Chas. Bulkley Hubbell,
President.

Hall of the Board of Education,
146th Grand Street
New York, Dec. 3rd, 1897. 189

Hon. William L. Strong,

My dear Sir:-

I received a communication from you dated October 25th 1897 enclosing communication from Miss Kate E. Hogan of 179 West 76th Street concerning a position in our department, and asking that you exert your good offices in ascertaining why she was not placed on the eligible list of principals. I have just received the return from the Committee on Instruction containing Mr. Jasper's letter concerning the subject matter. Miss Hogan is one of our best teachers, having studied for many years to improve herself, and from a point of view of scholarship and literary ability, is one of the best that we have. It sometimes happens, as you well know, that very efficient soldiers do not make good generals and it also happens sometimes that excellent teachers do not possess the qualities necessary for the successful direction of a school by a principal. In the opinion of the Board of Superintendents, this amiable and gifted lady seems to fall into that category. I have a very high opinion of Miss Hogan myself, but in the selection of principals we must have the benefit of the judgment of experts, and the Board of Superintendents were not able to mark her sufficiently high on the basis of "personal fitness" as to justify placing her in the eligible list.

Chas Bulkley Hubbell,
President.

Hall of the Board of Education,
146 Grand Street

New York Dec. 3rd, 1897. 189

I will address her on this subject if you would like to have me, and beg to remain

Your obedient servant,

Chas Bulkley Hubbell

157

Commissioner MACK presented the following:

To the Board of Education:

The Finance Committee would respectfully report that it has had under consideration the fact that the original Estimate, as adopted by the Board of Education on Sept. 9, 1896, has been materially amended since that time, and in order that the various changes should be presented in compact form, submits herewith for the information of the Board, a statement showing the original Estimate, the various amendments thereto, the reasons therefor, the items of increase and decrease relative thereto, and finally, the Estimate for 1897, as it stands on the record this day.

The following is the statement referred to:

Statement, Showing the Original Estimate for 1897, as Adopted by the Board of Education Sept. 9, 1896, and Subsequent Amendments thereto; also Showing the Estimate this day, after Allowing for Changes Made.

No. 1.	Original Estimate.	Amendments.		Estimate for 1897 as amended.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Salaries of Teachers in Grammar, Primary and High Schools, and of Supervisors of Special Branches	$3,938,460 80	$27,000 00 (1)		$3,965,460 80
Salaries of Janitors in Grammar, Primary and High Schools	274,250 00	8,000 00 (2)		282,250 00
Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in Evening Schools	170,000 00			170,000 00
Salaries of Officers and Clerks and other employees of the Board of Education	58,000 00	4,000 00 (3)		62,000 00
Salaries of the Board of School Superintendents	72,500 00			72,500 00
Enforcement of the Act, Chapter 671, Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act to provide for the Compulsory Education of Children." Salaries of Attendance Officers, and for the establishment and maintenance of schools or classes pursuant to Section 9 of Chapter 671, Laws of 1894	64,000 00			64,000 00
Support of Nautical School, wages, current expenses, repairs, etc	31,810 00			31,810 00
Rent of school premises, and premises Nos. 160 and 166 Elm street for annexes to the Hall of the Board of Education	63,130 00	50,500 00 (4)		113,630 00
Fuel for all the Schools and Hall of the Board of Education	118,475 00			118,475 00
Gas and other methods of lighting for all the Schools and the Hall of the Board of Education	45,000 00			45,000 00
Supplies, Books, Maps, Slates, Stationery, etc., for the use of all the schools	279,616 00	11,000 00 (5)		290,616 00
Libraries	12,437 66	8,000 40 (6)		20,438 06
Incidental expenses of the Board of Education	25,000 00			25,000 00
Incidental expenses of the Evening Schools	1,500 00			1,500 00
General Repair Fund:				
(*a*) Incidental expenses of Schools—Repairs	67,146 00			67,146 00
(*b*) Buildings Contingent Fund	57,800 00			57,800 00
(*c*) Sanitary work, Changes and Repairs of	120,906 50			120,906 50
(*d*) Repairs to Buildings	199,253 00	10,000 00 (7)		209,253 00
(*e*) Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Changes and Repairs of	38,956 50			38,956 50
Placing Fire Alarm Telegraph Wires in the Subways	7,200 00			7,200 00
Furniture and Repairs of	45,276 00	9,000 00 (8)		54,276 00
Pianos and Repairs of	7,000 00			7,000 00
Corporate Schools, as per Acts of the Legislature	140,000 00	(9)	19,966 97	120,033 03
Lectures to Workingmen and Workingwomen, free	53,900 00			53,900 00
Transportation of Pupils in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	6,400 00			6,400 00
Biennial School Census	2,500 00	32,500 00(10)		35,000 00
	$5,900,517 46	$160,000 40	$19,966 97	$6,040,550 89

(1) Additional for Salaries in High Schools, making $42,000 in all.

