capacity and he performs this difficult and most important function with unceasing industry and with much tact and judgment. We felt therefore that he should at least be placed in the same category with the worthy man who - whatever his past - is now simply our Equity calendar clerk.

The only other matters provided for in the Bill are, first, one type-writer for the Appellate Division and second, one additional assistant clerk for the Appellate Division. These are absolutely essential. As to the additional assistant, we have been compelled to draft one of the clerks from the Court below to perform this function. We were only able to do this because of our inability to fill each of the assigned terms, whereby this clerk below was temporarily released from his duties there. He may at any moment be recalled, which would leave us in the Appellate Division without proper clerical force. As to the type-writer, we find that owing to the services of seven justices (instead of three or four as formerly) and the consequent increase of the number of opinions, the stenographic force is unable to keep up with the work of copying and distribution. All these employees have been greatly overworked since the first of January and the opinions have been distributed up to date with extreme difficulty. This cannot be successful-

ly accomplished in the future without the services of the one typewriter provided for in the Bill.

We all trust therefore that you will find it consistent with your duty to approve of this Bill.

Yours very truly,

Wm. B. Brewster
President Justice

F. B. THURBER,
143 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 2251.
TELEPHONE 575 FRANKLIN.

New York, April 12th, 1896 *189*

Hon. William L. Strong,
12 West Fifty-seventh street, City.

Dear Sir:

You are so right in your position regarding transit facilities for the people of New York and Brooklyn that I cannot resist the impulse to write and tell you so.

As Chairman of the *Railroad Transportation* ~~Committee on Trade and Transportation~~ of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation I have given a good deal of study to this subject and am convinced that we might far better develop the usefulness of our existing systems of over-ground transit than to plunge into enormous indebtedness to provide an under-ground system. ~~We~~ may have to do this under the pressure for the development of the upper part of the Island, although if the overground lines were developed as they should be, it would be unnecessary.

Considering the enormous advantages that have been conferred on the city by the elevated roads they have been treated most illiberally. First by the city in denying them privileges like the Battery loop, and extensions of their lines to ferries which would have inured far more to the benefit of the people than to the roads, and, Second in the way in which property owners in conjunction with speculative lawyers have mulcted them in the courts for damages, when in reality in many cases the property was benefitted instead of injured. Where property is injured, (and it undoubtedly is in certain localities), it is right for the roads to pay, but where it is not a detriment it is all wrong to exact penalties for the construction of what has been a great public

F. B. THURBER,
143 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 2251.
TELEPHONE 575 FRANKLIN.

New York, 189

Hon. Wm L Strong (2)

benefit. My brother and myself voluntarily gave the elevated roads right of way past our property in West Broadway, because we felt that while there ~~were~~ some objectionable features there were more than corresponding benefits; at the same time other property owners of the same vicinity claimed enormous damages. While corporations are sometimes grasping and unreasonable, the benefits which they confer should be weighed against the benefits they receive.

The proposition of Messrs. Uhlmann, Belmont, and others for continuous transit over the present bridge is a case in point. If the cities could afford to build a bridge they certainly can afford to build approaches and connections which will make the bridge useful to the public.

I should consider it to be one of the greatest accomplishments of your administration if you could bring this about.

Yours very truly



STRONG AND GILROY.

**They Will Give "A Fisher Maiden"
and Solos and Maud Morgan and
Carl Lanzer Will Play.**

All of the society and charitable people that the Harlem Opera House Music Hall will hold will beam their approval, and after the stage performance they will clear away the chairs and have a dance. The matter of the dance is not supposed to be generally known, but it will take place

Miss Lillie Berg, Who Will Direct
Pretty Girls in "A Fisher Maiden."

More than two hundred of the most prominent people in Harlem compose the patrons and patronesses of the festival. Although he does not live in Harlem Mayor Strong has been made chairman of the patrons. Mr. Gilroy is also a patron, and Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Gilroy are both on the list of patronesses. The ex-Mayor and his wife are very popular in Harlem, with Republicans as well as Democrats, and Mayor Strong will have no need to be nettled if the ex-Mayor shares the attentions that will be heaped upon him and Mrs. Strong.

The West Side Amusement Club, which is composed of members of exclusive sets and is almost one hundred strong, has endorsed the festival, and has taken twelve of the twenty boxes. Four other boxes have already been taken by General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Charles B. Morris and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mayor and Mrs. Strong and ex-Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy. This leaves only four boxes, and they will be snapped up quickly when the people read how much they will receive for the \$20 which the box will cost them. Mr. Millard J. Bollmer, chairman of the executive committee, and who is doing the lion's share of the work, estimates that 2,500 tickets

Mrs. James L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Dana, Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Mrs. James A. Dand, Mrs. Charles Loughran, Mrs. John H. Wray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Robinson, Dr. Joseph Robinson, Miss Mary Lockwood, Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Linton, Miss Bedel, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Calloway, Mrs. Charles W. White, Mrs. Scofield, Mrs. Emmett R. Olcott, Mrs. John Boardman, Mrs. G. A. Morgenworth, Dr. W. C. Emery, Mrs. Emery Hayes, the Rev. C. W. Mesney, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Congdon, Congressman Philip B. Lowe, Mr. Isaac Hopper, Mr. Watt and Mr. Clement Carrington Galjes.

Mr. J. Edward Cowles, secretary of the White Side Amusement Club, has sent out notices to the members saying that inasmuch as the club has formed a committee for the festival and will be credited with its success or failure, although he does not think there can be any failure, every member of the club should attend and make a special effort to dispose of as many tickets as possible. Members also have the right to invite two people to participate and occupy boxes with the members of the club. The full membership of the club is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. Byron

Myself, Andrews, J. M., and Mrs. Gustav

The station will be of iron and oak and will cost \$20,000. It will span the cut on the level of the highway on either side and be quite ornamental. Street Commissioner Haffen is grading One Hundred and Eighty-third street and the Vanderbilt avenue approaches to the depot, which is about midway between Tremont and Fordham.

Information for Prospective Residents of the Upper District.

Real estate is once again booming in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, the two largest wards in the city. The sound of the hammer and saw are heard in all directions, and now buildings are springing up like mushrooms.

Flats in desirable neighborhoods may be rented at from \$20 to \$30, and less desirable ones at from \$15 to \$20. Very neat detached cottages in Tremont, Mount Hope, Bedford Park, Fordham and thereabouts may be rented at from \$25 to \$40 per month, or purchased at from \$5,000 upward.

There is an abundance of unimproved land in the Twenty-fourth Ward, beyond the Morrisania district, and lots 25x100 or wider and deeper may be had at from \$300 to \$3,000. There is one thing to be said about this phase of the subject, and that is that land will

FESTIVAL.



Who Will Make Her Debut.



...

Mr. Schultz has come all the way from St. Petersburg, Russia, for his bride, Miss Grumbacher, the daughter of Mrs. M. F. Grumbacher, of No. 722 Lexington avenue. They will be married in St. Thomas' Church on April 22, and afterward there will be a reception at the home of the bride's mother. The young couple will sail for Europe on Monday.

To Have a Charity Tea.

A tea will be given on the afternoon and evening of April 23 at the residence of Mrs. David Christie, in West End avenue, for the benefit of the Bloomingdale Kindergarten and

**GRENADINES,
FANCY GAZES, 'I'
CHIFFONS, VELVETS.**

Broadway & 19th St.

50 West High-sixth street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Cook of Boston, parents of Mrs. Wray. Mr. Cook is one of Boston's prominent manufacturers and is also identified with business interests in this city. He and Mrs. Cook have many friends in New York. Stopping here on their way home from Old Point Comfort they were made the recipients of this complimentary address.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, and Mrs. J. O. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cordier, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Smith, Mrs. F. W. Holbrook, Boston; Miss May Kimball, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Robert May, New York; Miss Marion, Miss Anna Hodges and Miss Agnes Wray.

The members of the West End Auxillary of the Women's National Republican Association, No. 102 West Eighty-first street, put aside weighty discussions and questions yesterday afternoon and enjoyed a social "at home." Miss Mercedes Lee made an address, and a vocal and instrumental programme of rare excellence was rendered by the guests. Refreshments were also served. Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the club, was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss May Banks Stacey, Mrs. J. G. Wenz, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein and Mrs. Cornella Stuart Robinson, all of whom were charmingly gowned.

Among those present were Mrs. William
Tratton, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs.
Jane Pierce, Miss Helen Day, Mrs. Florence
R. Kirkwood, Mrs. Kirkwood, Miss America
Phillips, Miss Adelaide Brooks, Mrs. Madeleine
D. Morton, Miss Sarah Warren Keeley, Mrs.
Ida Jeffreys Goodfriend, Mrs. Kate M. Bos-
wick, Mrs. Isabel Freeman Norton, Miss S.
A. Webster, Mrs. J. A. Sully, Mrs. H. A. Carr,
Mrs. Hattie Skells, Mrs. Florence R. Corey,
Miss Mildred Reid, Mrs. Conroy and Miss
Southworth.

The West End Euchre Club will have its last meeting of the season next week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harding, No. 271 West Seventy-first street. The club, which was organized last year by Mrs. Benjamin Lillard, has had a very successful season. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barron, Dr. J. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Makeley, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Curtis, and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lillard and Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Bent.

The Mission Band of the P. E. Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, will give a musicale and social on Monday evening in the parlors of the parish house. Mrs. Hamilton Higgins has arranged the programme and those who will take part are Mrs. Mary Rogers, Miss Hebbard, Mr. Fleming, Miss Violet Nash and Mrs. Higgins.

The National Society of New England Women promise many amusing features for the old-fashioned quilting bee, which they will give early in May in the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second street. The women will appear in Colonial dress, and in addition to the quilting there will be dancing and a supper.

The second annual bicycle tea for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm will be

THEY WILL GIVE "A FISHER MAIDEN"

and Solos and Maud Morgan and Carl Lanzer Will Play.

Side by side the Tammany tiger and the Reform lamb will rest in harmony on next Thursday night at the Harlem Charity Festival. Mayor William L. Strong and ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy and their wives will occupy adjoining boxes, and Mrs. Gilroy is a chairman of a committee which will receive the city's Chief Magistrate.

All of the society and charitable people that the Harlem Opera House Music Hall will hold will beam their approval, and after the stage performance they will clear away the chairs and have a dance. The matter of the dance is not supposed to be generally known, but it will take place

most two hundred patrons and patronesses of the festival, the following have been added:

Mrs. James L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Dana, Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Mrs. James A. Ford, Mrs. Charles Loughran, Mrs. John H. Wray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Robinson, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Miss Mary Lockwood, Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Linton, Miss Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Calhoun, Mrs. Charles W. White, Mrs. Scofield, Mrs. Emmet R. Olcott, Mrs. John Boardman, Mrs. G. A. Morgenworth, the Rev. and Mrs. Emory Hayes, the Rev. C. W. Meeney, Mr. Silas C. Croft, Congressman Philip B. Lowe, Mr. Isaac Hopper, Mr. Watt and Mr. Clement Carrington Gaines.

Mr. J. Edward Cowles, secretary of the West Side Amusement Club, has sent out notices to the members saying that inasmuch as the club has formally indorsed the festival and will be credited with its success or failure, although he does not think there can be any failure, every member of the club should attend and make a special effort to dispose of as many tickets as possible. Members also have the right to invite two people to participate and occupy boxes with the members of the club. The full membership of the club is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav

of the highway on either side and be quite ornamental. Street Commissioner Haffen is grading One Hundred and Eighty-third street and the new street approaches to the depot, which is about midway between Tremont and Fordham.

NORTH END REAL ESTATE.

Information for Prospective Residents of the Upper District.

Real estate is once again booming in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, the two largest wards in the city. The sound of the hammer and saw are heard in all directions, and new buildings are springing up like mushrooms.

