

Note Change of Address.



Established 1827.
Kendall Mfg. Co.,
Nicholas Sheldon, Treas.
Soaps and Soapine,
Providence, R. I.

D. J. OSGOOD,
Selling Agent,
134 West 18th Street,

New York, July 3rd 1896

Hon. Mr. L. Strong
Mayor City of New York
My dear Mr. Strong

If you will permit the suggestion regarding the 29th matter would say in view of the fact that the grand indictments against Charles Morfel and Thomas A. Blissing are rather aged it would possibly be safer to secure fresh evidence which will corroborate the indictments and then go all the cases up.

I should regard to see Morfel & others called for trial and escape. It is within the power of the Police to secure the evidence. If the acting Capt. cannot obtain it some one not in good fellowship with Morfel or that class should be placed in command of that precinct (the 20th).

The 20th Precinct is suffering for the want of a Police Captain competent

to meet the conditions in that
precinct. For it is colored and
a standing disgrace to our
City. Prostitution of immorals
and thieves are destroying real
estate values. The honest citizens
living in 39th St will be forced
to abandon their property to prostitution
and more or the other class
must go. Which shall it be?
I am not yet ready to sell
my property to prostitutes

Yours truly
R. W. Ogden

CHAS. E. LANE,
(CABINET-MAKER)
No. 17 4TH STREET, N. E.

Washington, D. C., Feb'y 3, 1896.

Sir:

My race, the Colored people, are woefully deficient in the organization of their mechanics, both in the way of material advancement to themselves and the race in general, having utterly failed to appreciate the reciprocal relations which exist between commercial and productive people.

The census of the past decade does not show that we are progressing as fast as we might, and this lack of progress is due in a great measure to our inactivity in mechanical pursuits.

With thousands of artisans who are capable of working at a mechanic's bench in many of the trades, we have failed as yet to establish any industry of respectable size, or to gain admission as skilled operatives in the great factories of the United States.

The lack of encouragement along these lines by our manufacturers, and the persistent opposition to our presence in the shops by the trades unions, appear to have stifled our ardor for these more useful pursuits.

THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.

It is my intention to establish a National Mechanical and Industrial Association upon what I believe to be a feasible plan, embracing the following features:

First—To establish a national association with headquarters permanently located at the most desirable place.

Second—To organize local associations in the villages, towns and cities throughout the Southern States.

Third—To establish manual training departments for instruction in mechanics, and reading rooms with libraries treating on technical education, in each local association.

Fourth—To encourage small factories on a co-operative or joint-stock basis in the great centers of Black population, for the production of such merchantable wares as we are now, or may become able to produce from time to time.

Fifth—To procure employment from individuals and companies for large numbers of skilled workmen of any given trade, and for common laborers.

I have no desire or intention to create strife between capital and labor, nor to increase the friction between the races. It is my candid opinion that an organization intent on the consummation of the afore-mentioned objects, will have a salutary effect upon the condition of the Negro race in the United States and establish a more amicable relationship between the races, which will ultimately make the Negro an important and useful factor in the industries and commerce of this country.

THE PLAN INDORSED BY PROMINENT GENTLEMEN OF BOTH RACES.

My plan has been submitted to a number of prominent gentlemen of both races. The following are copies of letters of their indorsements, and recommendations from others, which I reproduce here as evidence of the practicability of my plan, and of my ability and sincerity of purpose.



Respectfully,

Chas. E. Lane.

Copies of Letters from a Senator and a Representative from North Carolina.

Chas. E. Lane, Esq.,
Washington D. C.,

Marshall, N. C., May 18, 1895.

Charles E. Lane, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.,

House of Representatives U. S.,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1896.

My Dear Sir: Your very interesting letter of recent date received. I would have answered sooner, but I have been absent attending Court at Ashville. I am truly glad to know that you are to take the initiative step in organizing a Mechanical and Industrial Association for the Colored people. I have been of the opinion for several years that the only way by which the Colored people could secure adequate and remunerative wages in the industrial and mechanical branches was to have an intelligent organization with the best and most conservative men of your race to direct their efforts.

It would be a source of pleasure to me to be able to aid you in any way that I can in this or any other undertaking which has for its object the betterment of the condition of your people. I sincerely trust that your laudible undertaking may be crowned with success, and that it may result in great good and substantial benefit to your people. With best wishes, I am very truly yours,

J. C. PRITCHARD,
U. S. Senator N. C.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter outlining a plan for the organization of Mechanical and Industrial associations of Colored people with a view of extending their employment in such occupations as require skilled labor and such as command better wages than the ordinary forms of labor in which the great bulk of Colored people are engaged.

You have presented the scheme with great force and clearness in your letter, and I cordially endorse your motive and purpose. The consummation of your plan would not only ameliorate the condition of the African race in the United States, but would add enormously to the productive wealth of the South, particularly in the profitable business of cotton manufacturing.

Your people produce seven-tenths of the cotton crop and I should like to see them demonstrate their ability to convert the fibre into cloth ready for market. Negro labor has proven that it is the most docile and the most contented in the world and it is entitled to share in the higher wages which capital pays to skilled labor.

Very truly yours, RICHMOND PEARSON.

Copies of Letters from Prominent Colored Men.

1522 O St. N. W., Washington, D. C., March 4, 1892.

I have listened on more than one occasion to statements of Mr. Chas. E. Lane, concerning his project for the promotion of mechanical enterprise and instruction, in the Southern States; and next to the religious progress of the race, I feel that there is nothing more needed than just this movement. Give the Black Race in the South the elements and factors of material growth and material strength, and his future in this land is assured. A movement of this kind, if properly carried out, in several large centers of Southern Black population will do more good than a thousand offices, the gift of the government, or the exciting harangues of a thousand office-seekers. I wish Mr. Lane and his associates abundant success.

ALEX. CRUMMELL,
Rector St. Luke's P. E. Church.

Cedar Hill, Anacostia D. C., Jan 23, 1892.

This is to certify that I have conversed with Mr. Chas. E. Lane in respect to his enterprise which is nothing less than an organization to promote mechanical industries among Colored men, and secure mechanical employment for them; that I have also read his papers recommending him as a man of character and of mechanical ability, and that upon the strength of said conversation and of said letters I have no hesitation in commending him and the enterprise he is pushing, to the favorable consideration of all who desire justice and fair play to a people subjected to discriminations and embarrassments to which no other class are to the same extent subjected.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

(over)

Office of the Fourth Auditor, Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1892

To whom it may concern: Mr. Chas. E. Lane, the bearer of this, is connected with a movement the purpose of which is to effect an organization of Colored persons who are mechanics, and who are engaged in other industrial pursuits. I have given the matter some consideration, and, in my opinion, the objects of the proposed organization are worthy and commendable.

I have known Mr. Lane personally for a number of years, and do not hesitate to commend him to the public as a responsible and reliable young man.

JOHN R. LYNCH.

1914 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., March 7, 1892.

I have studied very carefully, and with intense interest, the

Copies of Letters from Mechanics.

Marlbo, Mass., Oct. 29, 1891.

From my personal knowledge, and business relations with Mr. Charles E. Lane, I can cheerfully recommend him as worthy of all confidence. In 1879 I was in the South engaged in the business of contracting and building, Mr. Lane entered my service to learn the trade; I found him strictly temperate in his habits and honest and faithful in every position assigned him. In all my experience with apprentices I never saw one, who made as rapid progress, as ambitious to excel, or possessed in such a remarkable degree with natural mechanical talent and keen perception of details. He very soon advanced ahead of men who had worked at the business for years. While with me he took great interest in the business, was always conscientious and thorough even to the smallest detail; and the more difficult the problems met, the more earnest and persistent was he to solve them.

If in the last few years he has made anything like the same progress, (knowing his true qualities I have no reason to doubt) I believe him to be fully competent to carry out the work he has undertaken, with credit to himself and for the best interest of that class whom he seeks to benefit.

Respectfully, CHAS. E. BROCK.

Franklin, Washington, Dec. 6, 1891.

In the years 1880-1 I was endeavoring to secure a livelihood by my trade in the now thriving little city of Asheville, N. C., which was not so progressive at that time as it is at present. I am a cabinet-maker and had been engaged at my trade in that city for some years, and as there were no furniture factories there at that time, all jobs that I could get were done mostly by hand, and the citizens were liberal in patronizing me—because I had all that I could do.

Copies of Letters from Business Men of Asheville, N. C.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 18, 1888.

This is to certify that we have known Charles E. Lane for several years. Always found him honest, and capable of almost any business. And further he is a skilled cabinet maker of the first order.

S. R. CHEDISTER & SON,

Owners and Proprietors of Grand Central Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., Oct., 18, 1888.

To whom it may concern: I take great pleasure in stating that I have known Mr. Charles E. Lane for six years and have had good opportunity to judge of his qualifications. I know him to be an un-

project of Mr. Chas. E. Lane, relative to the organization of a Mechanical and Industrial association. The object sought, the furnishing of the race with a knowledge of the mechanical arts, ought to commend itself to every intelligent man. I am bold enough to declare that such a movement has in it the possibility of more real power and progress than any political convention ever held. It is an open secret that we are denied certain opportunities in the present trades unions, and unless we devise some means whereby we will be able to compete upon these lines with other races, we are destined to be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. I commend most heartily the scheme, and pledge myself to pray, preach and work for its success. Mr. Lane himself stands as a guarantee for that which is of good report in such an enterprise.

Yours sincerely, J. W. E. BOWEN,

Pastor Asbury M. E. Church.

Very respectfully, THOMAS DAY.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 21, 1891.

Chas. E. Lane worked for us during the year 1883, and we found him to be a young man of intelligence. He was honest, capable and very apt in learning anything connected with his trade. In fact he was a good workman—industrious and reliable, and his work compared well with that of white men of the same trade.

Very respectfully, JOHN HILDEBRAND,

Cabinet-Maker.

usually intelligent, energetic, capable business man, and in every respect trust-worthy and deserving of confidence and esteem.

THOMAS A. JONES, (now judge,)

Of the Law Firm of Davidson, Martin and Jones.

Asheville, N. C., Oct., 18, 1888.

To whom it may concern: I have known the bearer of this, Chas. E. Lane, for the last twenty-five years, and know him to be capable, industrious, honest, sober and reliable, and feel sure that any one needing his services will find him very valuable.

JAMES G. MARTIN,

Of the Law Firm of Davidson, Martin and Jones.

Countersigned by H. S. Harkins, Mayor of Asheville.

Copies of Letters of Recommendation for a Position as Teacher in the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina for Colored Youth.

Alexander, N. C., Aug., 18, 1893.

Prof. E. P. Whorton, Greensboro, N. C.,

Dear Sir:—I recommend Mr. Chas. E. Lane, now of Washington, D. C., Pension Bureau, for the position of teacher of Carpentry, joinery and cabinet making in the State Agricultural and Mechanical School. From my knowledge of him I would say that he is well qualified for the place.

Truly, ROBT B. VANCE.

Asheville, N. C., Aug., 5, 1893.

To whom it may concern: Mr. Chas. E. Lane was with us for several years as a cabinet maker and etc., and he gave entire satisfaction. We consider him a man of ability as well as skill as a cabinet maker.

Yours truly, W. B. WILLIAMSON, & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers.

House of Representatives, Rev. J. O. Crosby,

Principal of A. and M. College, Greensboro, N. C.,

Dear Sir: Mr. Chas. E. Lane, of Asheville, N. C., now a clerk in the Pension Office here, is an applicant for the position of teacher of carpentry, joinery and cabinet making in the A. and M. College of Greensboro, N. C. I am assured by Hon. Theodore F. Davidson, (Ex-Attorney General of our State) that Mr. Lane is admirably fitted for the place and that no more suitable or better qualified man can be found for the place. I hope you will give him your cordial support and influence.

Very truly yours, JOHN S. HENDERSON, M. C.

Bon Marche, Asheville, N. C., Aug. 5, 1893.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have known

Mr. Chas. E. Lane for the last twelve years; know him to be honest, faithful and energetic. I have seen his cabinet work and know him not only to be a good workman in that line, but one with original ideas and capable of putting them into execution. I shall never forget the desk he made for us when he was quite young, it was and is still a piece of finished workmanship and very practical for its uses.

Any favors shown him will be appreciated by

Yours truly, S. LAPINSKY.

Asheville, N. C., Aug., 5, 1893.

This is to certify that I have known Mr. Chas. E. Lane for a number of years and that he is a good mechanic, and I think competent to do anything in that line he may undertake. I have some cabinet work he made for me, I think as good as any I ever saw.

Respectfully, W. C. CARMICHAEL,

Druggist.

Carolina Club, Asheville, N. C., Aug. 9, 1893.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. Chas. E. Lane and know him as to his capacity in carpentry, joinery and cabinet making, having had occasion to examine his work; and I know him to be an expert in these lines. I heartily recommend him to the position for which he is seeking in our State Agricultural and Mechanical School for colored youth at Greensboro, N. C. He is intelligent and industrious, and capable of doing a great deal of good among his race. I hope he will secure the appointment as teacher in these departments for I am satisfied that he will fill the position with honor to himself and race and credit to the State.

Very respectfully, JOHN W. CAMPBELL,

Senator, 33rd District N. C.

CHAS. E. LANE.

(CABINET-MAKER)

NO. 17 4TH STREET, N. E.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1896.

Col. Wm. L. Strong,
New York City,
N. Y.

Sir:--

If it can be shown that the Negro is capable of independent exertion along industrial and commercial lines, then no doubt, the vexed problem which keeps bestiring the bitter feelings of certain sections of this country will be, to a certain extent, solved.

You will see from the copies of the endorsements in the accompanying circular letter, that I have been struggling for several years to perfect an organization which I believe will place my race on a higher plane industrially, the scope of which is also contained in said circular letter, but owing to a lack of funds I have been unable to succeed though I have spent considerable of my own earnings.

Although I am a poor man with a family to support, I have never before condescended to beg, neither for myself nor anyone else, but I am so thoroughly confident of the feasibility of my enterprise, and of the immense good which I believe will ultimately accrue therefrom, that I feel justified in making this appeal for assistance.

Coming before you with this statement of facts, supported by the endorsements of able gentlemen of high character, I earnestly hope that you will contribute what you feel will materially assist in this endeavor in behalf of my race.

A careful perusal of the accompanying circular letter is kindly requested, and special attention is invited to the endorsements of Senator J. C. Pritchard and Congressman Richmond Pearson. You are at liberty to correspond with any of the persons mentioned therein (except the Hon. Frederick Douglas, deceased) relative to my standing, and should you decide to assist me in this effort please remit by post-office money order or draft to my address. Any sum will be thankfully received.