(2) Janitors for Temporary Buildings, etc.

(3) Additional Clerks.

(4) Rent High School Building and Temporary School Accommodations.

(5) Laboratories and Text Books for High Schools.

(6) Statutory.

(7) Fitting up High Schools.

(8) High School Furniture.

(9) Statutory.

(10) To accomplish census without aid of Police Department.

The Committee would call special attention to the fact that the amounts allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Provisional Estimate adopted by that Board on October 20th, 1896, are practically the same as those contained in the appropriation to this Board for the present year. In many instances the amounts thus provisionally allowed are entirely inadequate for the purposes for which they are appropriated, and if not increased in the Final Estimate, would seriously impair the work of this Board during next year, and restrict its efforts to provide accommodations, and facilities for the proper conduct of the schools.

In other instances, amounts appear which are in excess of the requirements of this Board, which sums may, therefore, be safely distributed among such other appropriations as are insufficient.

The following comparative statement is herewith submitted, showing the Estimate of the Board of Education for 1897, the Provisional Estimate adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; together with the differences noted.

Statement, Showing by Comparison, the Estimate of the Board of Education for 1897 (as amended) and the Provisional Estimate of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with Differences Noted.

Nos.	No. 2.	Estimate Bd. of Education	Provisional Este. Bd. of Est. and Appt., Adopted Oct. 20, 1896.	Decreases.	Increases.
1	Salaries of Teachers in Grammar, Primary, and High Schools, and of Supervisors of Special Branches	$3,965,460 80	$3,728,327 00	$237,133 80	
2	Salaries of Janitors, in Grammar, Primary and High Schools	282,250 00	263,075 00	19,175 00	
3	Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in Evening Schools	170,000 00	177,000 00		$7,000 00
4	Salaries of Officers and Clerks and other employees of the Board of Education	62,000 00	49,700 00	12,300 00	
5	Salaries of the Board of School Superintendents	72,500 00	52,124 97	20,375 03	
6	Enforcement of the Act, Chapter 671, Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Compulsory Education of Children." Salaries of Attendance Officers, and for the establishment and maintenance of Schools or Classes pursuant to Section 9, of Chapter 671, Laws of 1894	64,000 00	65,000 00		1,000 00
7	Support of Nautical School—wages, current expenses, repairs, etc	31,810 00	31,810 00		
8	Rent of School Premises, and premises Nos. 160 and 166 Elm street, for Annexes to the Hall of the Board of Education	113,630 00	66,370 00	47,260 00	
9	Fuel for all the Schools and Hall of the Board of Education	118,475 00	112,342 96	6,132 04	
10	Gas and other method of lighting for all the Schools and Hall of the Board of Education	45,000 00	42,000 00	3,000 00	

Nos.	No. 2.	Estimate Bd. of Education	Provisional Este. Bd. of Est. and Appt., Adopted Oct. 20, 1896.	Decreases.	Increases.
11	Supplies, books, maps, slates, stationery, etc., for the use of all the Schools	290,616 00	234,271 00	56,345 00	
12	Libraries	20,438 06	12,437 66	8,000 40	
13	Incidental Expenses of the Board of Education	25,000 00	22,500 00	2,500 00	
14	Incidental Expenses of the Evening Schools	1,500 00	1,500 00		
	General Repair Fund:				
15	(*a*) Incidental Expenses of Schools—Repairs	67,146 00	67,597 00		451 00
16	(*b*) Buildings Contingent Fund	57,800 00	57,800 00		
17	(*c*) Sanitary Work, Changes and Repairs of	120,906 50	140,651 00		19,744 50
18	(*d*) Repairs to Buildings	209,253 00	200,418 00	8,835 00	
19	(*e*) Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Changes and Repairs of	38,956 50	39,434 00		477 50
20	Placing Fire Alarm Telegraph Wires in the Subways	7,200 00	14,400 00		7,200 00
21	Furniture and Repairs of	54,276 00	37,544 00	16,732 00	
22	Pianos and Repairs of	7,000 00	2,000 00	5,000 00	
23	Corporate Schools, as per Acts of the Legislature	120,033 03	145,000 00		24,966 97
24	Lectures to Workingmen and Workingwomen, Free	53,900 00	31,500 00	22,400 00	
25	Transportation of Pupils in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	6,400 00	4,000 00	2,400 00	
26	Biennial School Census	35,000 00	10 00	34,990 00	
27	Purchase of Text Books, treating of Alcoholic Drinks, etc., Pursuant to Chapter 1041, Laws of 1895		35,000 00		35,000 00
		$6,040,550 89	$5,633,812 59	$502,578 27	$95,839 97

The Committee believes that the present is an opportune time to present reasons in support of the allowances requested, and therefore submits herewith in a consecutive form, its views on the various items of the Estimate.