Flats in desirable neighborhoods may be rented at from \$20 to \$30, and less desirable ones at from \$15 to \$20. Very neat detached cottages in Tremont, Mount Hope, Bedford Park, Fordham and thereabouts may be rented at from \$25 to \$40 per month, or purchased at from \$5,000 upward.

There is an abundance of unimproved land in the Twenty-fourth Ward, beyond the Morrisania district, and lots 25x100 or wider and deeper may be had at from \$300 to \$3,000. There is one thing to be said about this phase of the subject, and that is that land will

crowd and Other Evils This City.

The first report of the Public Education Association, in which many prominent men are interested, shows the good work done by the members of the association in endeavoring to better the condition of the city schools.

The evils of overcrowding, bad lighting, poor sanitary conditions and lack of proper school supplies have all been inquired into and efforts made to remedy them.

The work done by the women visitors of the association is summarized as follows:

Number of schools visited, 32; number of scholars in 2 schools, 36,072; proportion of teachers to scholars, 1 to 55 in five schools, 1 to 70; vacancies in 17 out of the 32 schools as many as 1; waiting list in 15 out of the schools as many as 150 in one. Nationality—German—two schools almost entirely German—Hungarians, Bohemian, Polish and Russian Jews; Irish, Italian—one most entirely Italian—Assyrians, Hebrew, French, negroes; Americans—one-third one school, one-half in two schools American.

Overcrowding—Six schools very overcrowded; 1 crowded in lower grades only; 1 with 5 pupils a seat and 58 pupils without suitcases. It may be mentioned that in the 32 schools (attended) visited with desks really suited to the needs of the children. Playgrounds—Twenty schools, none at present; 1 with dark, top room for girls and street for boys; 6 above ground—usually airy rooms, with iron columns; 7 with small courts; 10 of these had also small, narrow, dark and insufficient rooms. Kitchen in this condition that none of the schools had a bathroom. Manual Training—In 6 schools in 2 rudimentary. Domestic Training—In 3 schools; sewing a little in 2 schools; wing in 2. Military Drill—in 2 schools; in 3 fairly good; 1 good; 14 very bad; 3 with liquor saloons near, and one with a restaurant of bad character near frequently reported to the Police Department. Sanitary Conditions—Five schools with modern appliances; 3 good except for wardrobes; 14 very defective, badly ventilated, badly heated, badly lighted.

The worst of these evils is always in primary departments, the children frequently work by gas in dark days. Fireproof—One out of the 32; 2 with fire escapes; 9 with ample exits; 20 with insufficient exits. There remain still 111 schools to be revisited. The above summary, the report states, does not imply any criticism of the

banes are prominent in Harlem society circles. The ceremony will be performed on

formed Church, Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third street, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Harsha, pastor of the church. A. Le Coste will be the maid of honor and Miss Jennie Freedman, Miss Jennie Ewall, Miss Grace Green and Miss Alta Stillwell, the bridesmaids. Mr. C. Tracy will be the best man and the ushers will be Messrs. Hermann Freedman, brother of the bridegroom; Dred O'Brien, Sillman, Knox, Le Coste and J. Bullen. After the services at the church there will be a large reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The Harrel-Clark and Senior-Shaw weddings will take place on Wednesday. The former will be at 4 P. M. at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Clark, No. 42 East Sixtieth street. The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart McArthur, pastor of Cavalry Baptist Church. There will be neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. Mr. Frederick Harrel will attend his brother as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Charles Henry Clark, Jr., Mr. Edward Clark, Mr. Smith Clark, brothers of the bride; J. S. Bassett and Christopher Harrel of Bridgeport, a cousin of the bridegroom. There will be a reception from 4 to 6 o'clock, to which several hundred guests have been invited.

Miss Shaw and Mr. Senior will be married at the residence of the sister of the bride, Mrs. H. G. Dexter, No. 127 West Ninety-fourth street, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The bride, who is an unusually pretty girl, is the daughter of the late Smith E. Shaw. She will be arrayed in white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and her tulle veil will be caught with a bandeau of orange blossoms. The Rev. S. P. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church, will perform the ceremony and the bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Bessie J. Shaw, who shares her sister's beauty. The best man will be Mr. John S. Ascouer, and the ushers Messrs. Louis, Martin and George Radford. After the ceremony there will be a supper and reception.

One of the most fashionable weddings of the early season will be that of Miss Johnson, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hibbard Johnson of No. 60 Madison avenue, and Mr. Palmer, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer of No. 922 Fifth avenue. It will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, April 22, at St. Agnes' Chapel of Trinity Parish, in West Ninety-second street, near Columbus avenue. A fine choral service will probably accompany the ceremony, which will be performed by Bishop Quintard of Tennessee, an uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bruglar of Portchester, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. B. A. Bradley, vicar of the chapel. The bride will be gown in white tulle and point lace. Her sister, Miss Lillian Johnson, who will be the maid of honor, will wear short pink mousseline de soie over pink silk and a large white lace hat trimmed with pink feathers. There will be four bridesmaids—Miss Maud Quintard, a cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Laura Belle Spraker, Miss Isabel Adams and Miss Agnes Ely. They will wear white tulle and point lace, green silk, draped with white dotted gauze and made with green sashes. They will also wear white tulle hats, with trimmings of green ribbon and pink and white feathers. The best man will be the bridegroom's brother, Mr. Frank Fletcher Palmer, and the ushers will be Messrs. Frederick Palmer and William A. Sloan. Immediately after the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bride's parents. On June 6 the young couple will sail on the Lucania for England and will spend the winter in traveling in England and on the continent. Upon their return they will live in the handsome home at No. 9 East Sixty-sixth street, which will be a wedding present from Mr. Palmer's mother.

The wedding of Miss Goldsmith, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Goldsmith, will also take place on Wednesday, April 22. It will be at the home of the bride's parents, No. 129 East Sixtieth street. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Beth-El, Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, will perform the ceremony, which will be supplemented by a reception.

Mr. Schultz has come all the way from St. Petersburg, Russia, for his bride, Miss Grumbacher, the daughter of Mrs. M. F. Grumbacher, of No. 72 Lexington avenue. They will be married in St. Thomas' Church on April 22, and afterward there will be a reception at the home of the bride's mother. The young couple will sail for Europe on May 19 and live in St. Petersburg.

Miss Down and Mr. Donaldson will be married on Wednesday, April 22, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. C. Down, No. 130 West Seventy-seventh street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' P. E. Church. Miss Annie A. Down will be the maid of honor and Mr. William R. Down the best man.

The wedding of Miss Ogden and Mr. Miller will also be celebrated on April 22, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ogden, No. 173 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. Both of the contracting parties are favorites in society.

One hundred society women will attend the charity euchre party, which will be given this afternoon at the home of Mrs. George W. MacAdam, No. 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, by Mrs. William G. McCrea of the Hotel Winthrop, wife of Judge McCrea, for the benefit of the poor children of Mount Hope. The tickets were limited to 100 and all have been taken.

These women compose the Reception Committee: Mrs. Frederick G. Lancaster, Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mrs. Joseph P. Brown, Mrs. William Elder, Mrs. Leffert Lefferts, Mrs. Hamilton Higgins, Mrs. Elvira Howe, Mrs. A. De Novellis, Mrs. Gustav Bann, Mrs. William T. Walton, Mrs. Thomas Drummond, Mrs. Himan C. Dexter, Mrs. John C. West, Mrs. Walter A. Sanford, Mrs. James A. West, Mrs. Thomas MacAdam, Mrs. E. Horan Hamilton, Mrs. Luyster, Mrs. Charles C. Davis, Mrs. Byron Andrews, Mrs. Louis Van Riper and Mrs. McCrea.

The patronesses are Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. Frank W. Hazard, Mr. J. J. Sperry, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Frank L. Barry, Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Thomas Wright, Mrs. Albert E. Paige, Mrs. Dr. Phoenix Ingram, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Leander H. Crall, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. William E. Caldwell, Mrs. Frank Howard, Mrs. Charles H. Treat, Mrs. David Welch, Mrs. S. L. Augustine, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, Mrs. J. D. Johnston, Mrs. A.

gowned in white point d'esprit over Nile green satin. There were four pages—Miss Nina Blair

the bride, and the Misses Violet and Lucille Leam, nieces of the bridegroom. They carried baskets of pink flowers. The bride wore an exceedingly pretty gown of white brocade satin and jeweled gauze. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. Messrs. Leo De Pinna and Guy Seligman were the ushers.

The drawing room, in which the ceremony was performed, was decorated with pink flowers and palms, and there was a bower of palms for the bridal party. A dinner, to which eighty persons had been invited, followed the ceremony. It was served from small tables, decorated with pink roses. About two hundred persons attended the reception.

Will Entertain a Club.

The Phalo Club, a leading women's society, will be tendered a reception on Monday afternoon by Mrs. Harry Wallerstein of No. 23 West Sixtieth street, who will also have as her guest of honor Miss Kathryn Kidder, the well-known actress. The drawing rooms will be tastefully decorated with palms, potted plants and azaleas. The musical and literary programme will be rendered, at which Dr. Harriet Keating, Mrs. Aarons, soprano; Mrs. Reid, violinist, and Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill will assist.

Mrs. Wallerstein will be gowned in white satin, trimmed with sable and rosebuds, and will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Mary Hamill, gowned in white satin with chiffon; Miss Pettis, in a Worth creation of light blue crepon, and Mrs. Moffat, attired in black moire. A buffet luncheon will be served after the literary exercises. More than 200 invitations have been accepted for the affair. The Reception Committee includes Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Lillian Dorn, Mrs. Theodore Helman, Mrs. Charles Russell, Dr. Retta Dunleavy, Mrs. O. Herman, Mrs. Louise Shannon, Mrs. Hastings, Dr. Burnett and Dr. Desmond Keating.

Mrs. Wood's Reception.

Many people prominent in society attended the reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. W. H. S. Wood of No. 8 East Sixty-third street, in honor of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Congdon Wood, who were married last Monday, and who left this morning on a honeymoon trip to Naples and other continental points. Mr. and Mrs. Wood will remain abroad for several months.

Mrs. W. H. S. Wood, charmingly gowned, received in the large reception room, which was decorated with palms, potted plants, lilies and azaleas. She was assisted in receiving by the following young women, who acted as bridesmaids at her son's wedding: Miss Rene Couder, Miss Julie Fay Bradley, Miss Marguerite Winslow, Miss Margaret Adams, Miss Elizabeth Hopkins of Baltimore, Miss Alice Kidd, Miss Susie Valentine and Miss Anna Riker.

After the reception a buffet luncheon was served in the dining room, the prevailing colors of the decorations of which were white and pink.

Miss Merriam's Bicycle Club.

Miss Alice Merriam of Roden avenue, Highbridge, is organizing a bicycle club, which promises to be very successful and to exert considerable influence in North End society circles. The club is being formed for the purpose of promoting outdoor exercise among young people. An interesting programme of road runs has already been prepared and all the members of the club anticipate a delightful time.

Among the subscribers to the club are the Misses Hattie Merriam, Grace Dunlap, Frances Whitman, Marie Hyatt, Lore Watson, Theresa Bennett, Daisy Wemple, Grace Anderson, Jessie Outwater, Ella R. Courtney, Alice B. Timms, Edna Roseman, Marie Jessup, Laura Wilson, Catharine Wemple and Messrs. Thomas Means, Dr. Joseph Stricker, Joseph E. Bennett, Harry R. Josephs, M. E. Orr, Samuel J. Watson, Joseph Taylor, Frank Deans and E. F. Shaw.

To Have a Charity Tea.

A tea will be given on the afternoon and evening of April 22 at the residence of Mrs. David Christie, 13 West End avenue, for the benefit of the Bloomingdale Kindergarten and Day Nursery, No. 157 West Ninety-seventh street.

The managers of the kindergarten, who will be the patronesses of the tea, are Mrs. John P. Peters, president; Mrs. Henry R. Elliott, Mrs. John Balcom Shaw, Mrs. J. A. Beall, Mrs. Richard Hatley, Mrs. David Christie, Mrs. Isalah Josephi, Miss Tiptle, Mrs. Neilson Olcott, Mrs. Judson Lawson, Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. Winthrop Parker and Miss Emma Kay.