It is proper to add that this movement has no political significance whatever.

Very respectfully,

Chas. E. Lane

DENNIS McMAHON,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

243 BROADWAY,

Rooms 20 & 21,

Elevator in Rear.

New York,

February 4th 1896

To His Honor Mayor Strong

Dear Sir

As you will soon be called out to execute the lease to the State, of Ward Island I would respectfully call your attention to the facts as doubt by this time well known to you; that I and several others own about 50 acres of the waterfront around said Island - I respectfully request you to except from the description of the property leased such Riparian Right owned by me and others -

If the City undertakes to lease my property I must hold them responsible in damages - I will furnish you on request with an exact description of that which I own also that owned by others

Respy Yrs

Dennis McMahon



DENNIS McMAHON,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

243 BROADWAY,

Rooms 20 & 21,

Elevator in Rear.

New York, November 5 1896

Hon Wth L. Strong

Dear Sir,

When we last spoke together about the sale of the Ward's Island Riparian Right you told me it was useless to talk to me until after the election as the City had been unsuccessful about the sale of their bonds - This was about two months ago - The election having taken place to the gratification of all lovers of sound money I think we ought to renew the negotiation - Would thank you to acknowledge receipt of this card state whether you wish to see me on that subject - If you do not, then there is nothing left to see but to bring the property at sale to the speculators generally -

The City ought to have this property & no one else at present -

As we are on the eve of a big boom in real estate now is the acceptable time for you to have it -

Mores

Dennis McMahon

JAC. KLAPPER, PRESIDENT.
400 EAST 75TH ST.

FRANCIS J. PRUZINA, VICE-PRES.
404 EAST 75TH ST.

JOE HECHT, SECRETARY.
339 EAST 74TH ST.

Independent Republican Club
OF THE 26th ASSEMBLY DIST.

HEADQUARTERS:
431 East 73d Street.

How Mayon W. New York, Feb 4 1896
W. Strong

Dear Sir:--

We enclose herewith 10 tickets to the sum of \$5, which we trust you will accept and forward check to that amount.

The main reason we have for asking and expecting your substantial support, is that this organization which has flourished for about a year and has performed yeoman service for the party in our district, has outgrown its old quarters, and desire now new and increased facilities to accommodate the new blood which is constantly augmenting its ranks.

We sent to the last Assembly District Convention 16 delegates from our club, gentlemen who are in no way affiliated with any other club in the city.

In addition to the above the work performed by this club throughout the last campaign stands out as the brightest, most earnest and unselfish labor performed in any district.

Trusting you will favor us with your substantial aid, I have the honor to remain, on behalf of the Independent Republican Club,

Joe Hecht Sec

Department of Health
Commissioner's Office

JOHN GRIFFIN, M.D. Commissioner
JOHN S. YOUNG, M.D. Deputy Commr.

R. C. BAUER, M.D. Secretary
B. A. STRAUSS, Counsel.

38 & 40 Clinton Street.

Brooklyn, N.Y. Jan 11th 1896

Hon Mayor Strong
of New York City.

M^r Mayor,

Noticing in last evening's World your inquiries as to the disposition of City Garbage, I take the liberty of stating that on the 10th Dec, I addressed a letter on that subject to the Head of the Department of Street Cleaning, and received a reply from one of his subordinates that the Commissioner was too busy, but that the writer would be pleased to examine my plans.

As I heard in the meantime that M^r Waring had the opinion, that cremating garbage could not be done as economically as the present system, I deemed it a loss of time to make any further efforts in that direction.

I will make the offer of erecting a sample furnace to consume per day of 24 hours 100 tons of house garbage, burning not over 10 tons of coal, the operation not to be offensive and only requiring four men to man the furnace, (the ashes therefrom paying over one half of the daily operating expenses)

for the sum of \$16000 - The City to advance
half of that amount towards its construction
and if it fails to do the work as herein
stated I will forfeit the balance.

I refer to M^r Edward Barr the Treasurer
of Brooklyn Bridge, who for years supplied
my works at B anen Island, and is
familiar with my long experience in the
drying and utilizing of waste materials.

Respectfully
Louis C d'Homergue
of N.Y. Dept of Health

Department of Health
Commissioner's Office

JOHN GRIFFIN, M.D. Commissioner.
JOHN S. YOUNG, M.D. Depy. Com'r.

R. C. BAKER, M.D. Secretary.
B. F. STRAUSS, Counsel.

38 & 40 Clinton Street.

Brooklyn, N.Y. Feb 5th 1896

Hon Mayor Strong
Dear Sir -

In reference to the cremation of Garbage which I had the honor of sending you a communication Jan 11th/96 and in reply you kindly stated my suggestions would be considered. I see by the papers that it is under consideration to put the job out by contract. I think that I could show that my proposition would be far more economical for the City + its Tax Payers, to control this work and those employed in it, thereby enhancing the efficacy of the service; at the saving of the large percentage of profits Contractors of course are in the habit of making, including Margins. Our mutual friend Col Stephen B. Sturgis I take pleasure of referring too, and to many other gentlemen if required,

Respt Yours,
Louis C d'Homergue.

YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.

Building, North Pearl and Steuben Streets.

OSCAR D. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
L. H. HENDRICKS, TREASURER.
EDMUND W. BOOTH, GENERAL SECRETARY.
WALTER T. DIACK, ASS'T SECRETARY.

ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 5, 1896.

Hon. Mayor Strong,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

The Congress of the Albany Y. M. C. A., organized for the purpose of promoting an interest in good citizenship and Americanism among young men, intends to conduct a suitable celebration on the night of the twelfth day of February.

It is the desire of the congress and of the association that this, the inauguration of Lincoln's birthday as a legal holiday in New York State, should be observed in a manner befitting the occasion.

We desire to secure from citizens whose opinions the public has learned to regard with respect, a few words on the character of Lincoln, and in commendation of the purposes of the Congress. Will you kindly favor us with a letter or note expressing some sentiment appropriate to the occasion, which might be read with similar messages as a part of the program of the evening. We hope that you may be able to grant us this favor which will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very respectfully,

Alfred C. Booth.

Pres. of Association Congress.

Robert S. Conklin
Chairman of the Committee.

Boston Feb 5. '96.

Mr. Strong?

Can I ask you to refer this letter to some one who can give me some information in regard to buying Trally wires and Long Distance Telephone wires? I know your city has done good work in regard to this line and therefore I write you - Can I have a copy of your wire Commissions report?

also I would like to know how much your Department's pay for Telephone service - we have a bill in our Legislature regulating that.

I would appreciate very much if you would give me some information as I am deeply interested -

Very Truly

John J. Hoar,

11 North Ave

Roxbury
Mass.

Please address all communications to the "Birkbeck Company."

TELEPHONE 509 SPRING.



TRUSTEES:

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
 HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT, HON. ISIDOR STRAUS,
 GEN. JOHN B. WOODWARD, COL. WILLIAM L. BROWN,
 GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, A. AUGUSTUS HEALY,
 ULYSSES D. EDDY, A. ABRAHAM,
 WILLIAM G. PARK, ORLANDO M. HARPER,
 ROBBINS B. SMITH.

OFFICERS:

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
 GEN. JOHN B. WOODWARD, Vice Pres & Treas
 HON. ISIDOR STRAUS, " "
 A. ABRAHAM, " "
 A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, " "
 GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, " "
 ORLANDO M. HARPER, Secretary.
 CHARLES A. DESHON, Counsel.
 JOHN T. Mc CHESNEY, Manager & Asst. Treas

New York, Feb. 5, 1896.

Hon. Wm. D. Strong,

Dear Sir:- This will introduce Mr. John Bopp, the owner of a piece of property that we hold a Mortgage on in Unionport.

He has called at the office to-day to inform us that a permit has been granted to a man by the name of Dixon for a Public Pound on the premises next to the property mentioned. He further informs us that this permit had been obtained by fraudulent statements, and that none of the neighbors have signed any petition for such permit. This is a private residence neighborhood, and it is extremely objectionable. We hope that after inquiring into the facts you will see that the permit is cancelled and one granted for a more suitable locality.

Very truly yours,

THE BIRKBECK CO

Clark

4 lots
Arthur J. White

Cutcliffe
4 Saloons
2013 Tax P 45

*Mr. Bopp, 160 feet in Pound,
 Came to the neighborhood after the
 petition was landed.
 Eymers Rev
 Dixon owns 4 lots, 32+17*



Mayor's Office.

Brooklyn, N.Y. February 5, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Will you join with me in requesting the Secretary of War to extend the time within which the dumping of garbage in the ocean must cease to January 1st, 1897, as it seems practically impossible to provide crematories for disposing of garbage before that date. If the new regulation goes into effect at the time proposed neither your City nor Brooklyn could arrange for cremating the garbage; and contractors would have difficulty in carrying out the terms of their agreement. I believe the date has already been extended to June 1st, and, unless the time is farther extended, it appears as if there will be great difficulty in disposing of the garbage in both cities.

Respectfully,

J. W. W. W. W.

Mayor.

Taliaferro & Campbell,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Suite 319, Bennett Building,
New York City.

New York, February 6, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor's Office,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Within the last two or three months I have had several inquiries from Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas, concerning a certain Robert Edwards Estate in New York City .

I do not mean to burden you with a correspondence about a matter of this character but I thought you might write me a line or two that would satisfy, at least the curiosity if not the desires, of my friends in the South.

From the papers I have, it is claimed that certain parties have heretofore consulted and had some correspondence with you concerning this estate. Robert Edwards died about 1794. He left about 49 acres of land in the heart of New York City, traversed by Broadway, and which was under a lease for 99 years to the city.

Without going into the details and the vast volume of documents and newspaper clippings that have been sent to me, I thought that perhaps from this meagre statement you would recognise the supposed claim. If so, and you feel disposed, I would be very much obliged if you would write me a short letter as to what your conclusions are in the premises. I will esteem it a very

Talinerra & Campbell,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Suite 319, Bennett Building,
New York City.

W.L.Strong, -2-

great favor if you will do this for me.

I am ,sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Wm J. Talinerra.

New York, Feb. 7th, 1896.

Hon. Wm L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

Dear Sir,

I would respectfully call your attention to a matter, which may have escaped your notice, in making plans for the benefit and relief of those among our fellow citizens, who through stress of circumstances, are unable to provide for the proper care of their persons, or shelter for the same in inclement weather.

I am aware there is a bill now before the Legislature, which gives the City power to issue bonds, for the erection of "Free Public Baths", under the auspices of the "Board of Public Works".

#2

Under the bill passed last year placing the same under control of the "Board of Health," President Wilson, caused plans to be drawn, which he kindly allowed me to inspect, with a view of obtaining practical suggestions, from my experience; The one most complete in its details, and adaptability for the purpose designed, was selected to build from.

If my memory serves me rightly the plan represented a neat two story structure with Mansard roof, to be erected on a double lot, with a very complete inside arrangement for the baths.

In addition the building was furnished with a hot air room,

#3

the temperature of which could be raised to a very high degree, for the purpose of fumigating, disinfesting, and destroying any vermin in the clothing of those who would take advantage of the baths. Lately the "Commissioners of Charities" have started a movement in their Department, looking to the relief and shelter temporarily, of those poor men, who from many causes find themselves in a position of destitution. The arrangement they are preparing, can at best be only temporary, and limited in its scope. I would therefore make the suggestion, that the new bath to be erected, and those

*4 to follow it, be built a full story higher, with Mansard above, and the extra large room so obtained, be fitted with bunks or Cots, (Cots preferable) and made comfortable through Steam heat furnished from the boilers below, with such other conveniences, in the way of Closets, Kitchen, (if meals are to be given) &c, as may be necessary, these could be arranged for in the Mansard.

Since the "Police Department" has decided to close its doors to those seeking shelter, this idea seems to be very feasible and practicable; for the care of a great many men, in wintry weather or hard times, at a moderate

#5

additional expense to the cost of the new baths, which could be divided pro rata between the two Departments, or paid from the Charity funds. The Lodging accommodations could be made with a separate entrance, and thus avoid any clash between the two Departments.

As a great additional advantage to this plan, the Lodging House Keeper, could demand a ticket from each applicant, showing he had bathed below; and his clothes had been through the Disinfecting room.

The above plan would provide for the shelter of from 200 people in one building, to the same amount multiplied by

#6 the number of "Public Baths" to be erected. The accommodations could thus be enlarged or contracted at will, one building to remain open the year round, and the others as occasion demanded.

The above proposition I have heard no one speak of, but the advantages are so self evident, I could not refrain from intruding on your valuable time, to the extent of reading this communication, and would feel amply repaid if the idea should lead to the comfort or good of any one.

Very truly yours
John J. Worstell

234 West-113th St.

F. R. STURGIS M. D.,
16 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.

Feb. 7th., 1896.
NEW YORK,.....189

(Dictated)

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

M a y o r, New York City.

City Hall, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I beg leave to inform you that Hon. Mr. Stranahan, Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Cities in the Senate., has informed me that a hearing will be had on Thursday, the 13th. inst., at 2:30 P. M., in Albany, upon bills Nos: 73 and 97.

No. 73, although only apparently relative to the Flower Surgical Hospital, includes also the Nursery and Childs Hospital and the New York Polyclinic Hospital. The Nursery and Childs Hospital wants \$5. per week for every destitute woman admitted into its lying in wards, etc., etc., and \$10. per month for each and every child born in the institution or supported and maintained by said institution, etc. etc., and \$10. per month for all children received and retained in the Nursery and Childs Hospital of New York City., etc. etc. How much that will amount to it is impossible to say, but it seems to me that it will open such a wide door to such a tremendous grab that I think it ought to be opposed, particularly as this same institution apparently, from its last annual report, received from the Comptroller \$78,499.20, in 1894; in interest on its investments, \$9779.68, from the proceeds of the Charity Ball \$5944.22, and was enabled to invest, in the preceding year, \$16,000. This is the one dated for January 1st., 1895, and is the 41st. annual report and I believe the latest one published. I don't think comment is necessary.

F. R. STURGIS M. D.,
16 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.

NEW YORK, 189

The Polyclinic wa^{ts} \$1. per day for each needy and charity patient who occupies a bed in said Hospital, etc. etc., such payment not to exceed in the aggregate, \$30,000 per annum. To the New York Homoeopathic College and Hospital, \$1. per day for each needy and charity patient who occupies a bed in the Flower Surgical Hospital, etc. etc., such payment not to exceed in the aggregate, \$12,000 per annum.

Bill No. 97 is the same except that the St. Marks Hospital takes the place of the Flower Surgical Hospital, the other two, the Nursery and Childs Hospital and the New York Polyclinic remaining the same. The St. Marks Hospital requires \$1. per day for each needy and charity patients, etc. etc., such payment not to exceed in the aggregate, \$30,000 per annum.