No. 1. *Salaries of Teachers in Grammar, Primary and High Schools, and of Supervisors of Special Branches.*

Required, $3,965,460.80. Allowed, $3,728,327. Decrease, $237,133.80.

It is estimated that the regular monthly pay-rolls at the end of this year, will fully equal a twelfth of the annual appropriation for 1896; it will therefore be apparent that unless additional funds are provided, teachers could not be employed for new schools to be opened, nor for the increasing attendance in existing ones.

The required increase is itemized in the Estimate of this Board and the figures speak for themselves without further argument at this time. The Committee would state in connection herewith, that, failing to obtain an adequate increase, a shortage would inevitably ensue, and this Board might be called upon to decide whether or not to retain all deductions for absences in the Salary Fund, in place of the usual monthly transfer to the Retirement Fund; thereby partially providing means to employ teachers to meet the anticipated increase in attendance, but risking censure for non-compliance with the Public School Teachers' Retirement Act.

The Committee would call attention to the fact that this Board requested this appropriation for "Salaries of Teachers in Grammar, Primary and High Schools, and of Supervisors of Special Branches." The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in response thereto, has provided an appropriation for "Salaries of Teachers in Grammar and Primary Schools." It will be observed that provision for salaries in High Schools and also Supervisors of Special Branches would thus be omitted. The Committee recommend that the title of the appropriation be amended by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment so as to conform to fact.

No. 2. *Salaries of Janitors in Grammar, Primary and High Schools.*

Required, $282,250. Allowed, $263,075. Decrease, $19,175.

The provisional allowance granted practically cuts off "new Schools, $9,604" and the item for "Watchmen," $1,600, and for Janitors in buildings to be rented, $8,000, together, $19,204.

The monthly salaries, as now paid, fully cover their proportional relation to the annual appropriation, therefore an increase to the figures requested by this Board is absolutely necessary, or a pro rata deduction would have to be made from the rates of salary now paid. The Committee would suggest that the appropriation should be made to this Board under the title requested, viz.:

"Salaries of Janitors in Grammar, Primary and High Schools," instead of "Salaries of Janitors in Grammar and Primary Schools," otherwise the appropriation will not be available for all the purposes for which it is intended.

No. 3. *Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in Evening Schools.*

Required, $170,000. Allowed, $177,000. Increase, $7,000.

The excess of $7,000 may be usefully employed in the aid of some other appropriation. In case of necessity, during the fall term of the Evening Schools, any deficiency could be met by transfer.

No. 4. *Salaries of Officers and Clerks and other Employees of the Board of Education.*

Required, $62,000. Allowed, $49,700. Decrease, $12,300.

The changes incidental to the abolishment of the Trustee System have largely increased the volume of business to be transacted by the employees of this Board, necessitating additional help in all branches.

The present Pay Roll amounts to	$53,930 00
The Increases requested are for 4 Patrol Inspectors, $1,200	4,800 00
Additional Clerical Help in the office of the City Superintendent, Clerk of the Board, etc. . .	3,270 00
	$62,000 00

The Committee would remark that the duties heretofore performed by Clerks to Boards of School Trustees now fall upon the employees of the Board, and the usual appropriation of about $3,000 per annum is discontinued.

No. 5. *Salaries of the Board of School Superintendents.*

Required, $72,500. Allowed, $52,124.97. Increase, $20,375.03.

The Board of School Superintendents consists of the City Superintendent at $7,500; one Superintendent and Secretary at $5,000, and 15 at $4,000 per annum, aggregating $72,500. Their designations, terms of office, and salaries are fixed; the New School Act giving the Board of Education power in the premises. The Committee would remark that the appropriation has been made for "Salaries of City Superintendent and Assistants," the New School Act designates these officials as "the Board of School Superintendents." Under the circumstances it is respectfully recommended to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to amend the title of the appropriation, so as to conform to the statutory designation.

No. 6. *Enforcement of the Act, Chapter 671, Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act to provide for the Compulsory Education of Children," Salaries of Attendance Officers, and for the establishment and maintenance of schools or classes pursuant to Section 9 of Chapter 671, Laws of 1894.*

Required, $64,000. Allowed, $65,000. Increase $1,000.