Theater Party and Supper.

A very pleasant theater (box) party was given at the Fifth Avenue Theater last night by Miss Makley of No. 788 West End avenue to a few friends, among them Mr. and Mrs. Hilyer of One Hundred and Fourth street and Riverside Drive, Miss Ella Luyster of Seventy-sixth street, Mr. Walter Lascelles of West Eighty-sixth street, and Mr. Robert de Brook of the latter part of May. Miss Makley invited her guests to the Colonial Club for supper, where Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Makley joined the merry party, and supper was served in Colonial Club style in a private dining room.

Theater Party and Dance.

The Thursday Evening Theater Class closed its season last night with a party to see "Excelsior, Jr." at the Broadway Theater, which was followed by a dance at the home of one of the members, Miss Bishop, No. 125 West Seventy-second street. Among those in the party were Miss Barr, Miss Robinson, Miss Caban, Miss Denison, Miss McCullough, Miss Stivers, Miss Cora, Miss Stick, Miss De Witt and Messrs. Peter Flint, Deyo, Gardiner, Donnelly, Wright, Goss, Gray and Norton.

A Washington Tea.

Mrs. Hanford of No. 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street will entertain Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the

GRENADES, FANCY GAZES, CHIFFONS, VELVETS.

Broadway & 19th St.

200 West Fifty-sixth street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Cook of Boston, parents of Mrs. Wray. Mr. Cook is one of Boston's prominent manufacturers and is also identified with business interests in this city. He and Mrs. Cook have many friends in New York. Stopping here on their way home from Old Point Comfort they were made the recipients of this complimentary party. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Cordier, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Smith, Mrs. H. W. Holbrook, Boston; Miss May Kimball, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Criswell, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Anna Hodges and Miss Agnes Wray.

Club Women's "At Home."

The members of the West End Auxiliary of the Women's National Republican Association, No. 102 West Eighty-first street, put aside weighty discussions and questions yesterday afternoon and enjoyed a social "at home." Miss Mercedes Lee made an address, and a vocal and instrumental programme of refreshments were also served. Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the club, was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Mary Banks Stacey, Mrs. J. G. Wentz, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein and Mrs. Cornelia Stuart Robinson, all of whom were charmingly gowned.

Among those present were Mrs. William Trafton, Miss Hattie Varick Boswell, Mrs. Jane Pierce, Miss Helen Day, Mrs. Florence R. Kirkwood, Mrs. Kirkwood, Miss America Phillips, Miss Adelaide Brooks, Mrs. Madeleine D. Morton, Miss Sarah Warren Keeley, Miss Ida Jeffrey Goodfriend, Mrs. Kate M. Boswick, Mrs. Isabel Freeman Norton, Miss S. A. Webster, Mrs. J. A. Sully, Mrs. H. A. Carr, Mrs. Hattie Skells, Mrs. Florence E. Conroy, Miss Mildred Reid, Mrs. Conroy and Miss Southworth.

Euchre Club's Last Meeting.

The West End Euchre Club will have its last meeting of the season next week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harding, No. 271 West Seventy-third street. The club, which was organized last year by Mrs. Benjamin Lillard, has had a very successful season. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barron, Dr. and Mrs. Swift Webb, Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. John Makeley, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lillard and Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Bent.

Mission Band to Entertain.

The Mission Band of the P. E. Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, will give a musical and social on Monday evening in the parlors of the parish house. Mrs. Hamilton Higgins has arranged the programme and those who will take part are Mrs. Mary Rogers, Miss Hubbard, Mr. Fleming, Miss Violet Nash and Mrs. Higgins.

Will Have a Quilting Bee.

The National Society of New England Women promise many amusing features for the old-fashioned quilting bee, which they will give early in May in the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second street. The women will appear in Colonial dress, and in addition to the quilting there will be dancing and a supper.

Charity Bicycle Tea.

The second annual bicycle tea for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm will be held at Claremont on the afternoon of Saturday, May 2. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Tenor L. Park, chairman; Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. Charles G. Pellet.

BITS OF SOCIETY NEWS.

A tea will be given this afternoon by Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman of No. 240 West Seventy-sixth street.

A tea will be given from 4 to 7 o'clock today by Mrs. Lionel Ross Anthony of No. 10 West Sixty-first street.

Mrs. D. W. Van Wagenen of No. 509 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street will receive informally on Wednesday afternoon.

The Saturday Evening Skating Club will meet to-night in the Ice Palace, Lexington avenue and One Hundred and Seventh street.

Miss Millie Davis of West Sixtieth street will give a dance the latter part of May. Miss Graham and Mr. Percy Townsend will lead the cotillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Scott of No. 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street will shortly entertain the ushers of the Calvary M. E. Church at dinner.

Miss Lillian Dorn, a student of the Mount St. Vincent Academy, is spending her Easter vacation at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein of No. 23 West Sixtieth street.

Miss Victoria R. Levett and Miss Katherine M. Levett will assist Miss Mabel Good of No. 4 West Seventy-fourth street at the tea which she will give this afternoon.

The Monday Evening Dancing Class will have its last meeting of the season at the Ellerslie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, on Monday evening.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Grace of No. 9 West Seventy-fourth street to Mr. Walter C. Shoup of No. 120 West Eighty-second street. They will be married next autumn.

Many of her friends called at the home of

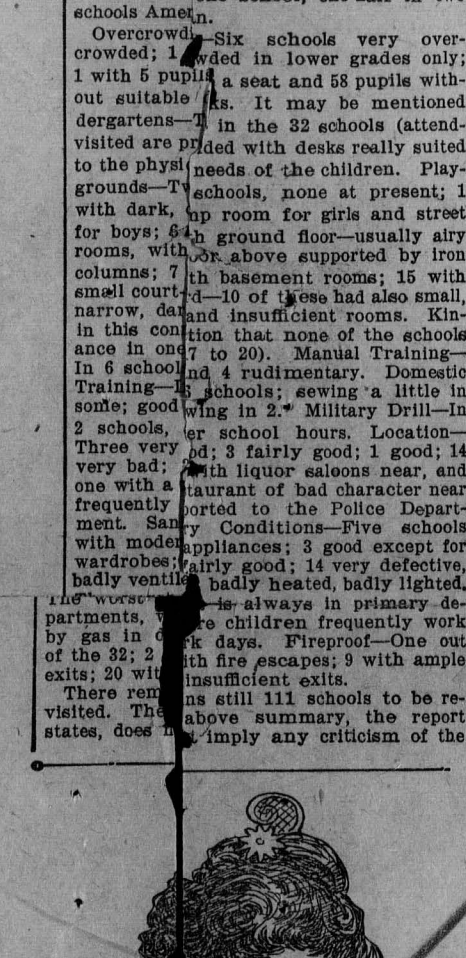
WORKERS FOR HARLEM'S CHARITY FESTIVAL.



Miss Lillie Berg, Who Will Direct "A Fisher Maiden."



Miss Eloise Oates, Soprano, Who Will Make Her Debut.



F. Gilroy, Head of the Committee Which Will Receive Mayor Strong.



Miss Marie Louise May, Prima Donna, Will Sing for Her Home Charities.

nevertheless, after the reception to the artists, following the concert, which will give time for those not in the secret to leave the hall.

More than two hundred of the most prominent people in Harlem compose the patrons and patronesses of the festival. Although he does not live in Harlem Mayor Strong has been made chairman of the patrons. Mr. Gilroy is also a patron, and Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Gilroy are both on the list of patronesses. The ex-Mayor and his wife are very popular in Harlem, with Republicans as well as Democrats, and Mayor Strong will have no need to be nettled if the ex-Mayor shares the attentions that will be heaped upon him and Mrs. Strong.

The West Side Amusement Club, which is composed of members of exclusive sets and is almost one hundred strong, has indorsed the festival, and has taken twelve of the twenty boxes. Four other boxes have already been taken by General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Charles B. Morris and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mayor and Mrs. Strong and ex-Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy. This leaves only four boxes, and they will be snapped up quickly when the people read how much they will receive for the \$20 which the box will cost them. Mr. Millard J. Bollmer, chairman of the executive committee, and who is doing the lion's share of the work, said to-day that of 2,500 tickets sent out only forty have so far been returned.

The festival is in aid of Harlem's needy unsectarian charities, which are represented by five or more persons on the boards of patrons and patronesses. So far it has been decided that the beneficiaries shall be the Harlem Relief Society, the Silver Cross Day Nursery, the Infirmary for Women, the Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, the Harlem Dispensary, the West End Exchange for Self-Supporting Women and the new Harlem Homeopathic Hospital, which has been established by Dr. B. G. Clarke.

The chief feature of the festival will be the cantata, "A Fisher Maiden," which will be rendered by fifty pretty young women, who form the Lillie Berg Glee Club. They will be directed by Miss Berg, who will also be one of the soprano soloists. Miss B. Eloise Oates of the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second street, will make her debut as a soprano soloist at the festival, and another soprano soloist will be Miss Marie Louise Day of the Hotel Winthrop, Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, who is well known as the prima donna of the "Isle of Champagne" and "The Brownies" companies. Miss Day is a Harlem girl, and as her picture indicates, a beautiful young woman. Miss Berg, whose pictures also appears, lives at the Mystic, in West Thirty-ninth street, near Broadway, which has come to be known as the home of singers. Mr. J. H. McKinley will be the tenor soloist.

For the first time the swell Lenox Choral Society, composed of about fifty pretty young society women, will sing in public. Miss Maud Morgan, the harpist, is the di-

Baill, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Elder, Dr. and Mrs. George T. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Van Riper, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Leffert Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mote, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Burke, Dr. and Mrs. E. Palmer, the Hon. and Mrs. W. G. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ryker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burras, Mr. and Mrs. L. Frank Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Olivit, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Spaulding, Mr. Millard J. Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wright, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Shenefelt, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barron, Miss Gabel, Mr. Holzhausen, Mrs. M. D. Pressinger, Mr. H. N. Bloomer, Mr. J. D. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Outwater, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fairchild.

Comparative little expense is attached to the festival. The rent of the hall, which is \$250, has been reduced by Mr. Oscar Hammerstein to \$150, and the patronesses have hopes that he will throw off another \$100. The only other expenses are for printing and carriages for the artists.

TWO NEW MAGISTRATES.

Westchester Anxiously Awaiting Gov. Morton's Signature to Bill.

The citizens of the newly annexed Westchester district are anxiously awaiting Governor Morton's signature to the bill providing them with a police court and a civil court and magistrates. The bill is now in the Governor's hands.

The residents will hail with delight and greet with open arms the appearance of the two justices, one of whom will be appointed by Mayor Strong and the other by Governor Morton. Candidates for the two places are as thick as bees around a hive, and every politician in the district is "in the hands of his friends." A majority of the people are in favor of the new arrangement. As it is now every legal difficulty that arises among them takes them down to the Morrisania Court and all prisoners arrested for misdemeanor, great or small, must be taken to the same place. The distance is from five to ten miles, according to the location of the trouble in the upper district, and much valuable time is lost by persons summoned to court. All this trouble will be avoided by the establishment of the new seats of justice.

Both the new magistrates must, according to law, reside in the district beyond the Twenty-fourth Ward, and that provision given

become no cheaper in the locality.

The most beautiful portion of the city is beyond the Harlem. There is pure air and grand scenery thereabouts. There is but one drawback to the above vision of perfection, and that is the lack of rapid transit. That will come later, however, and with it will come an increase in rentals and land valuation.

Many fine residences will be crowded out of existence when the proposed Grand Concourse is cut through from Mott Haven to Moshulu, and their owners are not pleased at the prospect of being compelled to vacate.