You know Mr. Mayor, probably better than I, how much was estimated this last year for private charities, and at the present rate, it would be far cheaper for the city to buy these private charities outright than to continue their support as at present contemplated.

I hope someone from your office will go up and protest against these bills.

Accept the assurances of my respect and believe me to be,

Very faithfully yours,

F. R. Sturgis

NICHOLSON & CO.,
150 BROADWAY,
BUSINESS PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS
A SPECIALTY.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1896.

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to a site for a new Municipal Building, for the use of the Register and other Depts., we enclose rough diagram of plot we suggested a few days since, bounded by Centre, Chambers and Duane Sts. (closing City Hall Place and Reade St.) giving an area of about ~~30~~³⁵,000 square feet or 14 full city lots. It seems to us that this is the cheapest and most desirable site in the city as it is near all the other City Buildings and will front on the open space which will be made by the Elm St. widening. If a bill was at once introduced at Albany to acquire this site by condemnation, we think it would be passed without opposition.

We shall be glad to assist in any way in getting this site, as we figure that the interest on cost of land and buildings would not exceed the amount now paid by the City for rent.

Yours truly,

Nicholson & Co

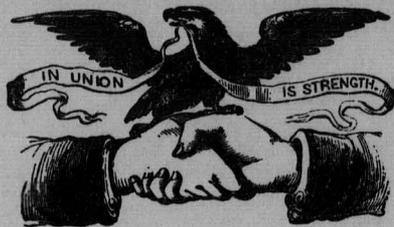


United Housemiths'

OF NEW YORK

CLARENDON HALL,

HEADQUARTERS,



and Bridgemen's Union,

AND VICINITY.

114 East 13th Street.

New York, Feb 8th 1896

Hon W L Strong

Dear Sir

Being compelled to visit one of the
loan offices in this city during the
past week and pledged a coat and
vest with meager on 9th and between
35th & 36st I found it necessary to
sign an agreement to pay 12^c for hanging
up, or to bring tarpaper and cloth and
wrap the articles up in them as they
claimed if the goods were kept a year
moths would get in them and they
would be unsalable for this act
of signing ones name to the
duplicate of the ticket for extra
care give them the privilege of
charging for storage

Yours Respc

W P Barry
433 1/2 36st City

PERFECTION
Toilet Preparations Co.,
No. 231 West 42d Street,
E. VAN POOLE, Manager.

New York, Feb 8th. 1896-

The honorable W. L. Strong -
Mayor of New York City -
Dear Sir -

Allow me to claim
a moment of your valuable time to thank
you for the great compliment conferred upon
me by your decision in the late contest of
"The World", regarding the wage-earning woman.

As my letter was a mere "piece of my mind"
with no thought of winning such superior
approval, I am doubly appreciative.

Believe me

Very sincerely yours

Ella VanPoole, (Cummings.)



Indianapolis, Ind. Feb. 8. 96

To The Hon. Mayor,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Can you speak for the Municipal Government of your City as to whether or not they would be interested in a perfect System for moving Street Cars, without over head wires or storage battery system.

But by transmitting the electricity to the car by a third rail in center of track without danger whatever to man or beast.

We have a perfect system of this kind and would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest possible convenience as you might get first show if attended to promptly.

Trusting you will carefully consider what we have and awaiting your early answer, we beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

Union Embossing Machine Co.
By *W M Richards*
Ass't Sec'y & Treas.

W. M. F.

New York, February 9th 1895

Hon. Wm. L. Strong.

My Dear Mayor

Why spend \$100,000⁰⁰
for a New City Hall, for the annexed
district, when you have now standing idle,
a larger building than any you could
construct for that sum of money.?

\$100,000⁰⁰ means \$200,000⁰⁰
before you get through with it.

There is Grammar school
house, formerly No. 62, situate on the East
side of Third Avenue, between 157th and
158th Streets, 4 Story brick, 80 feet frontage,
by 80 feet in depth, so constructed that
the many windows, light up every part
of the building to the best advantage;
with grounds 312 feet frontage by 177
feet in depth, which can farther be built
upon, if necessary, plenty of Storage room,
the rear part could be so utilized to best
advantage; with neatly laid out grounds.

and Lawns in front; of easy access, by trolley line of cars, Elevated R. R. Station close by (156th St. & 161st St.) and, also, Melrose station of Harlem R. R.

On Tax Map of 23rd Ward City N. Y., known as Lot 14 Block 1593.

This building and the grounds, will answer all purposes for the next 20 years to come, then, by that time, the greater New York will be more fully developed.

Four fifths of the population of the two wards are located south of 160th Street.

Have the bill passed by the Legislature of Last year, repealed, save the \$100,000⁰⁰ appropriation legalized by that act, and, let the wisdom of future generations, and the development of the times, devise a much better scheme.

This is business, no politics in it.

Your obt. servt.

M. L. Noyse.

N. Y. Feb. 11 /16.

To Mayor Strong: N. Y. City.

Honored Sir:-

Pardon us
for the liberty we take in addressing
you, as no doubt, you think it
very impertinent of us, but,
necessity compels.

We, the undersigned,
have lately organized a society,
which we have named the
Lady Jefferson Pleasure Club,
but finding that a charter was
required, we thought you the
proper person to apply to for one.

Kindly send us a few words,
stating full details, necessary to
receive a charter.

Yours

Lady Jefferson P. O.

P. S. Address to

Miss Stella ^{secretary} Horowitz

257 E. 4th St.

N. Y. City.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER,
CHAIRMAN.

EDWIN R. HOPKINS,
CLERK.

ROOMS OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

①

White Plains, N. Y., Feb 11 1896

Hon W. L. Strong

Mayor of the City of New York

Dear Sir

Your communication of the 4th
at hand relative to the settlement of affairs
between New York & Westchester. We will act upon
your suggestions and will have such statement
ready at as early day as possible. Accept
my thanks for your interest in this matter.

Yours truly

Francis M. Carpenter
Chairman

The delegates of the Irish-American Republican Association of this city have elected officers for the year as follows; President, James Shea of the Thirty-fourth District; Vice President, Ed J. Hanley of the Fifth District; Treasurer, B. J. McCann of the Eighth District; Financial Secretary, Roger Burk of the Twenty-third District; Corresponding Secretary, Edwin F. Riely of the Sixth District; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Madigan of the Thirty-first District. During the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884 this association was formed at the suggestion of the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, at that time chairman of the Republican National Committee. The association then claimed to have a membership of 3,800. The State Convention of the association will be held this year at Saratoga on June 22.

New York

Feb 12/96

My dear fr;

Mess Will^{and} Mayer
of 25 Chambers St, with whom
I am interested, are the
owners of the property at
518, 520 - 522 Willis Ave.
and have had plans filed
and passed the Dept. of Buildings
for the erection of a Music Hall.
The question has arisen, whether
a license can be secured
from his Honor the Mayor
before going ahead, as it
will cost considerable
money to build the same
and as it will take some
months to complete it, I
would respectfully ask you
if a license would be

New York
2/15/96.

My dear Sir;
I beg to say that
I received yours of the 13th
for which please accept
my sincere thanks, for your
kindness.

The owners and builders
Messrs Weil and Mayer, and myself
will take the liberty of calling
on his Honor the Mayor
on Monday next the 17th

Again thanking you for
your kindness and hoping
to be able to reciprocate
at some future time I
am

Yours Resp
James Shea

518 Wallis Ave.

granted for the place
when finished.

As the builders desire your
sanction before going ahead
The building will be solely
devoted to musical entertain-
ments and will be expressly
built for that purpose,
similar to Livingston Ave Opera
House, (58th St near 3rd Ave)
but on a smaller scale.

I would also state that ^{many}
of your friends in the 34th & 35th
Districts are my personal friends
and that I have the honor
to be President of the Irish
American Republican Assn.
of New York County

Hoping to hear from you
regarding the above I am

Yours Respectfully

James Shea

518 Willis Ave.

Amity Baptist Church.

310 WEST 54TH STREET.

LEIGHTON WILLIAMS, PASTOR.

305 WEST 88TH STREET.

MEMORANDUM.

New York, July 12th 1896.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly grant me a permit
for street preaching. We wish to conduct open air
service in front of our Mission 770 Eleventh Ave. &
in front of our Church 310-312 W. 54th St.

Very truly yours

Leighton Williams
Pastor

The Hon. Mayor Strong
City Hall.

LAW OFFICES OF
ALFRED J. TAYLOR,
HOME LIFE BUILDING,
256 & 257 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

February 12th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor &c.,
City Hall, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

We are the owners of property having a frontage of five hundred and fifty (550) feet on the West side of SEDGWICK AVENUE, between Fordham Landing Road and Burnside Avenue.

The Board of Aldermen, on February 4th, passed a resolution for regulating and flagging the West Side of Sedgwick Avenue, in places, from Commerce Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road.

We request your Honor to veto said resolution. Sedgwick Avenue has not been regulated and graded, except as the owners of adjoining property have graded it.

We are in favor of regulating, grading and flagging the avenue, but are opposed to having only sections of the work done, and those sections only on one side of the avenue.

While the resolution provides for regulating and flagging in front of our property, for which we would, of course, be assessed, it does not provide for regulating and flagging either far enough North, or far enough South, to benefit us or our property in the least. We urge that when our side of the Avenue is regulated and flagged that the other side also be regulated and flagged.

⁶⁸⁸⁸ We ask your Honor to grant us a hearing in opposition to the resolution if the opposition already expressed is not sufficient to induce a veto of the resolution.

Very respectfully yours,

Alfred J. Taylor
William O. Beck.

90

Feb. 12th 1896

Mayor Strong

Dear Sir

Permit me to call your attention to an iniquitous bill that was passed yesterday in the Assembly at Albany, and to earnestly beg of you that when the approval of that bill comes to you, you will refuse to approve of same and thereby protect the homes of the working men in the 23rd and 24th wards. The bill

is one which exempts all prop-
erty belonging to religious institu-
tions in the 23^d and 24th Wards
for any assessment whatever
for public improvements.

The Assessments upon the
small homes of the people
in the 23^d and 24th Wards, who
are almost entirely working
^{for grading, sewers &c}
people, are bearing so ever-
more, that it will amount,
if these religious corporations'
properties are exempted and
the cost of their share of expense
for improvements put upon
the other property in the vicinity,
to actual confiscation. It
will force the owners of some

of the small homes to actually
give up their homes.

These religious institutions
are now exempt from any tax-
ation, and to additionally
exempt them from paying
their share of the cost of grading,
paving &c around their property
will put an awful additional
burden upon the small prop-
erty holders ^{in their vicinity.} I do not plead
for the real estate speculators,
but for the people who try to
pay their honest debts. Will
you not consider this appeal
a just one and give us your
help in keeping this addition-
al burden from our shoulders
Very respectfully yours
George D. White

Elizabeth Town, N. C.,
Feb. 12, 1896.

To

The Mayor of New-York,
My Dear Sir:

About four weeks ago I wrote to you (enclosing stamped envelope) asking some questions as to the Modern Dance. Do you think it hurtful to the morals of young men and the virtue of young women? Is there any other evil associated with it? Aside from your own personal opinion, how do you view the matter from

your exalted standpoint
in the great city of New York?

It is true I am an ever-
time stranger to you, but
I do think courtesy demands
some kind of reply.

Yours truly
G. W. Starling

86

Dr. Louis C. d'Homergue the inventor is well remembered on Long Island as a pioneer in one of its most important industries, viz: the drying of Menhaden fish punice, which he demonstrated in 1876, was equal as a fertilizer to Peruvian Guano, which it has largely superceded.

He received an Engineering and Medical education and held important positions in both professions, and was highly commended for devotion to duty and executive ability, especially at New Orleans during the yellow fever epidemic of 1867.

Generals McClellan, Hancock, Sheridan and Meagher were among his personal friends, and in 1886 he was strongly recommended for a foreign mission by Hon. Abraham Hewitt, Fred. Coudert, Esq., and other prominent men, but withdrew his application to accept his present position in the Brooklyn Dep't of Health.

Department of Health
Commissioner's Office

85

FORM NO. 15

JOHN GRIFFIN, M.D. Commissioner.
JOHN S. YOUNG, M.D. Deputy Commr.

R. O. BAKER, M.D. Secretary.
B. F. STRAUSS, Counsel.

38 & 40 Clinton Street.

Brooklyn, N.Y. Feb 12th 1896

His Honor Mayor Strong.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of supplementing my letter of Feb 5th on the subject of "The Disposal of City Garbage", prompted by an article in yesterday's World, concerning your trials of burning garbage at home; while possibly in private houses it might not prove a nuisance, yet if universally done in tenement houses especially in summer, when fermentation is rapid, the stenches would become intolerable.

Again, since the days of general use of Anthracite Coal, the flues in modern houses are much smaller than in days of yore, hence refuse which could be freely burnt, especially containing grease, cannot be done constantly now, without shortly filling the flues with inflammable sub.

My practical experience when Health + Street Commissioner of the 2nd + 3rd Dis (French part) of New Orleans during a portion of the Federal Occupation of the City covering over two years and during the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1867, see clipping, may prove of interest now on this "Garbage Question"; + since then in Brooklyn.

The disposal of Garbage + Ashes, some 300 single wagon loads per day, became an important question then, I proposed the plan of filling up swamp lots in

the rear of the City, and proved to the Medical, Military, and Civil Authorities, that it could be done without harm to health and benefit to the City. During two years, we extended the sheets over the swamps with this material and then filled up lots up to City grade making miles of street and acres of high ground.

We kept down all smells, until final covering, with solutions of Carbolic Acid one to fifty. Twenty years after, in 1887, returning with Dr Wm Cottonson from the Public Health Association Meeting at Memphis, we passed through N.O. + I drove him over these very sheets, which seemed to be as hard as clay. It was this examination of the utility of these mixed refuse as fillers, that on his report to the then Health Com's of Brooklyn, that Leary was permitted to fill up his grounds at his Ship yard at Greenpoint, and Ambrose, all those marsh grounds bounded by 3rd Ave + the Bay in South BKlyn.

The alkali of the ashes coming in contact with vegetable & greasy substances destroys them, while the use of Phenol one to ninety, sprinkled over it before the final covering of clean ashes or earth controls all smells. This is actual results, not so called Sanitary Theories.

There is however a large percentage of ^{wet} garbage from Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses + etc which could not be used as above owing to their freedom from ashes, & this with sweepings from stores could be economically disposed off by the use of proper "Garbage Furnaces".