The amount of $1,000, being the excess appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, can be relinquished, and used advantageously in some other appropriation. The Committee would call particular attention to the fact that this Board has, by resolution, recently relinquished to the City Treasury the sum of $40,000, specially appropriated for the establishment of Truant School, &c., in 1896. Owing to the fact that the school building most suitable for the establishment of such a school is still occupied by the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the Board has been

unable to utilize the appropriation therefor, and consequently returns the money to the city.

No. 7. *Support of the Nautical School.*

Required, $31,810. Allowed, $31,810.

Satisfactory.

No. 8. *Rents of school premises, and premises 160 and 166 Elm street for Annexes to the Hall of the Board of Education.*

Required, $113,630. Allowed, $66,370. Decrease, $47,260.

Owing to the need of temporary school accommodation, the annual rent roll has been largely increased since the presentation of the budget so that it now amounts to $73,290, for premises leased and being leased. The matter of providing temporary accommodations is one of the most important, if not *the* most important problem before this Board, and it is earnestly hoped that its efforts to provide additional school room forthwith, may be in no way checked owing to stringency of financial means. The Committee would also recommend that the title be amended to "Rents of school premises and premises for Annexes to the Hall of the Board of Education" for the reason that additional quarters are being procured for the use of certain departments, whose needs have outgrown the accommodations in the Hall of the Board and present annexes.

No. 9. *Fuel for all the schools and Hall of the Board of Education.*

Required, $118,475. Allowed, $112,342.96.
Decrease, $6,132.04.

It is estimated that about one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven tons of coal will be required for 1897, additional to the quantity now being annually used, or a total of about, 24,294 tons. The introduction of improved heating apparatus, effects considerable saving in the quantity of wood being used—about forty cords. The prices have been approximately placed at $4.50 per ton of coal, and $8.00 per cord for wood. The indications in the fuel market at this time fully warrant the

belief that higher prices will prevail, and that the rates placed in the estimates are as low as will be safe to figure on. The prices paid during the last five years for coal, were as follows:

1892–3	$4 64	Per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered at School buildings into bunkers.
1893–4	4 76	
1894–5	4 41	
1895–6	3 96	
1896–7	4 23	

The total increase in the appropriation, covering both increase in quantity and price, is only $6,132.04.

No. 10. *Gas for all the Schools and Hall of the Board of Education.*

Required, $45,000. Allowed, $42,000. Decrease, $3,000.

The amount, $3,000, is little more than 7 per cent. over the 1896 appropriation, and covers new schools and additional expense incidental to the Free Lecture Course, which it is proposed to extend.

No. 11. *Supplies, Books, Maps, Slates, Stationery, etc., for the use of all the schools.*

Required, $290,616. Allowed, $234,271. Decrease, $56,345.

New Schools will cost, on the basis of $4.25 for Grammar and $1.25 for Primary, about	$21,935 00
To complete the substitution of pencils and paper for Slates and Slate Pencils	2,500 00
Manual Training, for Workshops (6 at $550) and Kitchens (6 at $350); Supplies for 6 Male Depts., $375 each, and 6 Female Depts., $210 each	8,910 00
Physical Exercise in Additional Schools	3,500 00
Renewal of Flags (Chap. 222, Laws of 1895)	2,500 00
Physiology Books (Alcoholics, Chap. 1041, Laws of 1895)	1,000 00
Supplies for High Schools	11,000 00
Kindergartens (20 @ $250)	5,000 00
	$56,345 00

In connection herewith it should be stated that the usual appropriation ($35,000) for Books on Alcoholics has been discontinued and the sum of $1,000 inserted in the appropriation for "Supplies," and is deemed adequate for the purpose in 1897.

No. 12. *Libraries, per Acts of the Legislature.*

Required, $20,438.06. Allowed, $12,437.66. Decrease, $8,000.40.

The appropriation for Libraries is a matter of Statute, and is dependent upon the equivalent amount given by the State for this purpose, so that in order to legally receive and expend the State funds, it is necessary for the city to also appropriate and expend a similar sum.

No 13. *Incidental Expenses of the Board of Education.*

Required, $25,000. Allowed, $22,500. Decrease, $2,500.

The additional expenses incidental to the recent change in the school system render it necessary that the sum of about $2,500 should be allowed in addition to the amount of the appropriation allowed in 1896.

No. 14. *Incidental Expenses of the Evening Schools.*

Required, $1,500. Allowed, $1,500.

The amount is adequate.