The flat or apartment house has not yet invaded the Twenty-fourth Ward to any great extent. While there are plenty of this brand of houses in Morrisania and Mott Haven, and a few in Melrose, there are not more than a dozen of them in Tremont, Claremont Park, Morris Heights, Fordham, Bedford Park, Woodlawn, Kingsbridge, Belmont, West Farms, Williamsbridge and the rest of the North End settlements combined.

JEROME COUNCIL ENTERTAINS.

A Fine Musical Programme, Which Was Followed by Dancing.

Ebling's Casino, in the North End, was crowded last night at the first annual entertainment and reception of the St. Jerome's Council, No. 8, Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion. A large number of artists who had volunteered gave a splendid musical entertainment, which was followed by dancing. Credit for the affair, which was a social and financial success, is due to the following Committee of Arrangements: Mrs. James E. Stanford, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, Mrs. Charles Steinbrecher, Mrs. James Keelen and Mrs. S. Romaine. They were assisted by fifty prominent members of St. James' Church, headed by Mr. James E. Stanford, as chairman. Mr. John H. Do-

Board of Education, which as all versed in the subject thought, is struggling to do good, and that is the lack of rapid transit. That will come later, however, and with it will come an increase in rentals and land valuation.

The officers of the association are: Mrs. W. S. Rainforth, president; Miss Martha L. Draper, treasurer; Miss Cornelia E. Marshall, Executive Committee; Mrs. W. S. Rainforth, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. C. Lee, Mrs. Eugene B. D. Scott, Mrs. Edward R. Olesheimer, Mrs. Martha Valentine Mott, Mrs. C. M. Murray, Mrs. E. Mead, Advisory Committee; Mrs. James E. Stanford, Dr. Edward R. Shaw, Dr. H. D. Chapin, Dr. Felix Adler, Mr. John B. Pine, Mr. Arthur B. Wood, Mr. Ernest C. Crosby.

Will See the Seventh.

will fill the galleries of the tent to-night, and more than of gloves will be split in ap- contestants on the great drill floor, which will be for the chariot of the games. Many wagers have been quietly placed as to which of their friends who drive first, and invitation will be given.

The pupils of Steiniger's School for Dancing and ball to-night in

vides that if the company fails to pay within sixty days the amount due for principal and interest upon the bonds the property shall be sold to satisfy the same.

less than \$3,000,000. C. N. Marrow was appointed as master to make the sale.

General J. B. McCulloch of the Erie lines, Francis S. F. Bangs, State Trust Company, Otto F. Barnard, Continental Trust Company, J. D. Probst, New York, and William Bassett, representing the first mortgage bondholders, with the Atlantic and Pacific officials, have gone on a tour of inspection of the road.

Boston "L" Road's Election.

Boston, April 11.—At the meeting of the Boston Elevated Road Company, the following Board of Directors was elected: Jacob Rogers, the Boston representative of J. Pierpont Morgan; F. H. Peabody, of Kidder & Peabody; T. J. Coolidge, Jr., of Frederick Ayer & Lowell; J. M. Pendergast, representing Washington parties; C. J. Faine, the yachtman; William Endicott, Jr., of C. F. Hovey & Co.; E. D. Jordan, Samuel Carr and W. A. Gaston. Mr. Peabody was chosen president.

Wisconsin Road to Be Sold.

Milwaukee, April 11.—Judge Seaman has decreed that the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad shall be sold on the afternoon of May 12 at Green Bay, Wis. The master is directed to reserve \$105,000, with interest, from the proceeds in order to protect the bondholders represented by Mr. Mowry if the Court of Appeals finds in his favor. There is a probability that the property will pass into the hands of the Chicago and Northwestern company.

Call for a Meeting.

Chicago advises to-day announce that a meeting of the Western Freight Association has been called for next Tuesday. Among the important matters to be considered are the absorption of switching charges in Chicago, and from the industries on the belt lines; rates from Chicago and St. Louis territory to St. Paul and a proportional scale, which is desired on traffic received from the lake lines and carried from Chicago to St. Paul.

Omaha-Kansas City Business.

A decision has been rendered by the chairman of the Western Passenger Association of the Missouri Pacific to the effect that all business from Omaha to Kansas City is under the jurisdiction of the Eastern committee of the Western Passenger Association, and that in the division of rates business taking this route carries the usual proportions accepted by the roads in the Eastern committee territory.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Texas and Pacific:		1896.	Changes.
First week April.....	\$107,631	Dec.	\$2,430
From Jan. 1.....	1,722,274	Dec.	110,721
Pittsburgh and Western:			
First week April.....	47,268	Dec.	2,766
From July 1.....	2,269,184	Inc.	189,905
New York Central:			
Month March.....	3,799,993	Inc.	51,573
From Jan. 1.....	10,484,690	Inc.	648,782
From July 1.....	34,493,000	Dec.	2,498,123
Elint and Pere Marquette:			
Month March.....	77,853	Dec.	404
From Jan. 1.....	241,902	Inc.	10,255
From July 1.....	690,608	Inc.	116,166
Do, Peoria and Western:			
Month March.....	23,283	Inc.	5,362
From Jan. 1.....	82,206	Inc.	1,354
From July 1.....	238,044	Inc.	23,311
Paul and Duluth:			
Month March.....	103,033	Inc.	5,162
From Jan. 1.....	292,236	Inc.	22,914
Chicago and Eastern Illinois:			
Month March.....	236,641	Dec.	31,027
From Jan. 1.....	637,403	Dec.	23,163
St. Louis and Charleston:			
Month March.....	68,944	Inc.	7,964
From Jan. 1.....	244,353	Inc.	79,609
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas:			
Month March.....	281,587	Dec.	6,738
From Jan. 1.....	822,197	Inc.	24,210
Do, Kansas and Indian:			
Month March.....	169,547	Dec.	13,987
From Jan. 1.....	484,153	Inc.	17,549
Cincinnati, Ohio and Southwestern:			
Month March.....	186,726	Dec.	10,228
From Jan. 1.....	582,492	Inc.	42,991
New York, Ontario and Western:			
First week April.....	39,753	Dec.	4,155
From Jan. 1.....	1,702,274	Dec.	42,937
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern:			
First week April.....	114,814	Dec.	10,159
From Jan. 1.....	5,062,568	Inc.	87,978
The "Chronicle" computes the gross earnings of roads for the fourth week of March, 1896, at \$113,866, an increase of \$301,789 over the same week in 1895, or 3.86 per cent; 123 roads for March, 1896, report \$37,670, and for the same week in 1895, \$37,670, or 4.42 per cent; and from Jan. 1 to March 31, \$1,107,479,309, an increase of \$9,632,023.			
St. Louis, Decatur and Evansville:			
Month March.....	13,416	Dec.	1,623
From Jan. 1.....	230,011	Dec.	8,460
Mexican Central:			
First week April.....	186,079	Inc.	9,980
From Jan. 1.....	2,652,441	Inc.	159,246
Missouri Pacific:			
First week April.....	384,000	Inc.	2,000
From Jan. 1.....	5,619,000	Inc.	181,000
Central Branch:			
First week April.....	12,000	Inc.	1,000
From Jan. 1.....	180,000	Inc.	34,000
Chicago and Southwestern:			
First week April.....	80,300	Dec.	400
From July 1.....	3,874,200	Dec.	198,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois:			
First week April.....	78,800	Inc.	9,900
From July 1.....	3,208,326	Inc.	318,623

Harlem Charity Festival

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF HARLEM LIFE,

IN AID OF

HARLEM DISPENSARY, ST. ANDREW'S INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN, HARLEM EYE, EAR AND THROAT INFIRMARY, HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL OF HARLEM, HARLEM EXCHANGE FOR WOMEN'S WORK, WEST END EXCHANGE FOR SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN.

Thursday Evening, April 16, 1896,

Harlem Opera House Music Hall,

125th Street, Seventh Avenue.

Indorsed by the West Side Amusement Club of New York.

PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTED TO BY

THE LILLIE BERG GLEE CLUB.
MISS MAUD MORGAN, Harpist.

MME. METHOT, Soprano.
MR. J. H. MCKINLEY, Tenor.
MME. D'HARDELLOT, Pianiste.

MR. CARL LENZER, Violinist:
THE LENOX CHORAL SOCIETY.
THE PARLOR ORCHESTRA.

MISS LILLIE BERG, Soprano.
MISS B. ELOISE OATES, Soprano.

RECEPTION, PROMENADE, CONCERT, REFRESHMENTS.

TICKETS (One Seat) ONE DOLLAR.

May be had of Patronesses or Patrons, Office of Management, convenient uptown shops, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Depots, or at Box Office of Harlem Opera House or Columbus Theatre.

Patronesses.

Mrs. Byron Andrews, 152 W. 105th st.
Mrs. Chas. Blandy, 143 W. 121st st.
Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, 100 Lenox ave.
Mrs. Byrne, 228 W. 138th st.
Mrs. L. Frank Barry, 141 W. 80th st.
Mrs. Bedell, 201 W. 118th st.
Mrs. Albert Best, 15 W. 121st st.
Mrs. J. W. Burras, 216 W. 122d st.
Mrs. T. J. Bloomer, 26 W. 130th st.
Miss Lillie Berg, 123 W. 39th st.
Mrs. Wm. H. Barrow, 320 W. 77th st.
Mrs. Gustav Ballin, 40 W. 76th st.
Mrs. Charles M. Bolen, 151 W. 130th st.
Mrs. F. G. Burke, 22 W. 96th st.
Mrs. Wm. C. Bitting, 27 E. 127th st.
Mrs. C. de W. Bridgeman, 18 W. 122d st.
Dr. Carrie L. Black, 114 W. 123d st.
Mrs. John Boardman, 19 W. 121st st.
Mrs. W. J. Calloway, 506 W. 143d st.
Mrs. M. D. Cannon, 147 W. 128th st.
Mrs. J. Edw. Cowles, 208 W. 122d st.
Mrs. Geo. T. Chase, 238 W. 127th st.
Mrs. E. P. Campbell, 98th st. and Lex. ave.
Mrs. Geo. M. Donaldson, 567 W. 159th st.
Mrs. O. N. Dana, 201 W. 118th st.
Mrs. J. Shanley Davis, 111 W. 122d st.
Mrs. Chas. C. Davis, 147 W. 105th st.
Mrs. H. T. Dawson, 78 W. 94th st.
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, 194 Lenox ave.
Miss Josephine Dill.
Mrs. J. S. Ehrich, Fort Washington, W. Heights.
Mrs. M. S. Euen, 4 W. 123d st.
Mrs. T. D. Edwards, Hotel Winthrop.
Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Earlecliff.
Mrs. W. E. Eldred, 123 W. 127th st.
Mrs. Edw. Friedenberg, 2019 5th ave.
Mrs. L. C. Fairchild, 220 Park ave.
Mrs. R. F. Ferguson, Jr., 145 Lenox ave.
Mrs. James A. Ford, 273 W. 132d st.
Mrs. W. F. Freeman, 114th st., West.
Mrs. E. P. Fairchild, 220 Park ave.
Mrs. E. H. Faulkner, Dakota Apartments.
Mrs. John R. Fellows, 610 W. 152d st.