Respt Yours,
Louis C d'Homergue

David Duncan & Son.

Washington Building, 1 Broadway.

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal & Coke.

PARDEE BITUMINOUS.
BALTIMORE WILKES-BARRE.
STIRLING SHAMOKIN.
DIAMOND RED ASH.
THOMAS LEHIGH.
SHIPPING WHARF, PORT LIBERTY.
All sales subject to our printed conditions.

New York, February 13th, 1891

Honorable W. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City, N. Y.

Dear sir:-

There is a Bill now before the Legislature at Albany, prohibiting the use of Bituminous Coal in New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. The passage of such a Bill is all that is required to make the Anthracite Combination a success; 60% of Anthracite is used for steam purposes and 40% for domestic use; Bituminous coal comes in competition with Anthracite for steam purposes, and heretofore the Anthracite Companies have only been able to advance prices on Anthracite for domestic use; and special sizes, such as Pea and Buckwheat, are made by the Anthracite Companies and sold for \$1.75 to \$2.25 per ton to compete with bituminous coal at \$2.25; withdraw the competition of Bituminous coal and the steam sizes of Anthracite will be advanced at once, one dollar per ton. As it is now, the domestic sizes bear the burden of the combination, and if a corner can be made in the steam sizes, domestic sizes can be further advanced.

The smoke complained of is a Bug Bear, as Bituminous coal, handled by intelligent firemen, makes little smoke

COAL USED IN THE WORLD IN 1895:

UNITED STATES:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Bituminous----- | 130,000,000 |
| Anthracite----- | 46,500,000 |

ALL OTHER NATIONS:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Bituminous----- | 400,000,000 | 576,500,000 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|

David Duncan & Son.

Washington Building, 1 Broadway.

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal & Coke.

PARDEE BITUMINOUS.
BALTIMORE WILKES-BARRE.
STIRLING SHAMOKIN.
DIAMOND RED ASH.
THOMAS LEHIGH.

SHIPPING WHARF, PORT LIBERTY.
All sales subject to our printed conditions.

New York, Feby. 13th, 1896 189

Hon. W. L. Strong, "2"

The entire Anthracite Coal field embraces only 100 square miles in Pennsylvania; whereas, all the States of the United States, except those on the Sea Board, contains Bituminous coal. The Anthracite field, from its situation, can be controlled by a few interested; whereas Bituminous coal cannot be controlled.

Legislation against Coal trust is of no use, the only legislation necessary is to allow all fuel to be used. The Anthracite Companies do not need a trust if Bituminous coal is not allowed to be used, as the demand for coal would be greater than they could supply, and any price demanded could be obtained.

The manufacturing element is the great consumer of coal, and those Countries that produce and consume the greatest quantities of coal, are the most wealthy.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| GREAT BRITAIN produces----- | $3\frac{3}{10}$ | tons per person |
| United States "----- | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | " " " |
| All other Countries produces----- | $\frac{3}{20}$ | " " " |

Any legislation against the use of the natural products of the earth, can only be in favor of trusts and individual interests, and against public good.

Yours truly,

David Duncan & Son

17 West 16th St.

February 14th/96

Dear Mayor Strong
Men I had the
pleasure of talking with
you on the day of
the hearing on the
State Care Bill. I
understood you to say
that pending the

92

passage of the Bill
amending the law for
the operation of
Charities & Correction,
Parliamentary paper would
be continued. This has
not been done.

Commissioner Louse,
whom I met on Monday
told me that work on
much needed file. Groups
which were being put

ings at the Metropolitan Hospital &
Hospitals) was stopped January 1st. Work
was also stopped at the City Hospital
& the Almshouse.

Our Association entirely approved of
the amendments proposed. Which
the Corporation Council kindly submitted.

to me, & our Secretary spoke in support
of them at the hearing before the Senate
Cities Committee yesterday. The Committee
voted to report the Bill favorably, & the
Cities Committee of the Assembly has also
the vote informed, decided upon a favorable
report. It must necessarily pass.

be some little time before
the Bill becomes Law
and meanwhile it
would be most wiseful
if the penitentiary work
on the Charlotte insti-
tutions could be resumed.

There is at least a
doubt as to whether
the present law excludes
penitentiary labor, & as
it would be greatly

to the interests of the
city - & we all want it
I wish very much
you might think it
proper to set it
going again!

I must say that it
keeps me awake
at night when I
think of those fire-
escapes!

With kindest remembrances to
Mrs Strong. Love very truly yours.
Gertrude S. Rice

To

Mr. W. L. Strong
Mayor.

DAVID DOWS & Co.

DAVID DOWS.

A. E. ORR.

New York, Feb. 14th. 1896. 189

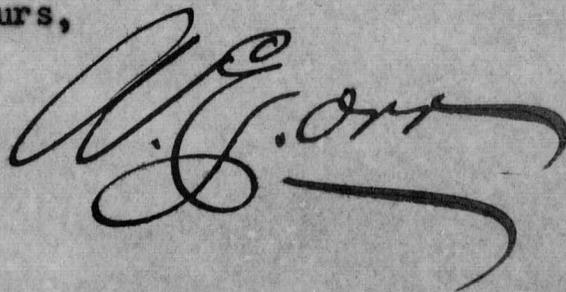
My dear Mr. Mayor:-

In sending you the formal communication enclosed herewith in which as President of the Rapid Transit Board I bring to your attention certain objections to a Bill authorizing the placing of pneumatic tubes in the streets of this City, I venture to send you this personal note to express my strong individual disapprobation of all legislation of this character.

The City of New York has from time to time given away franchises-of the same character as those proposed by this Bill-which had they been retained by the City itself would have yielded an enormous income. I think therefore that the present Bill is thoroughly vicious in principle, and I sincerely trust that you will use every possible effort to defeat it in the interest of the City and preserve to New York the very limited street privileges which she now possesses.

Very truly yours,

Hon. William M. Strong,
Mayor,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. E. Orr". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "A. E. Orr" in the signature block.

Mr. Laning Coates

Callicoon Depot, Sullivan County,

New York, February 15th, 1896.

His Excellency,

Grover Cleveland,

President of the United States,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:--

Knowing that I hold a solution of the Financial Problem, and being weary of seeing the distress through poverty there is in this Country, I again assume the right as an American citizen, to address you, and to respectfully say, that during the month of September last, I visited the City of Brooklyn, this State, and whilst there, I read and explained my proposed system of banking and currency to a number of gentlemen principally lawyers and merchants, who expressed their approval of the same.

One of their number, Mr. ~~Eugene V.~~ Brewster an Attorney at Law, addressed you a letter upon the subject, feeling assured that you would be anxious to obtain such information, and enclosed a copy of my bill therewith; but receiving no answer to his letter, he addressed your Private Secretary Mr. Thurber, and after my return to this village, I received a communication from Mr. Brewster, covering a copy of your letter to him, which was dated at Gray Gables, October 8th, 1895, and read as follows:

"I am very much surprised by the tone of your letter to me and Mr. Thurber on the subject of Mr. Coates' system of banking. It is

(2)

It is certainly a novel idea that party service should be pleaded as a reason why a man should be heard who can solve the financial problem now confronting our Government and people. The Secretary of the Treasury has been the recipient of plans by the hundreds I suppose which their authors are certain furnish a complete cure for our financial ills, and these all receive respectful attention, usually to be laid aside as utterly unpracticable and useless. Mr. Carlisle visited me soon after the receipt of your first letter enclosing a proposed bill embodying Mr. Coates' plan.

We examined it together and came to the conclusion that it was much too complicated and unworkable and that even if it satisfied us it would be utterly impossible to pass it. You certainly cannot fail to appreciate the value of the Secretary's time, but if Mr. Coates has the least idea he can relieve Mr. Carlisle's mind of the plain difficulties he thinks to the scheme proposed, he can obtain an interview by writing the Secretary and telling him that he does so at my suggestion, and because he believes he can remove doubts or convictions rather, which he, the Secretary, now entertains.

I am bound to say however, that in my opinion such an interview would only result in an unprofitable use of the Secretary's time."

Upon the receipt of this information I addressed Mr. Carlisle a courteous letter, quoting that portion of your letter to Mr. Brewster, which secured to me the interview, and said that, I felt very confident, that I could remove from his mind any reasonable objections he might entertain to my bill, would he be kind enough to inform me of the nature of those objections. This, Mr. Carlisle has in answer, declined to do, pleading the want of time, and recommended me to lay

the Bill before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The Bill was presented to that Committee during both the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congress. During the former Congress, the bill was placed in the hands of the Hon. Henry Bacon, Representative from this Congressional District and Chairman of that Committee, and by him introduced to the House. But, as he wrote me, "at the time the excitement was so great in the House over the repeal of the 'Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act' that he had no opportunity to support it with a speech. X

The Bill was accompanied by a Petition, signed by S. A. Kemp, M. D. James J. Curtis, Attorney-at-Law, E. I. Gordon, Editor., John H. Wolf, Merchant and others, all gentlemen of respectability. The petition read as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled."

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, believing that the present condition of the Country respecting the currency, is a case of great national interest, and that the repeal of the 'Sherman Law, respecting the coinage of silver, (unconditionally) without any other provision for the creation of a National Currency, would have the tendency to precipitate a Financial Panic, respectfully petition Congress to pass the Bill hereto annexed, (which provides for a sound constitutional and uniform currency.) Either in its entirety or with such alterations and amendments as your Honorable Body may deem advisable"

During the Fifty Third Congress, I addressed the Chairman,

of the Committee on Banking and Currency (Mr. Springer), enclosing my Bill, and offered to appear before his committee and explain it to them, and in answer I was informed, "If the Committee on Banking and Currency should desire you to make an explanation of your Bill you will be called upon for the purpose."

Respecting myself, I am a native of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, have spent a large portion of my life abroad, but can furnish references from gentlemen in this country of the highest standing and respectability. My whole business life has been spent among merchants and bankers, and my proposed system of banking and currency, has nothing in it, that is not well known, in principle, to the bankers of Europe, excepting a small portion of the bill, which to a novice, is not noticeable; but which I deem a great importance, and claim for it, a Discovery in the Science of Banking. My system may be established throughout the country in three months time, and will give a sound and uniform bank note. In volume, it may be safely expanded further, than under any other known system. It will enable any community in the United States, however small or remote, to possess a bank or banks of its own, that may issue as sound a note as that of the Bank of England.

The establishment of this system of Banking and Currency would put every industry in motion, with money at a uniform rate of interest throughout the United States, and whilst it need not disturb the National Banks, it would enable the Government to retire its greenbacks, and to "Go out of the Banking business".

(5)

I have now made a plain statement of facts relating to my case.

The question of banking and currency has been before the Country since the close of the War, handed down from one Administration to another, and during the present Administration the Country has passed through two ravishing financial panics, business of all kinds has been unprecedentedly depressed, and the whole people have been bonded down to an additional amount of over two hundred and sixty millions of dollars. All of which, evidently, would have been avoided, had this bill been allowed to have passed the Fifty second Congress.

There is not a man in the United States who can deny these statements, and you will pardon me for saying that I am greatly astonished, that Mr. Carlisle, having mentioned to you his objections to my Bill, and considering the position your letter to Mr. Brewster had placed him in, should decline to state to me the reason why he should consider the system "Complicated and unworkable."

Of course, a bill providing for the social, domestic, and business requirements of over 70,000,000 of free, and of the most part, educated people, covering an area of over 3,000,000 square miles of territory which embraces greater developed and undeveloped resources than that of any other Country on the globe, need must be massive, but it is neither complicated nor unworkable, but to the contrary practical and exceedingly graceful. ^{elastic and} ^{more} Professional statements of the System have been made, and thoroughly tested by competent accountants and found to be correct. It may safely be accepted as the solution of the Money problem, and I now again offer it to the American people, and trust

(6)

that it may be considered and commended by the Administration.

Placing my services at your command as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Lanning Coates

(Dictated.)

February 16th 1896

To The Honorable W^m L. Strong,
Mayor of N. Y. City

Dear sir,

Not being able to attend your public hearing on sidewalk stand, kiosks, & sanitary bill, I would hereby present my objections to any further privileges being granted for sidewalk stands, in first place they are an obstruction, 2nd by they are ill odored & unsanitary 3rd by they furnish an excuse for avaricious landlords, to rent out stoop-hive privileges, & 4th by they furnish a very plausible excuse to those (even now not over modest or considerate) down town grab merchants who would then occupy & obstruct more of the sidewalk than they now do, if such were possible as in many instances pedestrians are compelled to walk out in the street dirt & mud, to get to their destinations. My opinion is that bridges or shields, from trucks to store doors should be abolished entirely unless, they be so arranged as to go overhead in such a manner as to allow Pedestrians to pass through underneath with absolute safety and without any inconvenience, as I at one time believed that sidewalks were made to walk on and that the people had an unalienable right to use them in absolute comfort & safety, but since I repeatedly go up & down town now I am almost

Fully convinced that when the majority
of Merchants rent a store down town,
(or buy the property) they not only buy the
property described in their deed, but also
in addition, thereto buy ^(current) all rights titles &
interests in sidewalks streets & avenues
wherever they may be situated, even to
the right to defy the police, streetcleaning,
& bureau of encumbrance, defendants. as well
as the right, to utterly disregard the rights
of the People (also pedestrians) as well as the
ordinances of Health Board & ^{all} other laws,
I believe and insist that a law should be
passed prohibiting entirely the use of the
side walks, for depositing ^(thereon) bundles, packages,
or boxes, in loading or unloading trucks
or wagon, the merchants or truckmen
should be compelled to immediately carry
all bundles, packages, & boxes, inside their
stoop line, and should be arrested & fined
for every such bundle, barrel, box, or other
named, package they have ever for 1 minute
deposited on ~~to~~ any part of the sidewalk outside of their
stoop line, except in cases of safes, machinery,
or other heavy pieces, and even in these
they should not be allowed any more time
than is (with a sufficient help) actually
necessary to move such pieces across
sidewalks at one time & without any
interval, and I do not see why Merchants
are given such extraordinary privileges to
save a few porters wages, when N.Y. City
is overrun with Idle laborers, anxious
to work at almost any price. surely this
is discriminating against the poor laboring
men in favor of Rich Merchants & Wharf
actuaries.

deposited on

1

deposited on

should be compelled to immediately carry all bundles, packages, & boxes, inside their stoop line, and should be arrested & fined for every such bundle, barrel, box, or other named, package they have ever for 1 minute ~~to~~ any part of the sidewalk outside of their stoop line, except in cases of safes, machinery, or other heavy pieces, and even in these they should not be allowed any more time than is (with a sufficient help) actually necessary to move such pieces across sidewalks at one time & without any interval, and I do not see why Merchants are given such extraordinary privileges to save a few porters wages, when N.Y. City is overrun with Idle laborers, anxious to work at almost any price, surely this is discriminating against the poor laboring man in favor of Rich Merchants & Manufacturers.