Nos. 15 to 19. *General Repair Fund.*

	Required.	Allowed.
a. Incidental Expenses of Schools—Repairs	$67,146 00	$67,597 00
b. Buildings Contingent Fund . .	57,800 00	57,800 00
c. Sanitary Work, Changes and Repairs of	120,906 50	140,651 00
d. Repairs to Buildings . .	209,253 00	200,418 00
e. Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Changes and Repairs of . .	38,956 50	39,434 00
	$494,062 00	$505,900 00

The Committee would call attention to the fact that more money has been allowed in the aggregate for repairs, etc., by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Provisional Estimate than what was requested by this Board. It would be preferable to receive the appropriations in the manner and amounts now indicated by this Board, and there is no occasion for any increase in the aggregate.

No. 20. *Placing Fire Alarm Telegraph Wires in the Subway.*

Required, $7,200. Allowed, $14,400. Surplus, $7,200.

The amount indicated by this Board is believed to be sufficient for the purpose; it is therefore suggested that the surplus be employed in some other connection.

No. 21. *Furniture, and Repairs of.*

Required, $54,276. Allowed, $37,544. Decrease, $16,732.

In addition to the amount allowed there will be required for furniture for proposed new high schools . .	$9,000
For reversing the furniture of 404 rooms, in order to comply with the recommendation of the Board of Health	4,005
Wages of 2 Inspectors and 1 Draughtsman . . .	3,441
	$16,446

which amounts practically cover the sum deducted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

No. 22. *Pianos and Repairs of.*

Required, $7,000. Allowed, $2,000. Decrease, $5,000.

The sum of $2,000 is entirely inadequate to carry out the propositions of the Board, for such an amount will only be sufficient to cover renewals and repairs, and leave out of the question the establishment of 20 Kindergartens, which require 20 instruments at $250—$5,000.

No. 23. *Corporate Schools.*

Required, $120,033.03. Allowed, $145.000.
Increase, $24,966.97

The required amount is computed per statute, therefore, the excess of $24,966.97 can be utilized in connection with some some other appropriation.

No. 24. *Lectures to Workingmen and Workingwomen—Free.*

Required, $53,900. Allowed, $31,500. Decrease, $22,400.

The sum of $22,400 (additional to the amount of the former appropriation $31,500) is requested to meet the rapidly growing demands for extension of the popular Lecture Course, and while the granting of an increased appropriation is not a peremptory necessity, the expediency and usefulness of this form of Education is demonstrated by the desire of the people to attend these Lectures, and the fact that numbers have often to be refused admission through lack of room.

No. 25. *Transportation of Pupils in Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth Wards.*

Required, $6,400. Allowed, $4,000. Decrease, $2,400.

The recent annexation of territory on the north side of the city is the reason for the request for additional stages, which will cost about $2,400 per annum.

No. 26. *Biennial School Census.*

Required, $35,000. Allowed, $10. Decrease, $34,990.

It is proposed to take the census by the employment of enumerators and tabulators, to act under the direction of this Board, on a basis of cost equivalent to $1,000 for each School Inspection District. The aid of the police, as in the instance of the last census, would probably reduce the total cost to about $2,500 only, for stationery and tabulation. The item of $10 has been inserted tentatively in the Provisional Estimate, and the best method of taking this census, both accurately and economically, should be adopted.

No. 27. *Purchase of Text Books Treating of Alcoholic Drinks, etc., Pursuant to Chapter 1041, Laws of 1895.*

Required, ... Allowed, $35,000.

The sum of $1,000 is deemed adequate for the purpose and has been incorporated in the "Supplies," etc., fund, and the usual special appropriation ($35,000) discontinued so far as the wishes of the Board are concerned. The amount inserted in the Provisional Estimate by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may therefore be added to some appropriation insufficient for its purposes.

In general conclusion the Committee would call attention to certain facts:

Total Estimate, 1897 (as amended), .	$6,040,550 89
Total Appropriation, 1896, ...	5,679,302 59
Total increase over 1896, . . .	$361,248 30
Amount of Provisional Estimate adopted by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, October 20, 1896, ...	$5,633,812 59
Estimate of the Board of Education (amount required), ...	6,040,550 89
Total deficit, ...	$406,738 30

The following general statement accounts in round figures for the increase of $361,248.30 above mentioned—separated into three headings—1. Increases due to enactment of special laws. 2. Increases due to proposed extensions and improvements. 3. Increases due to normal causes.