Mrs. L. T. Field, 76th st. and W. Boulevard.
Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, 7 W. 122d st.
Mrs. Chas. A. Gould, 174 Lenox av.
Miss Gabel, Hotel Winthrop.
Mrs. Walter Geer.
Mrs. A. C. Hewlett, 10 E. 127th st.
Mrs. H. C. Harney, 104 W. 122d st.
Mrs. Emery Hayes, 1081 Madison ave.
Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, 208 Lenox ave.
Mrs. John R. Hall, 135 W. 121st st.
Mrs. J. A. W. Haas, 59 W. 119th st.
Mrs. John S. Huyler, 14 W. 72d st.
Mrs. William Justin Harsha.
Mrs. Frederick Hasbrook, 237 C. P. W.
Mrs. Jeffrey, Inwood.
Mrs. Townsend Jones.
Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, 15 St. Nicholas ave.
Miss Alice King.
Mrs. Chas. Harvey Lane, Hotel St. Andrew.
Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, 118 E. 73d st.
Mrs. F. J. Lancaster, 103 W. 122d st.
Mrs. Leffert Lefferts, 110 W. 122d st.
Mrs. Charles Loughran, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, 2036 Fifth ave.
Mrs. Charles C. Linton, 65 W. 126th st.
Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, 2122 5th ave.
Mrs. Chas. McLean, 2122 5th ave.
Mrs. Henry Mook, 15 E. 127th st.
Mrs. Donald McLean, 186 Lenox ave.
Mrs. Malcolm McLean, 31 E. 126th st.
Miss Mary Lockwood, 1025 Boston ave.
Mrs. John McLaughlin, 2041 5th ave.
Mrs. James McLaughlin, Larchmont.
Miss Maud Morgan, 13 Livingston place.
Mrs. Stephen Ashton McLean, 187 W. 135th st.
Mrs. Wm. G. McCrea, Hotel Winthrop.
Mrs. George W. McDonell, 151 W. 130th st.
Mrs. Henry Mote, 133 W. 77th st.
Mrs. James L. Miller, 2081 Fifth ave.
Mrs. G. A. Morgenroth, 12 E. 127th st.
Miss Mary Merington, 181 Lenox ave.
Mrs. Thomas McAdam, 5 W. 121st st.

Mrs. John McCarthy, 8 W. 125th st.
Mrs. Wm. A. Martin, 4 W. 122d st.
Mrs. T. J. Martin.
Mrs. J. M. Myers.
Mrs. A. S. Nichols, 2005 Madison ave.
Mrs. Emmet R. Olcott, 30 W. 128th st.
Mrs. Thomas W. Olcott, 167 W. 130th st.
Mrs. Geo. W. Olivit, 100th st. and Man't'n ave.
Mrs. Edward Outwater, 540 W. 156th st.
Mrs. Edmund J. Palmer, 98th st. and Lex. ave.
Mrs. Henry T. Pierce, 272 Lenox ave.
Mrs. W. B. Pressinger, Hotel Winthrop.
Mrs. J. Millard Philputt, 45 West 119th st.
Mrs. A. B. Riker, 19 W. 123d st.
Mrs. James S. Ramsey, 67 W. 127th st.
Mrs. Henry Raphael, 243 W. 138th st.
Mrs. Henry C. Robinson, 208 Fifth ave.
Mrs. Joseph Robinson, 228 W. 139th st.
Miss Scofield, 10 W. 127th st.
Mrs. N. E. Spaulding, 279 West End ave.
Mrs. Rudolph Schaeffer, 209 W. 122d st.
Mrs. W. C. Spaulding, 273 Lenox ave.
Mrs. Thomas Simpson, 51 W. 126th st.
Mrs. John D. Stearns, 17 West 94th st.
Mrs. John S. Spencer, 120 W. 75th st.
Mrs. Ira B. Stewart, 23 W. 84th st.
Mrs. H. P. Townsley, 237 W. 120th st.
Mrs. Chas. C. Tyler, 1937 Madison ave.
Mrs. Henry A. Topham, Audubon Park.
Mrs. Thomas, 124 W. 122d st.
Mrs. Samuel H. Virgin, 148 W. 121st st.
Mrs. L. P. Van Riper, 150 W. 93d st.
Miss Mary Van Cott, 1861 Madison ave.
Mrs. William G. Van Vleet, The Montana.
Mrs. Alexander Wiley, 308 W. 88th st.
Mrs. David Welch, 40 W. 119th st.
Mrs. D. M. Williams, 59 E. 127th st.
Mrs. Chas. W. White, 1250 Boston ave.
Mrs. G. M. White.
Mrs. J. D. Wells, 13 W. 123d st.
Mrs. John H. Wray, 260 W. 127th st.
Mrs. J. Curry Watson, 231 Seventh ave.
Mrs. M. St. C. Wright, 215 W. 126th st.

Patrons.

Mayor W. L. Strong, Chairman
Mr. Byron Andrews.
Mr. Charles Blandy.
Mr. Bedell.
Rev. C. de Witt Bridgeman.
Capt. L. Frank Barry.
Mr. Albert Best.
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Mr. William H. Barrow.
Mr. F. G. Burke.
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Mr. Chas. C. Davis.
Mr. Vernon M. Davis.
Mr. George M. Donaldson.
Mr. Olean H. Dodworth.
Mr. O. N. Dana.
Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle

Mr. J. S. Ehrich.
Col. M. S. Euen.
Mr. Olin P. Ely.
Mr. T. D. Edwards.
Mr. William E. Eldred.
Col. John R. Fellows.
Martin D. Fink, 125th st. & 3d ave.
Mr. E. H. Faulkner.
Dr. Edward Friedenberg.
Mr. L. C. Fairchild.
Mr. R. F. Ferguson.
Mr. W. F. Freeman.
Mr. E. P. Fairchild.
Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy.
Mr. Charles A. Gould.
Mr. George E. Godward.
Mr. Clement Carrington Gaines.
Mr. Louis T. Hallen.
Mr. J. M. Horton.
Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha.
Mr. E. Horace Hamilton.
Mr. Wm. A. Hall.
Mr. Oscar Hammerstein.
Mr. Emil Holzhausen.
Mr. John R. Hall.
Mr. H. C. Harney.
Mr. Isaac Hopper.
Rev. Emery Hayes.
Rev. J. A. W. Haas.
Mr. James A. Kennedy.

Mr. Bernard G. Kraft.
Mr. John P. Kelly.
Mr. Charles Harvey Lane.
Mr. Leffert Lefferts.
Hon. Philip B. Lowe.
Mr. B. J. Ludwig.
Mr. F. J. Lancaster.
Dr. Charles C. Linton.
Mr. Francis G. Lloyd.
Mr. Jordan L. Mott.
Hon. John H. McCarthy.
Hon. William G. McCrea.
Hon. Charles F. McLean.
Mr. Stephen A. McLean.
Dr. C. B. Meding.
Mr. Thomas McAdam.
Dr. Geo. W. McDonell.
Mr. William A. Martin.
Rev. C. W. Mesney.
Mr. Henry Mote.
Mr. Charles Marsh.
Mr. Donald McLean.
Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols.
Mr. Francis D. Nichols.
Mr. George W. Olivit.
Mr. Thomas W. Olcott.
Mr. Edward Outwater.
Rev. J. Millard Philputt.
Mr. William H. Payne.
Dr. Edmund J. Palmer.

Dr. Henry T. Peirce.
Mr. B. A. Ryker.
Mr. Henry C. Robinson.
Mr. A. Charles Rowsey.
Mr. Henry Raphael.
Rev. J. S. Ramsey.
Mr. Thomas Simpson.
Hon. Isidor Straus.
Mr. M. C. Spencer.
Mr. E. P. Steers.
Mr. Jacob Shady.
Mr. William Shady.
Mr. Walter O. Sillick, 10 W. 122d st.
Dr. R. E. Swinburne, 123 W. 121st st.
Dr. W. C. Spaulding.
Mr. Rudolph Schaeffer.
John J. Sperry, 239 W. 125th st.
Mr. John D. Stearns.
Mr. Henry A. Topham.
Rev. Samuel H. Virgin.
Mr. William G. Van Vleet.
Mr. L. P. Van Riper.
Mr. A. Whitney.
Mr. Alexander Wiley.
Mr. Thomas Wright.
Mr. D. M. Williams.
Mr. J. D. Wells.
Mr. Watt, 146 W. 128th st.
Mr. J. Curry Watson.
Rev. Merle St. C. Wright.

Further particulars, if required, will gladly be furnished by the management,
Harlem Life, Mt. Morris Bank Building, 125th St. Park Ave., N. Y.

HARLEM LIFE

"The Life of Harlem."

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MILLARD J. BLOOMER, EDITOR.
HARVEY NELSON BLOOMER, Business Manager.

Vol. X. New York, April 11, 1896. No. 219

THE HARLEM CHARITY FESTIVAL.

THE Harlem Charity Festival has now arrived in its third week of preliminary arrangement. So far considerable facility has been given to the work of the management by the general acceptance of the plans proposed. Never before in upper New York has a purely charitable festival been sustained by so large a patronage. A manifest willingness to help make the Harlem Charity Festival an extremely popular affair has been evinced. The ladies of the Board of Patronesses were formally placed in charge of the Festival on Wednesday morning last, at the meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Chas. Blandy, 143 West 121st Street. At this meeting Mrs. Blandy was elected chairman, on nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton was installed as treasurer. The work, as far as it had progressed in the hands of the management, was then fully explained, and the election of various committees to continue on the lines already begun or further suggested by the patronesses. A Reception Committee was first selected without a dissenting voice. Mrs. Thos. F. Gilroy, nominated by Mrs. Chas. Blandy, became chairman, and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. W. F. Freeman, Mrs. Chas. Blandy, Mrs. Byran and the Executive Chairman as associates. The Reception Committee is for the official reception of Mayor Strong and the prominent guests of the evening.

THE Decorating Committee was next selected, and in the person of Mrs. Henry A. Topham a capable chairman was found. It was completed by Mrs. Ed. Outwater, Mrs. T. D. Edwards, Mrs. Chas. B. Morris, Mrs. E. H. Hamilton and Mrs. T. J. Bloomer. The committee found valuable material aid for decorating the room in the generous loan of a number of palms, through the influence of Mr. Nicholas O'Connor, whose wife was a member of the Decorating Committee of the last Charity Ball; many of her associates are on the same committee this year.

THE Press Committee was also appointed. Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle was selected as chairman, and Mrs. Edward Friedenberg, secretary; Mrs. M. S. Euen, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. E. H. Hamilton and Mrs. Chas. Blandy. Messrs. Francis Durando Nichols, Arthur M. Silbers, Harvey Nelson Bloomer, Ritchie, Robinson, Arthur Hyde, Wm. F. Siemon, Harry Selleck, Lester Shipman, Al Vanderbogert, Harry Nichol, Tiffany Spencer, Will Spencer, T. E. Von der Horst Koch, William Koch, Louis Brown and Fred Sperry, will be invited to serve as ushers. Among the patronesses

attending the meeting were: Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Virgin, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Byran, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Freidenberg, Mrs. Euen, Mrs. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Freedman, Mrs. T. P. Edwards, Mrs. H. A. Topham, Mrs. Outwater, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Blandy, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Donaldson and Mrs. Wray. The formation of the Entertainment Committee was left to the chairman.

SOME changes in the talent have necessitated a corresponding change in the programme, which is now complete. The numbers have been arranged as follows: Part I.—1. Overture, orchestral. 2. Miss B. Eloise Oates, soprano. 3. Lenox Choral Society, chorus. 4. J. H. McKinley, tenor. 5. Miss Maud Morgan, harp. 6. Mme. Methot, soprano. Intermission. Part II.—1. Lillie Berg Glee Club, cantata "The Fisher Maidens," by Smart. 2. Carl Lanzer, violinist. 3. Miss Lillie Berg. Promenade concert. Refreshments. The promenade concert will be during a reception tendered to the talent, closing the programme, and light refreshments will be served. The institutions that have complied with the hitherto published conditions necessary to beneficiaryship are: The Harlem Dispensary, Harlem Exchange for Women's Work, St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, West End Exchange for Self-Supporting Women, the Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, and the Homoeopathic Dispensary and Hospital of Harlem. During the past week over 50 names have been added to the excellent list of patronage. Tickets are being sold at a lively rate.