Also I protest against the bill of assemblymen Austin & Sumner Page, giving any private Corporation or individual the right to, erect in or on any public street, avenue, or walk, any such projected lavatories, urinals, or kiosks as the bill is which the 2 aforementioned legislators have introduced in favor of Alex^l Hoseny, as I believe if any such arrangement is to be made, it should at once be done with public money, and should belong to and be under control of the city, and should be free to every decent & orderly person desiring to use the same. and should be divided in 2 sections male & female & be in charge of a keeper and a matron respectively, but as these public lavatories are a great necessity, the bill

2

is overrun with Idle laborers, anxious to work at almost any price, surely this is discriminating against the poor laboring man in favor of Rich Merchants & Manufacturers.

Also I protest against the bill of assemblyman Austin & Senator Page, giving any private Corporation or individual the right to, erect in or on any public street, avenue, or walk, any such projected lavatories, urinals, or kiosks as the bill is which the 2 aforementioned legislators have introduced in favor of Alex^l Hosny, as I believe if any such arrangement is to be made, it should at once be done with public money, and should belong to and be under control of the city, and should be free to every decent & orderly person desiring to use the same, and should be divided in 2 sections male & female & be in charge of a keeper and a matron respectively, but as these public lavatories are a great necessity the bill providing for same should be introduced & passed at once, also bill regulating use of Sidewalks & Stoop lines for any purpose, and only bonafide tenants should receive a permit to maintain a stand within stoop line of their premises, and neither owner or tenant should have the right, to let or sublet any part of said stoop line enclosure for any purpose whatever.

asking you as a citizen to enter this

3

Protest & let me know what disposition
is made of the involved questions. I am
Sincerely yours,

Peter W. Schlosser.

PETER W. SCHLOSSER,

Manufacturer of

Carrriages, Wagons & Trucks,

No. 339 EAST 115th ST., N. Y.

Protest against
any part of sidewalk
being used for stands
or other purposes, except
as a walk for
the people

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

CHAS. P. F. KELLOGG & CO,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

85 ESSEX STREET.

NEW YORK,
51 LEONARD STREET.

July 17/96

Hon. Wm. F. Strong
Mayor of New York

Dear Sir: I have to-day received partial assurance that through the cooperation of your Honor & the Comptroller we shall soon receive payment for our property which the City has taken for part of the new college site. With thanks for your kind offices in the matter.

Very truly yours
Edwin Strong



THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK
BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET

ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

GEO. KEISTER, 140 WEST 34TH STREET, SEC. OF COMMITTEE

SUB-COMMITTEE { Julius F. Harder, Chairman, 19 B'way
ON { Charles A. Rich, 265 B'way
ARCHITECTURE { F. L. V. Hoppin, 160 Fifth Avenue

SUB-COMMITTEE { F. S. Lamb, Chairman, 360 W. 22d Street
ON { Daniel C. French, 125 W. 11th Street
DECORATION { James Symington, 58 W. 57th Street

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1896

FIXED DATES

(a) Last Day for Reception of Exhibits

Thursday, Feb. 6th, 6 P.M.

(b) Jury to Pass on Exhibits.

Friday, Feb. 7th, 9. A.M.

(c) Exhibits Hung for Complete Cataloguing.

Monday, Feb. 10th, 6 P.M.

(d) Press View.

Thursday, Feb. 13th, 10 A.M.
to 4 P.M.

(e) Annual Dinner.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 13th.

(f) League Reception.

Friday Evening, Feb. 14th.

(g) EXHIBITION, from Saturday,

Feb. 15th, to Saturday, March
7th, both days inclusive.

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

Dear Sir:

I note this morning that the competition on City Hall has been awarded and that the successful six plans were thus known. By authority of the Architectural League I write to ask if we can get from the parties the proper order for their plans, would it be possible for us to obtain them for the Exhibition of the Architectural League, just commenced? And, if so, to whom shall I apply.

On behalf of the League,

Respectfully yours ,

Charles A. Reed

Personal

97

Wickford University
Wickford U -

Feb. 18, 1896

Mayor Strong:

Dear Sir:

I write you this note because you are from Ohio and I believe that you are interested in what ever pertains to the prosperity of its institutions. We are well aware that you have many many calls right there in your own city but the pressure financially is so great upon us that we are forced to write even under the circumstances. Our school has never been as hard pressed for funds as now during its 40 years of existence. We are now compelled to raise \$2000 for immediate use - trust or obligation and help tide over the present. We want to beg you and pray you

to contribute something to aid eg.
\$25 or \$30 or \$100 - or even less
that we may raise the amount
needed for immediate purposes.

We are very hard pressed &
are doing all we can to keep
our heads above water. Will you
help us? Will you send us
something? Do what you can
and oblige. The enclosures will
explain themselves - please
return them. Our present en-
rollment is over 300 - largely
from the South - poor and
themselves in need of us
helping hand - with the hope that you
will help us - however small -
I beg to subscribe myself

Yours most faithfully

W. Scarborough
Acting Deacon

JULIUS LOEB,
10 Spruce St., N. Y.

New York, Feb'y 18th 1896.

Hon. Am L. Strong.
City.

Esteemed Sir -

The Washington autograph I send you yesterday, is an exact reproduction of his letter which he wrote to the Jews of Newport R. I. in 1790.

Will you, if convenient, let me know by return mail, what you think of this work, and what value and effect this autograph has in your opinion, as a home ornament in the American home?

By replying to the above question, you will greatly oblige,

Yours with esteem and respect

Julius Loeb

10 Spruce str.

City.

REMARKS,

Submitted to Mayor Strong
by Jacob V. D. Wyckoff July 19, '96

Eleventh ave

West 5-4 dl-

64 Lots & 35-gore lots
Price \$400,000. 1st mtg on 64 lots
\$23,000. held by an Institution
& 35-gore lots are Free & clear

North River

Stuyvesant Lane

ESTABLISHED 1857.

EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE COMPANY,

JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, GENERAL MANAGER.

Real . Estate, . Loans, . Insurance . and . Mortgages.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

135 and 137 BROADWAY, N. W. Corner Cedar Street.

E. S. VAN SLYKE,
SECRETARY.

Branch Office, 552 COLUMBUS AVENUE, near 86th Street.

New York, 18 February 1895

Dear Sir

W. L. Strong
Mayor City of New York

Dear Sir

I have 99 Lots and 6 acres
Bounded by Eleventh Avenue and
North River and Stuyves Lane and
Extend to 54th Street Price

\$2400000 Mortgage on 64 Lots

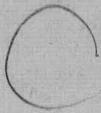
\$230000 held by Institution

This property must be sold
immediately and any offers
promptly made. Will be considered

For a Public Park this location
is unequalled as you have appren-
ed river front and this locality
is very thickly populated

I Enclose diagram and
await your earliest answer

Yours very truly
Jacob V. D. Wyckoff



New York, Feb. 19, '96.

Hon. Mayor Strong
Dear Friend:

In looking over yesterday's "Press" I noticed that about twenty thousand dollars was awarded to several architects for plans submitted for a new municipal building, upon which your predecessors for the last ten years have been talking about, and have done nothing. Your administration has started the ball a-rolling by giving these prizes to the several architects, and hope it will finish it by having it built, and by doing so, it will be a credit to you.

administration for centuries to come,
as you know it is outrageous
to have the city paying so much
rent for its different offices
in so many buildings, not
belonging to it.

Don't you think the
best site, as also the cheapest
most accessible is around
City Hall Place, where there
is a lot of old wicker
of buildings, and which
can no doubt at the present
time be bought cheaper
than ever again, which
would leave all the city
buildings close together.

Yours truly
J. G. L.

JAMES MACNAUGHTAN,
PRESIDENT.
DAVID H. BATES,
Vice President.

FORM 110-6 M 7 95

905.

JAMES W. CLAWSON,
CASHIER.
JOHN G. ZABRISKIE,
Ass't Cashier.

THE TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK.

ORGANIZED
AS A STATE BANK 1823 - UNDER NATIONAL ACT 1865.

New York, February 19th, 1896.

Mr. Job Hedges,
City Hall, New York.

My Dear Sir:-

So as to avoid troubling the Mayor, I write to notify you that the Wool Club has been guilty of a gross oversight, and before going to the proper authorities, I thought best to confess to you and ask you if anything can be done in the matter, as a precaution against trouble.

The Wool Club started business and no one ever thought of the license until the other day, so we have been running without the sanction of the law.

Will it be necessary for us to do anything more than to apply for a license now? If so, kindly tell me what.

Very truly yours,

(Dictated by) James Macnaughtan,

President.

ROOMS OF
THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION,
Mail and Express Building, 203 Broadway,
New York, February 19th, 1896.

At a meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:-

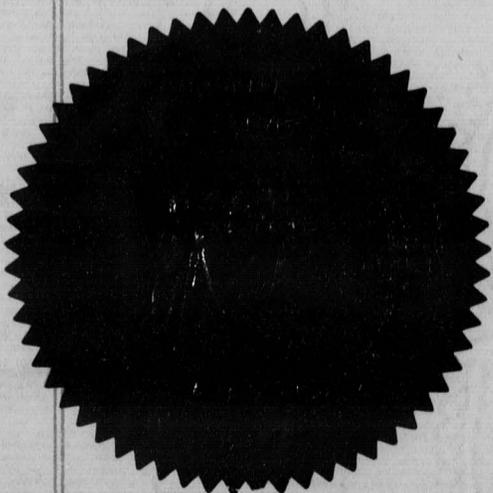
RESOLVED by The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, That we notice with concern the rapidly increasing number of very high buildings in the City of New York, recognizing not only the increased hazard of fire but the danger to the health of the city threatened by the erection of such buildings, and that we desire to use all legitimate means to restrict the erection of such buildings within reasonable limits.

RESOLVED, That, in the judgment of this Board, Senate Bill No. 523, introduced by Mr. Pavey, entitled "An Act to regulate the height of buildings in the City of New York," is moderate and reasonable, and that we respectfully urge upon the Legislature of the State the passage of said bill.

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Legislation be instructed to present the views of this Board to the Legislature.

A TRUE COPY.

Darwin R. Jones.
PRESIDENT.



ATTEST.

Frank S. Gardner
[Signature]

SECRETARY.

New York

February 20th
1896

Mr Strong

Dear Sir

The Trustees of
the "Market Cemetery"
met Mr Russ yesterday,
and then decided, that
it is not wise to put
themselves on public
record, as suggesting
the plan of giving

the Cemetery to the City, while
they know that the City
wishes to take it.

Mr. Sumner also
thinks, the Trustees will
have more influence
with the Vest-Owners,
if they do not publicly
magnify the movement.
but they will heartily
aid any effort made
by the City, to secure
this ground for the

little children of The East Side.

I was so appalled yesterday, by the sense that I was arresting the Government machinery, that I did not mention, that the vaults in the Cemetery are in a miserable condition, they have been unweared for, for a long time, very few interments are now

made there.

182

With many thanks for your
kindness yesterday.

Yours G. Souner.

13 West 37th St.

The vaults are now, partially filled with water.

understanding the to constitute a fund for the relief of ex-Confederate
 Joseph Jefferson and other distinguished persons, the proceeds of which
 subject beforance of the High Value Trust under the direction of

Metropolitan
Trust Co., N.Y.

HON. WILLIAM F. BRONX
Californ

Eastern Standard

W. F. Bronx
Consent

200
 133
 67

350
 1050

350
 105
 245

108

Rep. Stat. 1880

EDWARD OMER, JR. PRES.
 W. F. BRONX, VICE PRES.
 J. F. BRONX, SECRETARY
 W. F. BRONX, TREASURER
 W. F. BRONX, MANAGER
 W. F. BRONX, SUPERVISOR
 W. F. BRONX, ASSISTANT
 W. F. BRONX, CLERK
 W. F. BRONX, PORTER
 W. F. BRONX, COOK
 W. F. BRONX, BAKER
 W. F. BRONX, BUTCHER
 W. F. BRONX, GARDENER
 W. F. BRONX, CARPENTER
 W. F. BRONX, PAINTER
 W. F. BRONX, PLUMBER
 W. F. BRONX, ELECTRICIAN
 W. F. BRONX, MECHANIC
 W. F. BRONX, BLACKSMITH
 W. F. BRONX, WHEELWRIGHT
 W. F. BRONX, SHOELEATHERER
 W. F. BRONX, HATTER
 W. F. BRONX, MILLINER
 W. F. BRONX, JEWELER
 W. F. BRONX, OPTICIAN
 W. F. BRONX, DRUGGIST
 W. F. BRONX, BOOKBINDER
 W. F. BRONX, STATIONER
 W. F. BRONX, PRINTER
 W. F. BRONX, TYPESETTER
 W. F. BRONX, LETTERPRESSMAN
 W. F. BRONX, LITHOGRAPHER
 W. F. BRONX, ENGRAVER
 W. F. BRONX, SCULPTOR
 W. F. BRONX, PAINTER
 W. F. BRONX, CARPENTER
 W. F. BRONX, PLUMBER
 W. F. BRONX, ELECTRICIAN
 W. F. BRONX, MECHANIC
 W. F. BRONX, BLACKSMITH
 W. F. BRONX, WHEELWRIGHT
 W. F. BRONX, SHOELEATHERER
 W. F. BRONX, HATTER
 W. F. BRONX, MILLINER
 W. F. BRONX, JEWELER
 W. F. BRONX, OPTICIAN
 W. F. BRONX, DRUGGIST
 W. F. BRONX, BOOKBINDER
 W. F. BRONX, STATIONER
 W. F. BRONX, PRINTER
 W. F. BRONX, TYPESETTER
 W. F. BRONX, LETTERPRESSMAN
 W. F. BRONX, LITHOGRAPHER
 W. F. BRONX, ENGRAVER
 W. F. BRONX, SCULPTOR

CONFEDERATE VETERAN SAVINGS

New York, February 21st, 1896.