No. 3. General Statement, Showing Particulars Relating to Increase of $361,248.30 Mentioned in Foregoing Report:

	Occasioned by New and Special Laws.	Proposed Extensions, Improvements and Additions to the System.	Normal Causes.
Board of School Superintendents	$15,087 80		
Supervisors of Special Branches	20,300 00		
Officers and Clerks and other employees of the Board of Education	10,825 40		
Biennial School Census	35,000 00		
Incidental Expenses of the Board of Education	2,500 00		
Kindergartens (20 new): Salaries, $10,000; Pianos, $5,000; Supplies, $5,000		$20,000 00	
Technical, Manual and Industrial Education: Salaries, $6,500; Workshops (6), $3,300; Kitchens (6), $2,100 — Supplies for 6 Male Departments, $2,250 — Supplies for 6 Female Departments, $1,260		15,410 00	
Physical Exercise: Supplies		3,500 00	
Lectures to Workingmen and Workingwomen, Free: 1,100 Lectures in place of 830		22,400 00	
High Schools, Establishment of: Salaries, $42,000; Fitting up, $10,000 — Furniture, $9,000; Laboratories, $3,000 — Text Books, $8,000; Rents, $3,000		75,000 00	
Furniture: Reversing position of furniture in 404 rooms, in order to comply with the recommendation of Board of Health as to light and position of pupils		4,005 00	
Increases occasioned by New and Special Laws	$83,713 20		
Increases for Proposed Extensions, Improvements and additions to the System		$140,315 00	
Increases Normal Causes (balance—being the differences between general increases and decreases			$137,220 10
Total Increase in Estimate of Board of Education for 1897 over appropriation for 1896			$361,248 30

Comparison with former years:

The following statement is an exhibit for five years of the annual net increase in the funds required for school purposes:

1893 over 1892	$76 474 59
1894 over 1893	109,304 04
1895 over 1894	328,288 87
1896 over 1895	716,879 45
1897 over 1896	361,248 30
Average for 5 years	318,439 05

The increase requested, viz.: $361,248.30 is therefore not abnormal, particularly considering the special features contained therein, and hereinbefore described.

The following table, from 1891 inclusive, exhibits the average attendance and the increase, together with the percentage of increase, to which is added the money apportioned annually to the schools and the per capita result:

Year.	Average Attendance.	Increase of Attendance.	Per cent. of Increase.	School Moneys.	Per Capita.
1891	137,849	1,723	1.25	$4,267,367	$30.95
1892	141,508	3,659	2.59	4,448,355	31.43
1893	146,070	4,562	3.22	4,524,830	30.98
1894	154,314	8,244	5.64	4,634,134	30.03
1895	163,339	9,025	5 85	4,962,423	30.38
1896*	175,000	11,661	7.14	5,679,302	32.45
1897*	188,000	13,000	7.42	6,040,550 89	32.13

* Estimated.

The Committee would state in connection with the insertion of estimated figures of attendance for the years 1896 and 1897, that, so far as 1896 is concerned, results will fully equal expectations, as the average attendance for October, 1896, was about 184,000.

The Committee would respectfully suggest that copies of this report be forwarded to each member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

JACOB W. MACK, Chairman,
JOSEPH J. LITTLE,
W. J. VAN ARSDALE,
EDWD. H. PEASLEE,
HENRY W. TAFT,
} *Finance Committee.*

58

Summary of Business transacted by the Board of Education at a meeting held December 9, 1897.

-0-0-0-0-

The Finance Committee submitted for the information of the Board a statement (copy sent herewith) showing the original Estimate as adopted Sept. 9, 1896, the various amendments made since that time, the reasons therefor and the Estimate as it stands at the present time.

Which was accepted by the Board and ordered printed in the Minutes.

Copies have been sent to the Members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

-0-0-0-0-

A communication from the Health Department (transmitted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment) "in relation to the appointment of Medical Inspectors to investigate the Public Schools as a factor in the spread of contagious diseases, etc.," was presented, read and considered. The following action was taken --

Commissioner Ketchum moved; That without committing ourselves to the details of the proposition now before us, we are in favor of a thorough inspection by the Health Department, of all schools of the City-- Public, Parochial and Private; and that we have a sincere desire to co-operate with the Board of Health in the connection mentioned.

Adopted.

-0-0-0-0-

A resolution requesting the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the 23d and 24th Wards to commence proceedings to widen Webers Lane in accordance with the lines laid down on the map of the 24th Ward was adopted.

-o-o-o-o-

Appointments made:--

Lieut. John D. McDonald, appointed Senior Instructor on the Schoolship "St. Mary's".

Ensign Geo. B. Bradshaw appointed Junior Instructor on the Schoolship "St. Mary's".