THE New York Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the unemployed are beginning an agitation in favor of the migratory tramps who during the Winter lodge in the cities and depart therefrom at the return of the robin. Their plan is to install these vagrants in Winter on the vacant lots in large cities, where they may be taught how to cultivate the soil, and thus give them an occupation, so that when they get ready to leave town in Spring they will have work offered them as an inducement to remain in the city in the Summer. Without wishing to senselessly ridicule the scheme, which is a very praiseworthy one, we suggest how singular it would seem to have the vacant spaces in Harlem fashionable blocks filled up with these "vags."—to see the knights of the tomato can promenading arm in arm on Lenox or on West End Avenue, or adorning the palatial Fifth Avenue with their obnoxious personalities. The West Side Protective Association, those angelic gentlemen who object to flat houses on their celestial west side, would probably revel in spasmodic delight at the acquisition. And our Harlem residents and landlords wouldn't say a word, would they?

NOT so many years ago, when Mr. Hammerstein built the two handsome play houses on 125th Street, he received the compliments of the critical portion of New York's population, in the shape of inquiries into his sanity. To a theatre in Harlem nothing but disaster could be predicted. But the attractions which come to these houses seem satisfied with their audiences, and the croakers have subdued their cynicism. The announcement that a Mr. Schnugg, a wealthy real estate owner and builder, is at the head of a scheme to build a north side theatre, seems to be received with the stupefaction which succeeds astonishment. When Mr. Schnugg was seen not long ago he intimated that until he had selected the site of the building he did not care to speak at length of his project. The corner of Rider avenue and 138th Street has been suggested as a suitable site, but Mr. Schnugg has original views, and it is not probable that he will choose hastily. The theatre building will not be on the elegant style of the Harlem Opera House, of course, but proportionally the risk of a failure is about the same. The character of entertainment furnished will be of the popular combination order.

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Harlem Charity Festival,

Under the Management of HARLEM LIFE,

At Harlem Opera House Music Hall,

On Thursday Evening, April 16th, 1896.

(Benefit Harlem's Needy Charities)

April 13/96
noon.

Hon. William L. Strong: Mayor

My dear Sir: The people of
upper New York are greatly interested
in your proposed presence, proposed by
myself - as I received your consent to
serve as patron, at the Charity Festival.
A lovely lot of ladies are anxious
to receive you and Mrs Strong
and party. Your box will be handsomely
decorated & the programme is splendid.
A reception will follow it. Do come up.
Box tickets were sent. Yours faithfully
William L. Bloomer
Chairman.

New York Retail Grocers' Union,

General Offices,

Retail Grocers' Hall, 138 & 140 East 57th Street,

Office of the Secretary, 211 W. 41 St.

New York, Apr. 13. 1896

Hon. W. L. Strong:
Mayor of N.Y. City.

Dear Sir -

A committee from our Association desires an interview with your Honor on an important subject - viz an Expression of opinion on how to suppress the use of deceptive measures; now extensively used in the sale of Fruits and Vegetables -

If possible and convenient to your Honor our committee would like said hearing this week - Awaiting your reply as to date & time of hearing, I remain

Respectfully Yours -

A. F. Newby, Secretary

Herman Phroso
Pres -

C
410 & 412 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK. Apr. 13th, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

New York.

My dear Colonel:-

I met Mr. Ullman yesterday and in talking with him regarding the Underground Road he stated that you were opposed to it. If this is the case I would call your attention to a hearing in reference to the matter at Albany to-morrow. If Mr. Hewitt and yourself were to take an excursion up there for a few hours there is no doubt in my mind but it would have great weight.

Mr. Juilliard expects to go, and unless something unforeseen occurs I am going to be there.

Train leaves at 9:30 A. M.

Yours very truly,

Wm. L. Strong

GRANT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

MILLS BUILDING, No. 15 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK.

New York, April 13, 1896.

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

Dear Sir:

The Grant Monument Association has waited patiently for a long time for the city to carry out the contemplated work designed to create an ornamental approach to the Grant Tomb from the head of 123rd. Street, but all effort has thus far proved unavailing.

It is now within one year of the dedication of the tomb, and the work referred to has not even been begun. As the Trustee for eighty thousand of our citizens who have generously contributed the sum necessary to complete this historic national memorial, I feel compelled to make another appeal in their name to the city authorities to carry out what amounts to an obligation on the part of the city to create a proper approach to this work.

Upon the death of General Grant, the city urged the family to permit his remains to be entombed here, with the promise that they should have fitting sepulture. Congress afterwards made an attempt to have the remains transferred to Washington upon

GRANT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

MILLS BUILDING, No. 15 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK.

the ground that they had been entirely neglected in New York. Our representatives in Congress strenuously resisted this attempt and defeated the measure, and we thus became still more firmly bound in this community to secure a tomb, which, in its structure and surroundings would be creditable to the city and justify the action which had been taken.

Our citizens came forth generously and did their full duty in contributing nearly \$600,000. for the erection of a suitable memorial tomb. The contributions ranged from one cent to five thousand dollars; three thousand of our most prominent business men acted, as you are aware, as members of committees to assist in raising the contributions, and no one manifested more zeal than yourself. Every newspaper office in the city, both daily and weekly, took up a collection and made their contributions to the fund, many of the chief editors subscribing considerable amounts individually.

The vast number of people directly interested in this project, now that the monument is nearing completion, are overwhelming me with inquiries as to why the city is lacking in its supposed duty regarding the surroundings to the tomb.

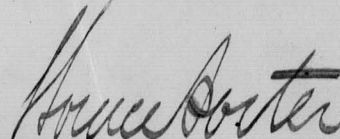
On the 27th of April (General Grant's birthday) 1897,

GRANT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,
MILLS BUILDING, No. 15 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK.

this national memorial will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies, with representatives present from all the States and all the foreign powers. I trust that this whole community will not be subjected to the mortification and humiliation of seeing on that national occasion the spectacle which the grounds now present east of the site of the tomb.

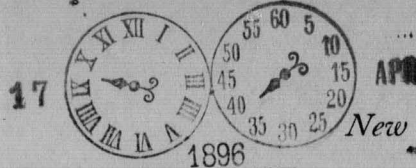
The importance of the subject, and the position which I hold, unfortunately for me, as the official representative of the subscribers, must be my excuse for writing so emphatically upon the matter.

Yours very truly,


President.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
206 BROADWAY,

RECEIVED.



New York, April 14th, 1896

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

Dear Sir:--

I have been applied to by a Baltimore firm to know if it is necessary under the Ordinances of the City of New York that their employees, receiving a regular weekly salary, shall procure "Peddlers, Hawkers, Venders & Hucksters" Licenses in order to sell certain articles of merchandise from house to house, no sales being made upon the Streets or pavements, but only at the doors of, or actually within the said houses.

I have advised them that such sales can be made as proposed without procuring such license because,

1st. Such sales are not to be made upon the pavements or Streets of the City.

2nd. That if the ordinances of the City of New York prohibit sales as contemplated they are of no effect as contrary to the Law of the State, and of comity between the States, and of the United States, and the Inter-State Commerce Act; as has been held in several of the Western and Southern States.

3rd. That persons engaged in selling wares or merchandise not their own, and for which they receive no commission upon sales made, but receive only a weekly stipend for rendering any services which may be required of them as employees, are not "peddlers, hawkers, vendors and hucksters" within the terms of the ordinances.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
206 BROADWAY,

New York, _____ 189

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As the Baltimore firm contemplate putting forty or fifty men at work in various parts of this City, and at a very early date, I beg to lay the matter before you, and to request that I may be informed if such persons engaged in selling as proposed for a Baltimore firm are in any way subject to the requirements of the ordinances of this City relating to "Peddlers, Hawkers, Venders and Hucksters."

Your early reply, will greatly oblige,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Morris Putnam Stevens

WILLIAMSBRIDGE TAXPAYERS' PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION,

W. E. PRINGLE, SECRETARY.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE, N. Y. C.,

April 14th 1894

Notif Pringle if bill is sent
Dear Sir. ~~down on the subject~~

At a regular meeting of the above
association held on April 9th the following resolutions
were adopted - That this association is opposed to
the passage of any "Act" for the appointment of
a third Commissioner for the proposed 25th Ward, at
the present time, in view of the fact that the present
Commissioner of the 23rd & 24th Wards is already
at work upon & has appropriations for improvements
in this territory & that an appointment of a new
Commissioner for said proposed 25th Ward, would
result in considerable delay in improvements
being pushed forward here & would be detrimental
to the interests of the taxpayers

Yours Respectfully

W. E. Pringle

Secy

A. A. Lee Lamy
Pres.



STATE OF NEW YORK
Assembly Chamber

Albany April 15, 1896. 189

My dear Mayor Strong:

Notwithstanding our conversation, I have as Chairman of our Bronx Commission, consented to amendments which I fear will not meet with your approval.

Wood, is away in California. Willson is in Europe. VanOrden wants just what we have got, and Baldwin and I do not care what happens, provided each county is carefully protected and the people get the sewer.

The amount of public sentiment amongst those who have to pay the bills, and will be taxed for the enterprise, is such that I have received intimations from them that they do not care how the commission is composed if they only can get the public work carried out.

As President of the Commission I therefore felt it my duty to see to it that this great work should get legislative sanction.

I have called on the Governor. He says that he most certainly does not wish the responsibility of appointing the Commission. But, that if the gentlemen in the legislature insist upon his naming one commissioner, he will not



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Albany

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shrink from that responsibility. The amendment has been drawn in such a way that His Excellency has the option to appoint his commissioner from either New York or Westchester County. You have the appointing of one Commissioner, a resident of New York, and our friend The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, has the appointing of the third.

Mr. Stewart in the Assembly insisted on the Commissioner of Street Improvements also being on the Commission. I consented to that for this reason, that with your appointment and the Governor's appointment, which would most likely be from New York County, New York which pays 60 per cent would have a controlling majority in expenditure. As the City is most justly entitled to.

I have had to meet a most nasty and embarrassing problem of local Westchester County politics, emanating from White Plains, and finally had to take the bit in my teeth and tell those people that as all the other towns in the county were in favor of the enterprise, I should have to disregard their wishes, and was very much astonished at this late day after they had had ample opportunity to be heard before the



STATE OF NEW YORK
Assembly Chamber

Albany

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commission at our several hearings, that they had not presented their grievances at an earlier date.

I think there is a fair chance of the bill even at this late state of the sessions, becoming a law. It does not suit me, but in view of the great public work absolutely required at this time, there is nothing else to be done.

Perhaps we ten men on the Commission do not possess the aggregate of all human wisdom, and the two hundred gentlemen elected by the people of this state, also understand some things which we do not have.

I hope in view of this explanation the bill if ever passed, will receive your Honor's sanction.

Yours very respectfully,

Landham Morris

Personal.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

April 1874

Hon. Wm. L. Strauss,

Dear Sir:

I would be gratified to
have you help our cause for
ballot rights in the South,-
with a small contribution at
least. I have succeeded in
getting a substantial sum
pledged to be paid immediately
after St Louis convention, but I
need help to tide my work
'thru' and keep it in motion
till then. If you desire
further evidence, then you have,
of the merit of our appeal, I
refer you to Hon. C. N. Bliss.

Fruit

Very truly yours,

So Ballot Rights Legn. J. C. Manning.

J. W. Lorman,
229 Fifth St., N. C. City.

April 15/96.

Hon. H. L. Strong, Mayor:

Sir: Being one of the
unpaid Election Inspectors
of last year, may I beg
to submit the following
reasons why Mr Adler's Bill
in our behalf should receive
your approval:

1st. Our returns were
accepted and our reports
officially legalized by that
acceptance

2^d. No one is infallible;
one may make an error

be he never so careful.

The labors of election officers on election day are arduous and bewildering to one unaccustomed to the routine. Amid the multitudinous papers which require filling out, the counting of ballots, and the dozens of times our signatures are required, Is it any wonder that an error or omission will appear here and there?

3^d The same rigid stringency is not applied

to other government employees. Why should we, who are for the most part in more humble circumstances than the regular salaried employees of the government, be thus discriminated against?

I would also call your attention to the fact that we inspectors were, for the most part, compelled to lose four days from our regular occupations, to serve on the four registration days. That is dead loss N^o 1. Then

again, many of us had
our claims cashed by some
firm and have had, or
will have to make good
the amount that was
advanced. This will
come hard to some of us
who have not very good
incomes.