Dear Sir:-

When the bill was passed April 7th, 1895, to provide for the incorporation by associations for lending money on personal property. it was no doubt intended to benefit a certain respectable poor class of people, but as it now stands it gives the Shylocks a greater license to make more money than ever before. Besides, it allows them to do a pawnbroker's business without a pawnbroker's license, which will be a great loss to the City of New York. There is now a bill before the Legislature to compel pawnbrokers to pay a license of \$ 1.000 a year instead of \$ 500 as formerly charged. Should this become a law, one half of the pawnbrokers will take refuge in the Incorporation Bill. There are about from 180 to 185 pawnbrokers in New York City alone. This would mean a loss of revenue to the City of New York of at least \$ 150.000. There are now two such corporations doing business in New York City,- one is without a doubt doing a charitable work by charging its patrons 12 % per annum only, but the other one makes its loans for two months only, advertises to charge \$ 15.00 for two months on \$ 200.- but, should nothing be done to amend the Incorporation Law, as soon as the Legislature adjourns, the one now doing business on a two months' basis, will no doubt make their loans for one month only, and enclosed table will show just what the result will be. It will show how the Shylocks will take advantage of the law that was passed to benefit the respectable poor. Such corporations will bleed the people ten times more than ever before, because they are protected by the law,

and will not be afraid of anything. People borrowing will be obliged to pay up their loans at the end of each month, make a new loan, if they wish to be further accomodated, the charges will be the same for each and every month. People unable to pay, must either lose rheir property, or if not permitted to renew their loans by law, they will always find a way to pay up the first loan by giving a note or by a friend letting them have the money for the moment, just so that the Company is paid, long enough to make a new loan and new charges.

Please give close attention to enclosed table, which you will find quite correct.

Yours truly,

H. B. Ford.

People borrowing for one month will pay \$ 3.00 for services, three per cent interest, twenty-five cents notary fee, as follows:

| Borrows. | Charges. | Actually received. | Charges of renew per month in I year amt.to |
|----------|----------|--------------------|---|
| \$ 10.00 | \$ 3.55 | \$ 6.45 | \$ 42.60 |
| 15.00 | 3.70 | 11.30 | 44.40 |
| 20.00 | 3.85 | 16.15 | 46.20 |
| 25.00 | 4.00 | 21.00 | 48.00 |
| 30.00 | 4.15 | 26.85 | 49.80 |
| 35.00 | 4.30 | 30.70 | 51.60 |
| 40.00 | 4.45 | 35.55 | 52.40 |
| 45.00 | 4.60 | 40.40 | 55.20 |
| 50.00 | 4.75 | 45.25 | 57.00 |
| 55.00 | 4.90 | 50.10 | 58.80 |
| 60.00 | 5.05 | 54.95 | 60.60 |
| 65.00 | 5.20 | 59.80 | 62.40 |
| 70.00 | 5.35 | 64.65 | 64.20 |
| 75.00 | 5.50 | 69.50 | 66.00 |
| 80.00 | 5.65 | 74.35 | 67.80 |
| 85.00 | 5.80 | 79.20 | 69.60 |
| 90.00 | 5.95 | 84.05 | 71.40 |
| 95.00 | 6.10 | 88.90 | 73.20 |
| 100.00 | 6.25 | 93.75 | 75.00 |

Town of Union Feby 27/96

Mr Strong, Mayor N.Y. City.
Dear Sir,

In April 1892 I
gave up my Business 209 Centre
St N.Y. City, the following year
I Recd from the Tax Comdo
Bill for Taxes. I returned
said Bill also requested them
that I was no longer in Busin-
ness I have Rec'd from that
year to the present. Bills
I now ask you to see that
they stop sending same,
Enclosed you will please
find Bills also one from
Marshal,

Yours Respt

A. H. Nash

29 Palisade Ave Town of Union N.Y.



STATE OF NEW YORK
Assembly Chamber

Albany, Feb 24th 1896.

110

The Hon.

Gov. Hughes.

Albany N.Y.

Dear Sir: Since

our interview today I have
notified the Clergy men in-
terested in my bill No 153
to appear before the Assembly
next Monday morning.
I ask you there for
to have the advertised han-
dout paid for this date as
I desire to appear as the
Advocate of the bill - in be-
half of our Religious Corpor-

at once, & for the reason that
I must leave for the Capitol at
12 Am. that day.

Kindly convey to Messrs. Strong
my acknowledgments of his
broad minded policy in
regard to this bill - reassuring
the sense of all our people
that his approval of the same
will be to his lasting honor
among the best people of the
23rd & 24th Wards.

I shall expect an answer
either by letter or telegraph be-
fore Thursday of this week.

Cordially yours,

William C. Pettis

W. C. Pettis
35th Dist.

Young Women's Christian Association,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

7 East 15th Street.

Feb. 24/96.

Hon. Mr L. Strong - Mayor -

Dear Sir -

I have been under
the impression that I wrote
you a week ago, but I am
afraid that I omitted to do
so, from the stress of work.
So I will take the liberty of
repeating - or rather of saying,
that I thought I had already
said. I am directed by the

Association to ask if you will
kindly honor it with your presence
upon the occasion of its 25th
Anniversary which it is about
to celebrate at Carnegie Hall
by a mass meeting - on March
16th in the evening - It is desired
that the leading people of the
city shall be represented upon
the platform, and many of them
are kind enough to promise
to be there - Mr. Hamilton W.
Mabie is to preside, and the
speakers are to be Rev. Drs.

Young Women's Christian Association,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

7 East 15th Street.

Hall, Burrell, Green, Fauce and
Longacre, and Col. Waring, Gen.
Smythe and Mr. J. B. Cornell.

The Association hopes that your
honors has become enough of
its work for women to be
willing, if it be in your power,
to honor the occasion with
your presence upon the plat-
form. Hoping for a favorable reply,
Yours truly
Mary Mc L. Watson Cor. Secy.
(Miss B. F. Watson, 314 Lexington Ave.)



February 24th, 1896.

To

His Honor the Mayor,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mayor:-

I understand your City has recently constructed a Speedway, of which horsemen may avail themselves for speeding purposes.

If this be so, may I ask you to have forwarded to me, at your earliest convenience, a copy of your City Ordinance or By-law governing same, together with any information you may possess in any way relating to it.

I shall at any time gladly reciprocate, should an opportunity present itself.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours truly,

Chap 102

Law 1893

Bluf. King
Mayor.

12 M. hour

Abse 110 - 5 below

*Jas. R. B. Van Cleave,
City Clerk.*

*Edward J. Dwyer,
Deputy City Clerk.*



The twenty-fourth February, '96.

Hon. William G. Strong,
Mayor, New York.

Dear Sir:

I understand that in your city you have an ordinance relative to physicians and surgeons which gives them a badge of authority to be shown to the police in cases of riots, fires strikes or processions, that gives to the physician or surgeon who is in haste to reach a patient, the right of way to pass through the lines.

Will you kindly send to me a copy of such ordinance, with your opinion as to whether the same is a success and is a public benefit in your city.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

W. R. Van Cleave
City Clerk

The East Side
Cigar & Candy Store Keepers Association
of the City of New York.

New York, Feb. 24, 1896. 189

To the Hon. Wm. L. Strong.

Mayor of the City of New York:

Hon. Sir:-

Allow our organization to repeat our application of last year, as we have been liber enough to call your Honor to our favor.

The East Side Candy & Cigar store-keepers protective Association beg your kind protection as to prevent the stand keepers against the violation of that paragraph of the law which has been renewed lately, not to have stands built over 4x6 feet.

We the undersigned East Side Cigar & Candy store keepers protective association appeal to your Honor again to help us in our cause.

We have held a meeting on Jan. 7, 1896, at which it was decided to complain against a stand located at 72 Ridge St. as an example against the violation of the laws the said stand measures 4/2 by 15 instead of 4x6feet the complaint was handed over to the Captain of the 12 Present Station house. Action was taken by the Captain and the above named stand with many others were arrested, and taken to Essex Market Court the respective Judge

The East Side
Cigar & Candy Store Keepers Association
of the City of New York.

New York, Feb. 24, 1896. 189

No. 2.

Judges immediately discharged them, and told us claimers to refer to the board of Incumberences, we have done so, but as yet no action has been taken upon it, and stands are all around us selling and violating the Law every hour of the day selling soda water, cigars, cigarettes, etc at prices which unables us to exist and are deprived of Citizens privileges.

We again appeal to your Honor as Loyal Citizens to protect us and give us a citizens right and protection from being disturbed by foreigners as we have been and are as yet.

And we have succeeded in having our Honorable Mayor we hope that he will take interest in our present welfare.

we remain

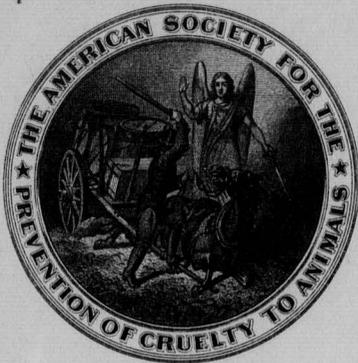
Very sincerely,

East Side Candy & Cigar store keepers Protective Association.

P. S. We also ask your Honor to send a man of your Office to inspect the above mentioned stands asy our will find our statement correct.

H. Rosenzweig President





JOHN P. HAINES,
PRESIDENT.

*The American Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,*

Headquarters, 10 East 22^d Street,

New York, February 24, 1896

Hon. William H. Strong, Mayor,
Office of the Mayor, City of New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Mayor:

Your letter of the 20th inst., enclosing a letter from Mrs. B. Richards, of 14 East 11th Street, is duly received. Mrs. Richards is a chronic complainer and the complaints which I have received from her have been usually without any foundation in fact. Her statement that the number of vagrant dogs in the streets of this city is greatly increased is not in accordance with the facts, as any intelligent observer can testify to. "The New York Sun" effectually gave a denial to her statement in regard to rabid dogs in an editorial that appeared last summer, stating that owing to the new system of removing dogs from the streets that that was the first in many years in which there had not been a dog scare. Her reference to the subject of muzzling dogs only confirms my opinion that she is discussing a subject concerning which she is totally ignorant.

You may rest assured that everything is being done not only for the safety and comfort of the dogs themselves, but also to secure the rights of their owners and the citizens of the city.

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours very truly,

President.

W.K.H.

W. H. ROWAN,
FINE JOB PRINTING,
687 E. 160TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

168

Feb 24, 1896

Hon. W^m L. Strong

Dear Sir: - Sometime ago I read an item in a newspaper stating that St. John's Burying Grounds were to be taken by the City to be used as a Public Park. Not knowing the facts in relation thereto, I respectfully ask for information.

I am interested. My grand^{parents} and other dear relatives were buried in Old St. John's, and I had always hoped ~~that~~ neither greed nor ^{avarice} would ever disturb the sacred soil that holds the ashes of our honored dead.

If I remember correctly the graves extend north and south about 200 ft east and west about 50 ft. The remaining portion, in which there

were no interments, except a few vaults would be ample for a Park and the portion which I have described could be fenced in and allowed to remain as it now is. There were about 600, or 700 interments. Some of those persons died of Yellow Fever and Cholera. and if their bones are removed. it would be well to act with prudence and it seems to me the city should bear the expense.

I sincerely hope you will use your influence to prevent this portion of the grounds becoming public property, and you will merit my lasting esteem

Very truly
W. H. Rowan

Long Branch. N.J. Feb 24-96
Mr. H. L. Strong.

Mayor New York City.
Dear Sir;

I see by the Morning
Journal of yesterday (Sunday),
that you among a number
of other gentlemen, are great
sufferers from Dyspepsia and
Indigestion.

I was a ten year sufferer
from Dyspepsia, myself, in the
worst form, and therefore
am speaking from personal
experience, I found a remedy
which has completely cured

me, eight years ago, and I have not had, or felt the slightest touch of any Dyspepsia or Indigestion since. Hence, if you will give me the opportunity to treat you, and you will abide by my treatment, as I request you to do, which will not be a severe one, I will furnish you with the necessary medicine, and instructions, which will cure you entirely of that trouble, free of cost, all I ask of you, is, that if I cure you, that you will give me a letter of acknowledgement to

me, eight years ago, and I have not had, or felt the slightest touch of any Dyspepsia or Indigestion since. Hence, if you will give me the opportunity to treat you, and you will abide by my treatment, as I request you to do, which will not be a severe one, I will furnish you with the necessary medicine, and instructions, which will cure you entirely of that trouble, free of cost, all I ask of you, is, that if I cure you, that you will give me a letter of acknowledgement to

that effect. If you will agree to this, you certainly will receive a permanent cure.

It will take about three months to become cured, and you will not take the medicine, with the balance of treatment, but a short time, before you will see a vast improvement upon yourself. As regards myself, I am an every day working man, of good character, and am not in the medicine business, and am not a physician, but expect in the future to make a specialty of

Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, for which I know, I have a permanent cure for, and not for to sell medicine.

In writing me about your case, please state in what manner you are effected from it, and I will give your case prompt attention

Yours Respectfully
P. P. Kline.

COMMITTEE ON ERECTION OF THE WASHINGTON ARCH AT WASHINGTON SQUARE.

OFFICERS:

HENRY G. MARQUAND, LOUIS FITZGERALD, RICHARD W. GILDER, WILLIAM R. STEWART,
Chairman. Vice-Chairman. Secretary. Treasurer.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM R. STEWART, EDWARD COOPER, CHARLES S. SMITH.
Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTENNIAL
COMMITTEE ON ART AND
EXHIBITION.

Hjalmar H. Boyesen.
John L. Cadwalader.
William A. Coffin.
William E. Dodge.
Alexander W. Drake.
Gordon L. Ford.*
Richard W. Gilder.
Daniel Huntington.
Henry G. Marquand.
Francis D. Millet.
Oliver H. Perry.
Charles H. Russell, Jr.
F. Hopkinson Smith.
Lispenard Stewart.
Rutherford Stuyvesant.



ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

Edward D. Adams.
John Jacob Astor, Jr.
S. D. Babcock.
Clarence W. Bowen.
Grover Cleveland.
Edward Cooper.
Robert W. de Forest.
Louis Fitzgerald.
Richard M. Hunt.
Eugene Kelly.
Levi P. Morton.
Theodore W. Myers.
Jacob H. Schiff.
Charles S. Smith.
William R. Stewart.
W. L. Strong.
Russell Sturgis.
Jenkins Van Schaick.

* Deceased.

Office of William R. Stewart, Treasurer, 54 William St.

New-York, February 24, 1895.

Hon. W. L. Strong,
12 West 57th Street, City.

Dear Sir:

By request of members of the Committee on Erection of the Washington Arch you are invited to attend a meeting of the Committee at the Office of Mr. Stanford White, 160 Fifth Avenue, on Friday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock.

At this meeting Mr. White will submit for inspection plaster models made by Frederick MacMonnies of Paris, for two groups of statuary which are suggested as suitable to fill the empty pedestals on the North front of the Arch, and consideration will be given to such other matters as may be presented.

Yours truly,

Henry G. Marquand.
Chairman.

Feb. 25/96

Dear Mr. Mayer.