1 Regular Teacher appointed in Evening School No. 16,

2 Additional Teachers appointed in Evening School No. 58.

1 Additional Teacher appointed in Evening School No. 20.

-o-o-o-o-

Consideration of the proposed new By-Laws:-

Those portions of the By-laws that relate to the appointment and salaries of Teachers (pages 161 to 186, both inclusive), were referred back to the Special Committee on By-laws and the following resolutions offered by Commissioner Agar as an amendment to the motion to refer back to the Committee was adopted:--

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to advise this Board whether in his opinion the provisions contained in Article 5, Section 9, Constitution of the State of New York apply to the Board of Education of the City of New York,

And if he advises that the said provisions do apply to this Board, then

Be it further Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to advise this Board whether in his opinion, the

Constitution and Statutes of the State of New York impose upon this Board the obligation to proceed at once to make any or all of its appointments and promotions according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive.

Sections 1 to 33, inclusive, of the By-laws as submitted by the Special Committee were considered, amended in a few instances, and adopted by the Board.

-0-0-0-0-

Report of
Proceedings of
Board of Education

DEC. 9, 1896.

A31 e.

Board of Education,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York, Dec 14 1897

Hon. William L. Strong,
Mayor.

Sir:

Please find herewith ten copies of the annual Report of the Board of Education for the year ending with December 31st 1896.

Very respectfully
Wm. M. Millard
Clerk

160

Chas. Bulkley Hubbell,
President.

Richard H. Adams,
John G. Agar,
W. E. Andrews,
E. Ellery Anderson,
Otto T. Bannard,
John E. Eustis,
William Greenough,
William H. Hurlbut,
Hugh Kelly,
Alexander P. Ketchum,
Joseph J. Little,
Robert Maclay,
Jacob W. Mack,
Daniel E. McSweeny,
Auguste P. Montant,
Edward H. Peaslee,
Nathaniel A. Prentiss,
Henry A. Rogers,
James Speyer,
Henry W. Taft.

Arthur McMullin, Clerk.

Hall of the
Board of Education,
146 Grand Street,

New York, Dec. 20, 1897

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of December 9th, 1897, addressed to Hon. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education of the City of New York, calling for a schedule showing the manner in which public records of the Board, the public property appertaining to its administration, and its employes and subordinates, should be transferred and re-apportioned on the provisions of section 1536 of the new charter, I herewith transmit, on behalf of the Board, copy of a report of its Committee on By-Laws and Legislation relating to this subject, and of the resolutions thereupon adopted by the Board.

If you should desire any further action or information for the purpose of complying with the requirements of section 1536 of the new charter, please so inform me and the matter shall receive immediate attention.

Yours very truly,

E. Ellery Anderson

Chairman Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

1 Enclosure.

161

Chas. Bulkley Hubbell,
President.

Richard H. Adams,
John G. Agar,
W. E. Andrews,
E. Ellery Anderson,
Otto T. Bannard,
John E. Eustes,
William Greenough,
William H. Hurlbut,
Hugh Kelly,
Alexander P. Ketchum,
Joseph J. Little,
Robert Maclay,
Jacob W. Mack,
Daniel E. McSweeny,
Auguste P. Montant,
Edward H. Peaslee,
Nathaniel A. Prentiss,
Henry A. Rogers,
James Speyer,
Henry W. Taft.

Arthur McMullin, Clerk.

Hall of the
Board of Education,
146 Grand Street,

New York, Dec. 22, 1897 189

In the Matter of the
Board of Inspectors
of the Tenth District

Hon. William L. Strong,

Dear Mr. Mayor:-

I have heard several times in the past year of the failure of certain members of the Board of Inspectors of the Tenth District to perform the duties which under their oath of office are required. The members referred to are Messrs Cimiotti & Hoffman. It would seem to me that if these gentlemen are not inclined to give the time and labor necessary to produce the best interest in their district, they ought to give way to others who are competent and willing to perform the duties.

I am dear sir with great respect

Very truly yours,

Chas. Bulkley Hubbell

162

CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

162

Curtin

1896 1897

CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL,
PRESIDENT.

RICHARD H. ADAMS,
JOHN G. AGAR,
W. E. ANDREWS,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
JOHN E. EUSTIS,
WILLIAM GREENOUGH,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT,
HUGH KELLY,
ALEXANDER P. KETCHUM.
JOSEPH J. LITTLE,
ROBERT MACLAY,
JACOB W. MACK,
DANIEL E. Mc SWEENY,
AUGUSTE P. MONTANT,
EDWARD H. PEASLEE,
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
HENRY A. ROGERS,
JAMES SPEYER,
HENRY W. TAFT,
ARTHUR McMULLIN, CLERK.

Office of the
Board of Education,
146 Grand Street

New York, Dec. 22, 1897

Hon. William L. Strong,

Dear Mr. Mayor:-

I hope to hear during the day of a suitable person whose name may be submitted for consideration by you as the successor of Mr. Speyer in the Board of Education. I did not call this morning as I had nothing definite to report.