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Hoping that you will see
fit to officially approve
this bill, I am

Your obedient servant

J. W. Lerman

April 15, 1896

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR.

7 WEST 29TH STREET.

Dear Mr. Mayor

Twice ac-
cepting your invita-
tion to be present at
the reception to Marquis
Yamagata I have been
called into a Court en-
gagement that I fear
I cannot postpone though
I have done my best

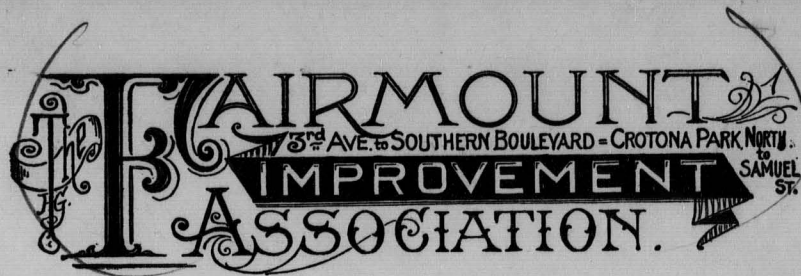
to do so.

Regretting exceedingly that I may thus be deprived of the pleasure of meeting you & the Marquis

I am very truly yours

Wmth R. Keeler

EDWIN KROWS, PRESIDENT;
JAMES W. CAMPBELL, 1st VICE PRESIDENT;
CHARLES V. HALLEY, 2d VICE PRESIDENT;
JOHN M. WOOLSEY, SECRETARY;
1035 East 175th St.
JOHN H. GRATACAP, TREASURER;
986 East 175th St.



New York, April 15, 1896.

Hon. W. M. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

As representatives of the Fairmount Improvement Association, we would respectfully call your attention to the dilatory manner in which the Board of Street Opening perform their duty toward the tax payers in the 23rd and 24th Wards of this City. Our streets are in a wretched condition and Commissioner Haffen is powerless to help us, as he has been unable to get the Board to act.

For the last five weeks from fifty to seventy-five property owners have attended the meeting of the Board in your office, only to be told that the meeting is adjourned for a week, and Commissioner Haffen informed us to-day that it has been again adjourned, and we have taken the liberty to call your attention to the matter, trusting you will be able to assist us out of our trouble.

Our streets are, many of them, unfit for either man or beast to travel, and water is not to be had in many localities, as the proper authorities refuse to put in water mains until the streets are graded, and the Board of Street Opening refuse to allow

FAIRMOUNT
3rd AVE. to SOUTHERN BOULEYARD - CROTONA PARK, NORTY.
IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION. SAMUEL ST.

respectfully,
Edwin Knowe Pres.
John M. Woolsey Sect.
J. H. Gratacap
 Jas W Campbell
 #1913 Crotona Ave
 in y city?
 in y

NORMAL COLLEGE
Park Avenue and Sixty Eighth Street.

New York, April 15th, 1896/

My dear Sir:--

The following Committee of Honor has been chosen to take part in the commemoration, in the chapel of the Normal College, on the 4th day of May next at 8 o'clock p.m., of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann, the great educational reformer.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Hon. John Jeroloman,
Hon. Frederick R. Coudert,
Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Hon. Charles B. Hubbell
Hon. Robert MacLay,
Hon. Alexander P. Ketchum,
Hon. Robert M. Gallaway,
Hon. J. Edward Swanstrom,
Mr. John A. McCall,

Gen. Egbert L. Viele,
Bishop Potter

Rev. Robert Collyer,

Chancellor MacCracken,

Rev. Dr. John Hall,

Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil,

Rev. Leighton Williams

Prest. Seth Low,

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn,

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City,

Mayor Lebkücher of Newark.

President Alex'r S. Webb.

Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch,
Hon. J. Edward Simmons,
Hon. John L. N. Hunt,
Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence,
Hon. Chauncy Depew,
Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien,
Hon. Charles P. Daly,
Hon. Charles R. Butler,
Hon. St. Clair McKelway,

Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kirtland

Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs,

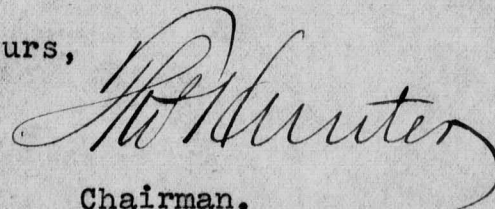
Rev. James M. King,

Rev. Fr. Sylvester Malone

Mr. James W. Alexander,

Please notify me if you will permit your name to be used as a member of this Committee.

Very truly yours,



Chairman.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York.

Personal.

NEW YORK,

April 15, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City

Sir:

I shall call at your office tomorrow (16th) at about 11 A.M. to communicate facts about the trustee system of this city. I am unwilling to state openly in regard to these facts. On a former occasion (in 1895) I attempted to bring these facts to the notice of the Board of Education; but while so engaged, and in order to stop off my disclosure by impeaching ^{my} credibility, I was removed from the position of public school teacher. This removal was based on a scandal, to which great publicity was given by the officers of the Department of Education, but which was entirely false. But although false and based on evidence that was palpably perjured, only five of the Board of Education were willing to reject it. Messrs. Hunt, Meyrowitz, Mack, Van Arsdale and Beneville.

Inasmuch as my ^{testimony} publicly given, would expose me to the attacks of many politicians by public repetition of the scandal alluded to and to persecution generally I do not feel it to be my duty to do more than to communicate to you privately my testimony, giving you reference to it if you should care to accept it in that way. Very respectfully, Joseph Francis Darling.



State of New York,
Senate Chamber.
Albany April 15, 189

Dictated.

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

My Dear Mr. Mayor;--

I am told that Senate Bill #954 "An act for the acquisition and construction of a public park at the junction of East 192 Street, King's Bridge Road &c." is before you.

The object of this bill is, I believe, to permit the purchase of the cottage of Edgar A. Poe at Fordham and remove it to the proposed park, so that the Kings Bridge road may be widened, as is proposed by further legislation now pending.

At the time this bill was reported from the Committee on Cities in the Senate, I was not aware of the object, for it is not clear in the language of the bill, and I had no thought it had for its design the removal of the humble cottage of the poet, which should forever be a shrine, and preserved in its original form and simplicity, or I should have tried to defeat it and believe I could easily have succeeded.

I trust you will see fit to exert your power in behalf of the preservation of this cottage. Another course would wound the sentiment of the people, which would, I think be a misfortune and a mistake.

I have the honor, my dear Sir, to be,
Yours very truly,

W. H. Straupfer
Secy.

301 W. 51 St.

New York City.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong.

Sir: At the last meeting of the Packard Political Science Club, held on April 7, you were unanimously elected as an honorary member.

As per instructions received at the time, this is to acquaint you of the action taken, and also to request on behalf of the Club an acceptance from you, as one representing the highest embodiment of what we are striving for, - patriotic and conscientious citizenship, and a clear understanding of our duties and privileges as such.

Very respectfully,

April 16, 1896.

Simon E. Roberts
Secy

THE CITY CLUB OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
27 PINE STREET.

C. NEW YORK, 16th April, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York:-

Sir,

The City Club of New York desires to make a short statement as to its opposition to assembly bill no. 1145, which seeks to compel the city to pay several hundred election officers whose pay has been withheld, under the law, because of their failure to comply with the provisions of law as to the discharge of their duties. The amount involved is about forty-two thousand dollars.

The provision of law which has led to the passage of the bill now submitted to you is in section 1854 of the consolidation act, which says:-

"No payment shall be made to any person as an inspector
"of election, poll clerk or ballot clerk who . . . shall
"not during the period of his service have fully complied
"with all the requirements of law in any wise, relating to
"his duties."

This provision has been in the law for a number of years; but it was never invoked, until after the election of 1894. At that time, The City Club made a careful examination of the various documents filed by the election officers. This examination showed

a very large proportion of cases in which the more important duties, described with great exactness by the law, had not been fulfilled by the officers. Full publicity to these facts was given, in December, 1894; and a comprehensive statement of the results of the examination was printed in the Evening Post. The subject was considered with great care by the comptroller and the police commissioners then in office, with the result that the commissioners were constrained to refuse certificates in the cases of some sixteen hundred officers. The pay of these officers was accordingly withheld. A bill providing that they should be paid was introduced in the legislature, and became law. At a hearing upon that bill, before you, The City Club's view of the importance of the provision under which pay was withheld was fully stated. It was said, on behalf of the Club, however, that, while the bill would be opposed as distinctly vicious in principle, yet, in view of the fact that in 1894 the pay of an election officer had not been withheld in any single case, the opposition would not be strongly urged. The necessity for enforcing the law in future years was pointed out.

In considering the present bill, it may be well to dispose, first, of the two arguments which will be advanced in support of the bill. The first of these arguments is that the details of the duties to be performed by the election officers under the law are so numerous, and strict performance of them so difficult, that, practically, election officers can not be

expected to conform absolutely to every requirement of the law. It will be said, further, that, if an election officer has tried conscientiously to perform his duties, it is essentially unfair to withhold his pay because of some slight technical error. The second argument will probably be to the effect that if the law is now enforced, innocent persons who have advanced to the election officers the amount of their pay, expecting to receive the amount in turn from the city comptroller, will lose considerable sums.

As to both these arguments, it may be said that, apart from the very reasonable assumption that both these classes must know of the provision of law as to the withholding of pay in certain cases, actual notice has been given to them. The cases of the election officers whose pay was withheld after the election of 1894 were fully set forth in the newspapers; and both the election officers and the tradesmen who had advanced the pay of the election officers were represented at the hearing upon the bill. In the two separate circulars issued by the bureau of elections to election officers in 1895, attention was particularly called to section 1854 of the consolidation act. As to the first of these arguments, it will be fully disposed of in the demonstration of the fact that, if all cases of actual but comparatively unimportant failure to comply with the law were eliminated, a very large number of cases would remain in which the failure was serious and indicated a

degree of carelessness or incompetency such that the officers could not be said to have earned their pay.

The bill now under consideration would have pay withheld only as the result of crimes perpetrated by election officers in the discharge of their official duties. All such cases, however, are fully covered by the provision of Title 5 of the penal code, relating exclusively to crimes against the elective franchise. It is evident, therefore, that section 1894 of the consolidation act, providing only for the withholding of pay, contemplates cases where, while the officers have not been guilty of crime, they have failed to render services worthy of compensation. It is evident that the policy of this section is not merely to restrain election officers from the commission of crime, but to furnish an incentive for the proper discharge of their duties, and to protect the community from the grave dangers that would result from the payment of every person appointed as an election officer, without reference to the manner in which his important duties are discharged.

If, year after year, the legislature declares section 1854 of the consolidation act to be inoperative, the tendency must be to bring the law into contempt, and to spread the belief that anyone appointed as an election officer will get his pay, so long as he keeps out of jail.

It will not be disputed that the duties of election officers are of the highest importance to the community. Upon the accuracy

of their work, depends the due record of the will of the people as expressed at the polls. As a result of a careful examination of the registers kept by the inspectors of election at the election of 1895, The City Club is prepared to present figures which show conclusively that very many of the inspectors failed, not merely in small details, but in essential points.

The registers kept by the inspectors have been examined for all the districts in the City. The result has been tabulated as to the first nine districts, and shows the following figures:-

250 inspectors in these nine districts failed (1) to sign the certificates printed in the register, (2) or used lead pencils in making entries, (3) or omitted entries in the column in which the fact as to a voter's voting or not voting is to be recorded. This would indicate that in the 35 assembly districts of the city the number of inspectors delinquent ^{in these points alone} is about 850.

Nearly all of these delinquent inspectors were delinquent in more than one of the particulars cited, and very many of them in three or four.