Will it be convenient
for you to receive Messrs Wheeler,
Robinson, Blott and myself
of the Civil Service Commission,
tomorrow at 2. p.m. at your office?
We have an important communication
to make to you, and it is difficult
to arrange an hour or day when
three practicing lawyers can come together,
and if this will suit you, we should
be greatly obliged.

Yours respectfully

E. L. Godkin

NEW YORK DRY DOCK
AND REPAIR CO.,
189 Montague St.

Brooklyn, Feb. 19th, 1896.

To the Honorable William L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:-

You were quoted in the evening papers of February 13th, and morning papers of the 14th, as having expressed the opinion, at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, held on the former date, that it was humiliating to think that the steamer St. Paul could not be dry docked in New York, and that the City ought to build and operate a dry dock big enough to take the largest steamship afloat. You were further quoted as stating, that you believed such a dry dock would prove a profitable investment to the City, and that just as soon as the estimates of the cost were completed, the Legislature would be asked to pass a bill authorizing the issue of bonds to pay for its construction.

I am the President of the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company, which operates the five largest dry docks in this port.

This Company is vitally interested in your proposed action and I take the liberty of laying before you the recent history of the dry docks operated by it, with the purpose of establishing these propositions.

1. That this Company now furnishes the port of New York with dry docks adequate to the needs of its commerce.

2. That if the City builds and operates dry docks it will not profit itself while it will destroy the millions of capital invested in these docks.

The large dry dock at Erie Basin, which has been in service for over ten years, is six hundred feet long, and

it is as good a dock as it is possible to build, and can easily accommodate all vessels that hail from or visit this Port, excepting only the Campania, Lucania, St. Paul and St. Louis. It can even accommodate the latter two if they be put on a draft of 18 feet 6 inches. All other vessels that come here are easily within the capacity of this dock. I ^{can} submit photographs of such vessels as the Augusta Victoria and La Touraine, taken while they were in the dry dock, which give a very good idea of the dock's capacity.

The demand for a larger dry dock is limited, therefore, to the four vessels above named. Of these the Campania and Lucania belong to the Cunard Steamship Company, which has never in its history placed one of its vessels in dry dock in New York, although all of them, except the two named, could be readily accommodated here, and although the rates for dry docking have for many years been phenomenally low. The reason of this is that none of the transatlantic lines ever dry dock their steamers here, if they can possibly avoid it. Ships are only put in dry docks to be repaired or painted; and owing to the difference between American and European rates of wages, the cost of repairing and painting vessels here is so far in excess of the cost of repairing and painting them on the other side of the ocean as to exclude us from this class of work, except in cases where the vessels cannot be taken abroad. In proof of this, I submit a complete statement of all the transatlantic vessels of more than 5000 tons gross measurement (that being a comparatively small tonnage for a modern transatlantic steamer, and considerably less than the tonnage of the vessels of the regular lines), together with the full amounts paid by them for dry docking, from January 1st, 1887, to January 1st, 1896:

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| June 1, 1887 | Steamer Brittanic | \$2001.60 |
| May 9, 1888 | " Ems | 1578.50 |
| Aug. 5, 1890 | " La Bretagne | 692.00 |
| Aug. 17, 1890 | " Augusta Victoria | 1532.20 |
| Feb. 14, 1891 | " Westernland | 1032.48 |
| June 15, 1891 | " Furst Bismarck | 887.40 |
| July 16, 1891 | " Spree | 1392.60 |
| Oct. 1, 1891 | " Havel | 1392.60 |
| Dec. 3, 1891 | " Furst Bismarck | 887.40 |
| Aug. 7, 1892 | " Normannia | 1237.50 |
| Aug. 20, 1892 | " Furst Bismarck | 887.40 |
| Aug. 26, 1892 | " Havel | 1392.60 |
| Nov. 6, 1892 | " Kaiser Wilhelm II | 699.00 |
| Jan. 31, 1893 | " Furst Bismarck | 887.40 |
| Feb. 13, 1893 | " Westernland | 573.60 |
| July 8, 1893 | " Augusta Victoria | 1149.15 |
| July 28, 1893 | " Havel | 696.30 |
| Sept. 8, 1893 | " Normannia | 1237.50 |
| Sept. 16, 1893 | " Furst Bismarck | 887.40 |
| Oct. 28, 1893 | " Columbia | 736.30 |
| Jan. 2, 1894 | " Berlin | 1105.20 |
| Sept. 22, 1894 | " Augusta Victoria | 3830.50 |
| Oct. 12, 1894 | " Havel | 696.30 |
| Nov. 14, 1894 | " Prussia | 596.50 |
| April 6, 1895 | " Havel | 696.30 |
| June 22, 1895 | " Furst Bismarck | 887.40 |
| June 25, 1895 | " Palatia | 713.00 |
| July 23, 1895 | " Phoenicia | 715.00 |
| Aug. 15, 1895 | " LaTouraine | 8003.70 |
| Oct. 28, 1895 | " Palatia | 713.00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$39738.33 |

This statement shows that during the last nine years, notwithstanding the fact that the dry dock facilities at this port have been ample, and the rates phenomenally low, only thirty ships over 5000 tons gross measurement have been dry docked at this port, and the total revenue derived from them by the dry docks during that period was but \$39,738.33, an average of a little less than \$4500 per year.

As to the sufficiency of the present dry dock facilities of this Port for the needs of its commerce, viewed as a whole without regard to the four great ships above named, it is needless to say more than that, in spite of the keenest competition, which caused the lowest rates ever offered in this country, the five largest dry docks of this Port were idle more than half the time during the past year.

I submit to you Sir, therefore, that the fact that the St. Paul was not dry docked in New York after her recent accident should not be regarded as in any way humiliating to the City or reflecting discredit upon its dry docks, the fact being, that until the St. Paul grounded upon the Jersey sands there never had been a demand that was not promptly filled. Notwithstanding this fact and that it may be years before another accident as serious as that which happened to the St. Paul will again overtax the present facilities, the officers of the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company have now under serious consideration the propriety of enlarging the larger dry dock at Erie Basin, to make it capable of accommodating the largest vessels now afloat, or likely to be constructed. The engineers, whose opinions we have obtained, report that this can be done at any time, and we have the capital provided. We hesitate to invest it however in improvements and extensions which cannot pay, and for which there may be no demand for years, the more espec-

ially that we now are threatened with a municipal competition which may abandon ordinary business principles.

There is another fact bearing upon the necessity of a new dry dock of greater size than the old, to which I would direct your attention. The U. S. Government is at present constructing at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn a dry dock, a full description of which will be found in the Scientific American of February 1st, page 71. This dock will be 670 feet long and will equal any in the world, and will accommodate any ship afloat or contemplated.

The St. Paul and St. Louis were built in such a way that in the event of war they can be used as commerce destroyers by the U. S. Government; and this is one of the grounds on which the U. S. Government pays them a very handsome subsidy. It is certain, therefore, that in the event of a serious accident to either of these ships, the Government, which in a sense owns them, would allow them to use its dry dock.

The argument for a new dock is thus reduced to the Cunard steamships Campania and Lucania. The foreign owners of these ships have for years owned many smaller ones plying regularly between this port and Great Britain, and as I have said before, although all their ships save Licania and Campania could have been docked here, their owners pursuing a policy dictated by sound business judgment had their ships docked where repairs could be done most cheaply. To reverse this policy municipal docks here would have to lose in dockage at least the difference between the cost of repairs here and abroad. This leads to an examination of the relation between dry docks and repair yards and I submit this for your consideration. A dry dock is broadly considered one of the tools which is used in the repair of ships. It is to

be compared with the huge floating derricks and cranes and other mam^mmoth machinery of the modern builder and repairer. For this reason the dock charges in any extensive repair are small compared with the cost of repairs. It may be doubted whether the offer of free dry dockage would make up to a Cunarder the difference between the cost of foreign and domestic labor and material.

The municipal dry docks would be useless without shipyards or repair shops, and unless you contemplate providing these also the City must furnish its docks to the individual or corporation who contracts to do the repairs the course of business being for the contractor who does not control a dock to lease one before he estimates for repairs. A municipal dry dock therefore will be an investment for builders and repairers of ships. I submit to you that this is scarcely one of the City purposes to which the Constitution limits City expenditures. A dry dock is a mere incident or tool in building or repairing ships, and unless the City may embark in the business it would seem that it is forbidden to furnish tools.

I am sure I can satisfy you Sir that, for the present at least, no extension of the dry dock facilities of this Port is necessary. If I fail to accomplish this, I can certainly show that the larger dock at Erie Basin can be lengthened to accommodate the largest vessel afloat for a mere fraction of the cost to the City of constructing a new dry dock of equal capacity. If the City officers conclude upon investigation that the fact that we cannot dry dock the Campania, Lucania, St. Paul and St. Louis on the rare occasions when they might possibly be willing to accept our services, is sufficient ground for the unprofitable investment of a large amount of money, then would it not be better for

the City to purchase existing dry docks or make some equitable arrangement with the New York Dry Dock and Repair Company for lengthening its large dock at Erie Basin.

I make this suggestion as a method by which the City, if it must go into the dry dock business, can do so at a minimum of expense to its tax payers, and because municipal ownership generally is and always should be as near a monopoly as it can be made.

In closing, I very respectfully urge you Sir to give serious consideration to these matters before coming to a final decision. I will be pleased at any time to prove the accuracy of all statements I have made, and to furnish any additional information that may be required.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Sam N Dykman
Pres N.Y. Dry Dock
Repair Co

James C. Bergen.

William N. Dykman.

Bergen & Dykman.

189 Montague St.

Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Feb. 26th, 1896.

Alfred F. Britton.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

My dear Sir:-

I have cabled abroad for plans of the North German Lloyd ships, which are being constructed. I am informed that these are the only ships now built that cannot be accommodated at the Erie Basin dry dock.

I desire not to intrude unnecessarily upon your valuable time and with your assent will allow the matter to remain as it is until I have facts and figures to submit to you. The Company I represent is having complete plans and specifications made for the enlargement of one of its docks at the Erie Basin and these also will be submitted to you.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Wm N Dykman

AUGUSTUS ANDRADE LEVEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE 1991 CORTLANDT.

February 26th 1896

Hon. Wm L. Strong
Mayor of the city of New York
City Hall N.Y.

Dear Sir:

As I desire to
be heard before you in opposition
to Assembly Bill No 153
introduced by Mr Butts which
I understand has passed both
Assembly & Senate I shall be
obliged if you will advise me
when the hearing on said Bill
will take place.

The title of the bill is as follows:
"An act to Exempt the real estate

AUGUSTUS ANDRADE LEVEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE 1991 CORTLANDT.

of religious corporations in the
twenty third and twenty fourth
wards of the city of New York
from assessments for public
improvements "

I think I can prove to
you beyond dispute that this
is a thoroughly bad measure
which should never receive
your approval

Yours very truly
Augustus. Levey



State of New York,
Senate Chamber.
Albany, February 26, 189

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

My Dear Sir;--

You are, of course, aware that there is pending before the Senate Committee on Cities two bills relating to the Public Schools of New York City; one introduced by Senator Pavey and the other by Senator Page. The main and distinguishing feature between these two bills being the abolition of the School Trustee system by the Pavey bill, and the retention of that system by the Page bill.

It is claimed by the advocates of each bill that the passage of the one they favor would result in great advantage to the schools of the city. I am very anxious that the wisest course should be pursued with reference to this measure, and would be obliged to you if you would express your views on the merits of the same with permission to make your views known in case it was deemed advisable.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

W. N. Stranahan Chairman,
Senate Committee on Cities.

875 Madison Avenue.

Dear Mr. Hedges,

I have to stop this morning to see my doctor and shall be unable to get to the Mayor's office by 10 o'clock. I take it for granted there is no necessity of my being there - as there is not likely to

be any opposition to
the St Luke's Hospital
~~Bill~~ Bill. Please
explain to Mr. Mc
Vikar, if he is present.

Yours sincerely,

Wm A. Horublow.

To

Hon. Job E. Hedges.

Feb. 26/96.



31 Union Square
New York, July 26 1896

Hon. W. Strong
New York

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th inst.

If you can possibly find the time to give a sitting to my photographer Mr. Prince No. 31 Union Square I would much prefer it, to using the Rockwood picture which has been published by newspapers and others.

My work "Financial New York" is an important one, and the portraits appearing therein are the very best and latest that can be obtained.

Mr. Prince my photographer has made some six hundred

photos of Bank officers and directors for this work, uniform in style and excellence.

There is no immediate hurry in the matter and if you will kindly bear it in mind and drop in at his gallery at your convenience I know we shall get a picture which will please you better than making use of the one referred to. I enclose an order.

Very truly yours
W. Ten Eyck Hardenbrook

UPTOWN OFFICE,
361 West 40th Street.

LAW OFFICES OF

Wm. J. Nicholson

243 BROADWAY.

New York, February 26 1896

Job. E. Hedges Esq

Dear Sir:-

The Monroe Republican Club is composed of and confined to the ~~ard~~led republicans of the 5th Election District, 19th assembly District.

It sustains its own club room 230 W. 62 Street open day and evening and believes it has reason in asking you and other prominent Republicans to encourage it and ^{to} stimulate other like active work of the election District associations to make them of interest to voters and party ^{recruiting} stations,

We enclose \$2 worth of tickets for our first entertainment trusting you and your friends can attend and honor us with your presence thereat.

Yours truly,

Wm J. Nicholson

Chairman Entertainment Committee

Monroe Republican Club

We prefer to send to you for or instead of Mayor Strong. Our President a colored citizen & a candidate for City Marshall, though we are not urging that just now. W. J. N.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong.

Mayor of New-York

Honored Mr. Mayor.

I enclose a
note from Col. S. C. Goulden
which will give you the
latest phase of the Poe Park
Project: - Commissioner Hoffman
must have changed his mind
since Monday, for on that
day he did not hold out
any hope that he would
favor reducing the survey
of Kingsbridge Road to 50
feet. -

If the city should purchase
the Park as proposed, it
would be a great point if the
future trolley could go
round the hill through Poe
Place instead of over it -
past the cottages. - For in the
latter case the grade is to
be cut down, & would not
that greatly mar the natural
picturesqueness of the hill-top?
- Mr. Mayor?

Dear Mr. Mayor - if you
will kindly discuss this
point also with Commission

er Haffen - you will
add still more to the ob-
ligation & gratitude of your
honors most respectful
friends & well-wishers -
M. Jay Perce -

31 - West - 31st St

Feb. 27 - 1895

ASSETS, \$21,000,000.

Incorporated 1847.

SURPLUS, \$2,750,000

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

of Philadelphia.

J. A. Goulden, General Agent,
239 Broadway.
Elevator, No. 1 Park Place.

New York, Feby. 26th, 1896. 189

Mrs. Fay Pierce,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Pierce:-

Herewith find half dozen petitions for the proposed Poet's Park. I will send one or more to each association affiliated with the Taxpayers' Alliance for signatures and shall be pleased to send you as many more as you may wish.

I prefer having them typewritten. Will you kindly see Commissioner McMillan as early as convenient and ascertain just what his plans are in reference to this whole matter. I saw him for a moment at the Fordham Club's banquet on the 21st inst. and he said "I have everything fixed, bill prepared, etc." I am completely in the dark as to just what he meant. I saw Commissioner Haffen and he is entirely willing to have Kingsbridge Road reduced to eighty feet and will help us all he can. As I am very busy I hope that you can find time to straighten out matters so that we may act intelligently and in concert.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. Goulden

THE CHRISTIAN-EVANGELIST,

A SIXTEEN-PAGE WEEKLY PAPER,

PLEADS FOR THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT.

B. B. TYLER, CON. ED.,

323 W. 56TH STREET.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES,

56TH ST., BET. 8TH AND 9TH AVENUES,

B. B. TYLER, PASTOR.

Dictated

New York,.....February 26th, 1896.

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

My Dear Mr. Strong:-

I write to request you to grant Mr. E. Ballou, of the House of the Lord Mission, #190 Bleecker St., permission, to hold outdoor meetings. He is a good man and is doing a good work among the lowest of the low in this great city. He is one of the most saintly men, whom it has been my privilege to know.

I trust that you will find time, and also inclination to comply with this request.

Yours very truly,

B. B. Tyler.



TELEPHONE "222 BEDFORD"

Haviland & Sons

LAW & REAL ESTATE

Renting, Collecting, Conveyancing, Searching, Insurance, Loans, Wills, &c.

982 FULTON ST., CORNER GRAND AVE.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Feb. 27th.

1896

Hon. W. L. Strong

Mayor of New York.

Dear Sir:-

I hope you will not allow the appeal of the Dry Dock Combine to deter you from urging the passage of a bill for a Municipal Dry Dock system. If something is not done soon to break up the trusts and combines forming on every hand to control every industry and bar every necessity there will be but little prosperity in our great municipalities.

In Brooklyn we are even threatened with what is, in the main, an imaginary water famine merely to aid a corporate scheme of Brooklyn speculators in a far distant section. Fortunately however a certain far seeing capitalist who once put a stop to a Long Island water steal has it in his power to give Brooklyn a water supply for twenty years, and that within eight miles of the present fountain head of Brooklyn's water supply.

Let New York establish a Municipal Dry Dock system and give the ships of all nations a welcome in the port of New York, so that combines cannot oppress them.

Yours truly,

C. Augustus Haviland

FOR AN HISTORICAL HEADQUARTERS.

General Ferdinand P. Earle has issued invitations for a meeting to be held at the Hotel Normandle, March 4, at 8:30 p. m., to consider the advisability of consolidating all patriotic and historical societies under one roof. His letter continues:

One idea would be to utilize the upper floor of a building that will be erected later on by the New-York Historical Society, in Elighth-ave., or Central Park West and Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh sts., covering a plot of ground 204x125, provided such consent can be obtained from the New-York Historical Society. The upper floor could be utilized on the outside by society offices; in the centre and rear of the building large rooms could be placed that would accommodate from 500 to 1,500 persons. These rooms could be used for banquets, receptions and business meetings. The small outside rooms could be rented by the different societies, and the large room or rooms as wanted.

I would suggest that, if accommodations cannot be secured through the New-York Historical Society, a new fireproof building be erected in some convenient locality for the express purpose of bringing both sexes of all patriotic and historical societies together under one roof, which should have but one common object in view; viz,

First—To commemorate and perpetuate all historical events covering a period of more than two centuries.

Second—A historical museum, where persons or organizations can deposit with perfect safety either permanently or as temporary loans their valuable relics of revolutionary or colonial times, so that all may enjoy the mass of materials (documents and relics) now extant, but inaccessible to the public.

EARLE CLIFF, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 27th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong.

My dear Sir:-

I have taken the liberty of calling a meeting under my own signature at the Hotel Normandie, Broadway & 38th St., an Wednesday evening at 8.30 for the purpose of considering the advisability of consolidating all the Historical & Patriotic Societies under one roof.

Will you honor the meeting with your presence?

Very truly yours,

Ferdinand Earle

FOR AN HISTORICAL HEADQUARTERS.

General Ferdinand P. Earle has issued invitations for a meeting to be held at the Hotel Normandie, March 4, at 8:30 p. m., to consider the advisability of consolidating all patriotic and historical societies under one roof. His letter continues:

One idea would be to utilize the upper floor of a building that will be erected later on by the New-York Historical Society, in Eighth-ave., or Central Park West and Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh sts., covering a plot of ground 204x125, provided such consent can be obtained from the New-York Historical Society. The upper floor could be utilized on the outside by society offices; in the centre and rear of the building large rooms could be placed that would accommodate from 500 to 1,500 persons. These rooms could be used for banquets, receptions and business meetings. The small outside rooms could be rented by the different societies, and the large room or rooms as wanted.

I would suggest that, if accommodations cannot be secured through the New-York Historical Society, a new fireproof building be erected in some convenient locality for the express purpose of bringing both sexes of all patriotic and historical societies together under one roof, which should have but one common object in view; viz.

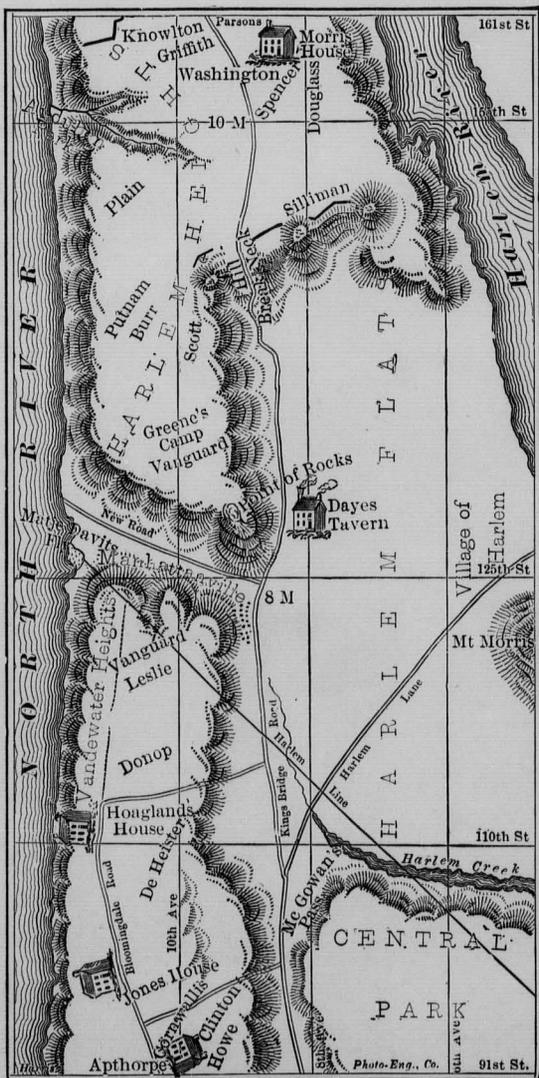
First--To commemorate and perpetuate all historical events covering a period of more than two centuries.

Second--A historical museum, where persons or organizations can deposit with perfect safety either permanently or as temporary loans their valuable relics of revolutionary or colonial times, so that all may enjoy the mass of materials (documents and relics) now extant, but inaccessible to the public.

Am. Engager



THE OLD ROGER MORRIS HOUSE IN 1776,
Washington's Headquarters at the Battle of Harlem Heights.
Now the Residence of General Ferdinand P. Earle.



The Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16th, 1776.
Showing the location of Apthorpe Mansion and the Morris House.

THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS,

September 16th, 1776.

After the battle of Long Island Washington decided to fall back to New York, and on August 30, 1776, executed the famous retreat from Long Island, known as one of the most remarkable events in history. Washington then attempted to restore order and confidence in New York by reorganizing the Army, but he soon found that the enemy was making the city untenable, and he quickly decided to evacuate. All military stores not in actual demand were removed, and on Sunday morning, September 15, the troops marched to the upper part of Manhattan Island, Washington remaining at the Apthorpe mansion until the troops were in sight, and then rode to the Morris house, on Harlem Heights, making it his headquarters. The first battle of Harlem Heights was fought at sunrise on Monday, September 16, and occupied but a few minutes. The second commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continued nearly four hours. As yet no fortifications had been erected, except a mere beginning near the Morris House, and three small redoubts, which were half way to Manhattanville. This battle was the most brilliant and important in historical results of any fight during the Revolutionary War. It was evidently a part of the British plan to drive the Americans from the Island before they could have time to construct defences. The mistake of the British in beginning the battle too soon and in the wrong place occasioned the succession of British failures, which imbued the Americans with the spirit of self-confidence, which materially assisted them to final victory, and characterized their movements until peace was proclaimed. Washington's army on Harlem Heights numbered on the 16th scarcely 8,000, and yet only 4,900 were engaged. The British were superior in numbers, not less than 6,000 of their choicest troops, with seven field pieces, being in the action, while 8,000 to 10,000 men were in arms ready to push on. It was an irregular battle from the very character of the picturesque, undulating, wooded heights, with their rough, rocky and almost inaccessible sides. The British plunged in wherever there was an opening. The combatants were in scouts, squads, battalions and brigades, and fought behind trees, houses and rocks, the battle ranging from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth St to Manhattanville. At evening of the 16th the armies occupied the same relative positions as before the battle, their pickets almost within speaking distance. The success of the day turned the current of affairs, and thenceforward the Americans believed in themselves. Washington occupied the Morris house as his headquarters until about October 25, 1776.

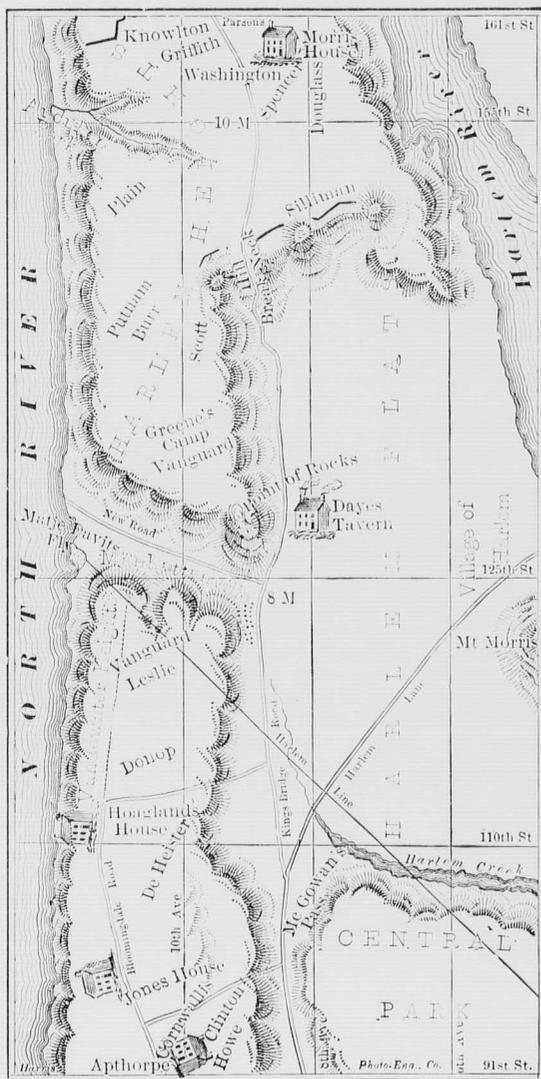
This battle was really the first successful battle of the American Revolution. The troops engaged were from the North and South. Major Leitch, of the Virginia Riflemen, and Colonel Knowlton, of the Connecticut Rangers, both lost their lives on that occasion, thus showing the North and South fighting on Manhattan Island under the Stars and Stripes against a common enemy.



THE OLD ROGER MORRIS HOUSE IN 1776,
Washington's Headquarters at the Battle of Harlem Heights.
Now the Residence of General Ferdinand P. Earle.

THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS,

September 16th, 1776.



The Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16th, 1776.
Showing the location of Apthorpe Mansion and the Morris House.

After the battle of Long Island Washington decided to fall back to New York, and on August 30, 1776, executed the famous retreat from Long Island, known as one of the most remarkable events in history. Washington then attempted to restore order and confidence in New York by reorganizing the Army, but he soon found that the enemy was making the city untenable, and he quickly decided to evacuate. All military stores not in actual demand were removed, and on Sunday morning, September 15, the troops marched to the upper part of Manhattan Island, Washington remaining at the Apthorpe mansion until the troops were in sight, and then rode to the Morris house, on Harlem Heights, making it his headquarters. The first battle of Harlem Heights was fought at sunrise on Monday, September 16, and occupied but a few minutes. The second commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continued nearly four hours. As yet no fortifications had been erected, except a mere beginning near the Morris House, and three small redoubts, which were half way to Manhattanville. This battle was the most brilliant and important in historical results of any fight during the Revolutionary War. It was evidently a part of the British plan to drive the Americans from the Island before they could have time to construct defences. The mistake of the British in beginning the battle too soon and in the wrong place occasioned the succession of British failures, which imbued the Americans with the spirit of self-confidence, which materially assisted them to final victory, and characterized their movements until peace was proclaimed. Washington's army on Harlem Heights numbered on the 16th scarcely 8,000, and yet only 4,900 were engaged. The British were superior in numbers, not less than 6,000 of their choicest troops, with seven field pieces, being in the action, while 8,000 to 10,000 men were in arms ready to push on. It was an irregular battle from the very character of the picturesque, undulating, wooded heights, with their rough, rocky and almost inaccessible sides. The British plunged in wherever there was an opening. The combatants were in scouts, squads, battalions and brigades, and fought behind trees, houses and rocks, the battle ranging from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth St. to Manhattanville. At evening of the 16th the armies occupied the same relative positions as before the battle, their pickets almost within speaking distance. The success of the day turned the current of affairs, and thenceforward the Americans believed in themselves. Washington occupied the Morris house as his headquarters until about October 25, 1776.

This battle was really the first successful battle of the American Revolution. The troops engaged were from the North and South. Major Leitch, of the Virginia Riflemen, and Colonel Knowlton, of the Connecticut Rangers, both lost their lives on that occasion, thus showing the North and South fighting on Manhattan Island under the Stars and Stripes against a common enemy.