As to the importance of these matters, it may be said that no duty imposed upon the inspectors can be plainer, or more necessary, than the signing of the proper certificates, which alone make their returns official documents, and without which registers would not be records of work of the boards of inspectors. The certificates in question are three in number. The first is to be

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signed by all the inspectors at the close of the last day of registration, and certifies as to the correctness of the entries in the register. The second certificate should be signed by all the inspectors, and certifies that the register contains the minutes required by law as to all persons challenged. The third certificate, to be signed by the inspector who keeps the particular register, certifies that the register has been properly checked with the registers kept by the other inspectors. The policy of the law in prescribing that all entries in the register shall be made in ink is to render it more difficult to tamper with the entries. This is, therefore, an important detail. The requirement that ink shall be used can not be overlooked by the inspectors; for, in addition to the careful instructions issued by the bureau of elections, each page of the register has at the head the words, "All entries must be made in ink." In a column headed "voted" the inspector is required to write opposite the name of each voter voting the word "yes" and opposite the name of each voter not voting the word "no". ~~These~~ entries furnish a tally which can be compared and checked with the list of voters voting kept by the poll clerks.

Section 32 of the general election law defines very carefully the cases in which a voter may have assistance in the preparation of his ballot. These cases are (1) illiteracy (2) blindness, loss of both hands or total disability of both hands,

(3) inability to enter the voting booth without assistance because of disabling disease. At the time of registering, each voter entitled to assistance must take a proper oath of his inability, and a minute of the precise cause must be made by each inspector in his register opposite the name of the voter. An analysis of these minutes in the 35 assembly districts of the city shows the following figures:-

Illiteracy	1, 329
Blindness	293
Defective eyesight	322
Paralysis	103
Nervousness	23
Rheumatism	37
Loss of arms, hands, or legs	134
Old age	77
Palsy	14
Deaf and dumb	27
Brain trouble	1
Muscular atrophy	1
Sickness	1
Mentally incapable	1
Invalid	2
Fits	1
Mental disability	1
Appoplexy	1
Confused mind	1
Total number of voters assisted	2,369

The most cursory examination of these figures shows a considerable proportion of cases obviously not contemplated by the law. Under the headings of blindness, old age, and deaf and dumb are 449 cases. No inspector who read the few lines applicable could suppose that any of these cases were contemplated by the law. It is found that a considerable proportion of the cases under the head of loss of arms, hands, or legs, are cases of the loss of one arm. Such cases may be said to be evidently

outside of the provisions of law, as are obviously all cases of loss of legs. These facts indicate such carelessness on the part of certain inspectors that it is not a violent assumption to make that a considerable proportion of the cases included under the heads of illiteracy and blindness are not such as the law contemplates. Adding to the 449 cases improperly included the 10 cases under various causes and a moderate estimate of 200 improperly included in the 1600 cases under the first two headings, we have a total of 659 cases of such a character that the smallest degree of care on the part of the inspectors would have excluded them. It should be noted that at least three inspectors must have been concerned in the classification in each of these cases; that is, 1,977 inspectors permitted voters who were not entitled to assistance to be entered in the registers as entitled to assistance on election day.

An important provision of law is that contained in section 1,892 of the Consolidation Act. This requires that the inspectors in each election district should attach to their statement of the canvass a sample of each kind of ballot voted, with a statement of the number of that kind of ballot voted in their election district. The law defines ballots of the same kind as ballots upon which the same candidates have been voted for throughout. Compliance with the provisions as to attaching ballots would result in each case in presenting, on the one hand, the statement of the inspectors as to the way in which the votes cast in

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in their election district were distributed among the candidates, and, on the other hand, such statement of the number of each kind of ballot cast that the board of county canvassers or any citizen examining the returns could check the result given by the inspectors. This provision is, therefore, exceedingly important. It is true, however, that compliance with it under the present system is somewhat difficult, although by no means impossible. An examination of a large number of the returns made to the board of county canvassers indicates that this provision as to attaching ballots was probably not fully complied with in ten election districts at the last election. The City Club would not, however, advocate withholding the pay of all inspectors because of this failure, although strict application of this law would lead to such a withholding. It does advocate ~~the~~ withholding the pay of inspectors whose returns show upon their face that no real effort, intelligent or otherwise, was made to comply with this provision of the law. In scores of cases not one ballot was attached to the original statement filed with the board of county canvassers, and in hundreds of cases only one, two or three were attached. Only a very small proportion of cases had a sufficient number of ballots attached to indicate that any real effort had been made to comply with the law.

It is submitted that the facts above recited indicate that in withholding the pay of a few hundred election officers the police department has selected those who failed in numerous

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important points to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law. Sample pages of a register of voters, showing the various columns in which the entries are made and the certificates signed by inspectors, are attached. It will be seen that the law governing some of the important points is referred to in the register in such a manner that no inspector can ever over-look it.

Very respectfully,

James H. Pryor,

Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

The Evening Post.

NEW YORK.

EDITORIAL ROOMS.

April 16, 1896.

His Honor, Mayor Strong.

Dear Mr. Mayor:--

I have been for some time anxious to resign my office as Commissioner of the Municipal Service. The service is laborious, and I have now served for eight years, and I must ask you to relieve me of it, ~~My~~ resignation to take effect as soon as you find it convenient to fill my place. I am told Mr. James Sturgis is ready to take it, if you see fit.

Thanking you sincerely for the confidence so long reposed in me,

I am, with great respect

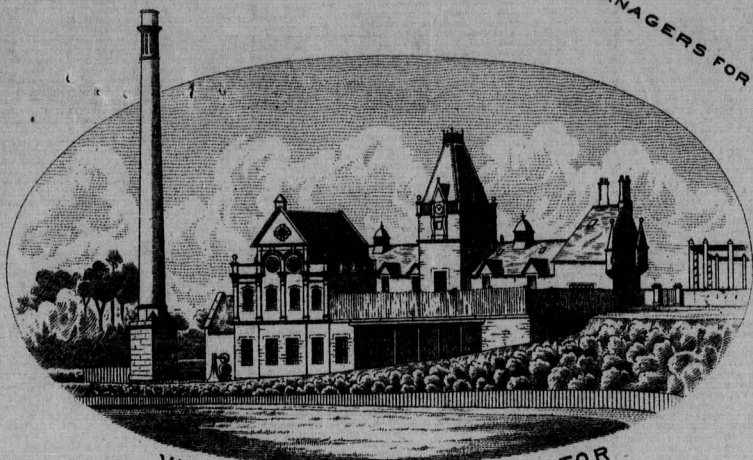
Yours sincerely,

Edwin L. Godkin.

C. THACKERAY.

MANAGERS FOR

EX. ALD. THOS. GAUTHIER.



VIEW OF PATENT INCINERATOR

ENGLISH OFFICE 3 BAYWATER MST CHAPELTOWN R^D LEEDS.

Chas. Thackeray & Co.
Mechanical Engineers and Contractors.

Patentees and Proprietors of Patents for
CREMATORS AND INCINERATORS.
for the disposal of Town refuse.

Offices: 145 St. James St. Montreal.
253 Broadway, New York.

ROOM 622

March 2nd 1896

Mr Charles Thackeray

Dear Sir

Yours with estimates & prospectus to
Mr Telfer was duly received & we have been talking
over the matter with some minded men -
The man with whom we have had several conferences
& who could influence the capital in 24 hours
does not seem very sanguine - he has faith enough
in the mechanical work but he fears Commissioner
Waring - We will know more in a few days, in
fact we will in a quick way look well into the
matter & will write you as soon as anything
developes.

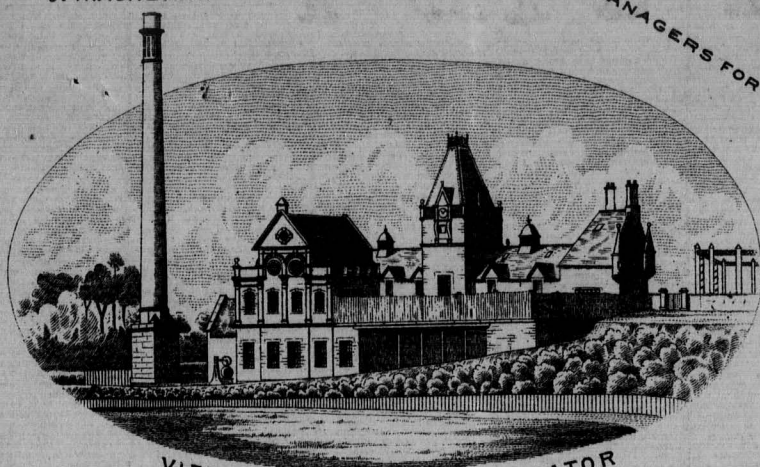
Very truly yours

(True copy)

C. THACKERAY.

MANAGERS FOR

THOS. GAUTHIER.



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ROOM 622
Montreal April 13 1896

To his,

Hon. the
Mayor for the
City of New York.

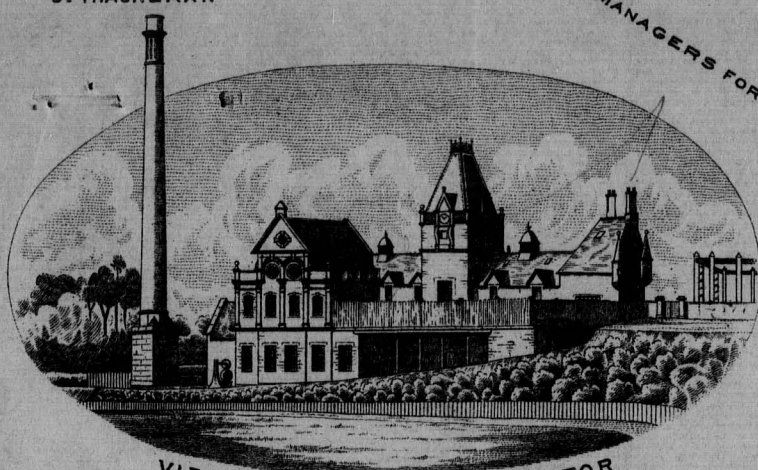
My dear Sir.

I take the liberty to write,
and ask if your commissioners have
awarded the contract, to burn the refuse
collected in your city.

We are desirous to do business with
the city, and not having heard what
your commissioners had done, I
thought it advisable to write, and inquire.

Hoping that, I have not taken up too
much of your time.

Yours truly,
Chas. Thackeray



VIEW OF PATENT INCINERATOR

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ROOM 622

Montreal April. 16th., 189 6

To His Honor

The Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir: -

I beg to express my thanks for your kindness in answering my letter of the 13th., inst. I take the liberty to say that the reason I did not submit a bid the last time that your Commissioners called for one, was because the financial gentlemen in New York City whom I have been in correspondence with, say that they are quite willing and ready to invest all the money required for to carry out a large contract, because they have every faith in my system, and are satisfied that I can do what I promise, and burn all the refuse collected in New York without any doubt.

But, they say in their last letter to me, that they are very much afraid of Colonel Waring, they seem to know more about his ways, than they care at present to say. However that may be, it places me in a bad position, the contract is a large one and requires a lot of Capital, so, I have to interest Capital, and I am very desirous to interest it from gentlemen in New York; But they say while we are willing, and have faith in you and your system, we have none in the Commissioner, and we are very much afraid that he will give us, or any one else, a lot of trouble, unless they, or we, are his friends.

Now, while I do not want to cause any trouble or dissension, I must say I am very much concerned and embarrassed about the present position, and would very much like to see my way clear to submit an offer.

It is, and has been, admitted by the leading Doctors, and Sanitary Engineers, that my Incineration System is the best on the Continent of America. It has, and is doing good work in all the places where it has been built. I have every confidence that we can take all the refuse, and burn it in the most proficient way, without assorting it, and without any inconvenience to the City, for a low figure, Providing we are not embarrassed.

Hoping that I have not taken too much liberty,
 I remain, Yours truly.

Chas. Thackeray.