Your obedient Servant,

Chas. Bulkley Hubbell

7 Wall St

New York, Dec. 23/97

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

Dear Sir:—

The various associations of teachers, embracing in their collective membership the entire teaching corps of the Public Schools of New York City, have privileged the Committee whose names are hereunto signed to forward to you a copy of the resolutions adopted at their respective meetings during the present month of December.

RESOLVED:-That we tender our earnest thanks to the Members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for their generous recognition of our claims for an increase of salary, and for the appropriation, which they granted to us for that purpose.

RESOLVED:-That we also express to them our sincere appreciation of the consideration and courtesy accorded to our representatives;

and we desire to assure them that we will ever cherish with grateful remembrance their kind encouragement.

(Signed) John P. Conroy, City Teachers' Association
John Dwyer " " "
Edwin A. Daniels, Male Assistants' "
Josephine E. Rogers Primary Principals'"
Alida S. Williams, Grammar Assistants'"
Mary A. Magovern, Primary Teachers' "

William L. Ettinger,
Chairman.

Joanna J. Hill,
Secretary.

New York, Dec. 23, 1897

Hon. J. Jerolemon; —
President of Board of Alderman

Dear Sir; —

The various associations of teachers, embracing in their collective membership the entire teaching corps of the Public Schools of New York City, have privileged the Committee whose names are hereunto signed to forward to you a copy of the resolutions adopted at their respective meetings during the present month of December.

RESOLVED:-That we tender our earnest thanks to the Members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for their generous recognition of our claims for an increase of salary, and for the appropriation which they granted to us for that purpose.

RESOLVED:-That we also express to them our sincere appreciation of the consideration and courtesy accorded to our representatives; and we desire to assure them that we will ever cherish

with grateful remembrance their kind encouragement.

(Signed) John P. Conroy, City Teachers' Association
John Dwyer, " " "
Edwin A. Daniels, Male Assistants' "
Josephine E. Rogers, Primary Principals' "
Alida S. Williams, Grammar Assistants' "
Mary A. Magovern, Primary Teachers' "

William L. Ettinger,
Chairman.

Joanna J. Hill,
Secretary.

164

A 31d

BOARD OF EDUCATION
NEW-YORK
OFFICE No 146 GRAND ST. COR. ELM

116

Hon William R. Strong
Mayor
City Hall
N.Y.

Sept 22. d.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK

My dear Mr Mayor.

I have your acceptance of the invitation. & will express your regrets.

Truly Yours.

Wm H Strachan.

To
Mayor Wm L Strong

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

NEW YORK CITY.

You are cordially invited to be present at the Opening Exercises of the **EVENING HIGH SCHOOL FOR WOMEN**, *to be held in Public School 50, No. 211 East 20th Street, on Monday Evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. His Honor the Mayor has been invited to preside.*

Addresses will be made by President Hubbell, Dr. Thomas Hunter, and others.

COMMITTEE ON EVENING SCHOOLS:

HENRY A. ROGERS, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT, HUGH KELLY,
AUGUSTE P. MONTANT, OTTO T. BANNARD.

C

1. The requirements for the license of men and women-teachers are identical, — all candidates passing the same examination.

2. The requirements for admission to the Principals' Eligible List are the same for men and women, — all candidates passing the same examination.

3. Though it is now difficult to teach boys than girls, it is not difficult enough to account for the enormous difference in the salaries of the men and women-teachers.

4. Boys and girls are taught exactly the same studies, so that the excuse of work in a boys' class is merely a matter of discipline.

5. Women-principals of Primary Departments who control as many boys as the man-principals of Boys' Grammar Departments (in addition to all the girls in Primary Departments) are paid 1700 in contrast to the $2000 of the men.

(over)

Men-principals	Boys' Gram. Dept.	Women-principals	Girls' Gram. Dept.	Women-principals	Primary Depts.
$3000	$1700		$1700		

Teachers' Salaries.

Men, — Boys' Gram. Depts.	Women, — Girls' Gram. Depts.	Women, — Primary Depts., boys' classes.
1st Assistant $2016	$1056	$900
2d " $1728	$960	$834
3d " $1476	$873	$774
4th " $1260	$795	$730
5th " $1080	$750	$672

The 1st and 2d Assistants (men) with classes of from 25 to 61 to be responsible for, are paid more money than women of long years of service with departments of from 500 to 2000 children.

168

The management of the Schools is intrusted to 232 principals, 60 of whom are men, 49 ladies are principals of grammar departments, and 123 have charge of primary departments. The maximum salaries of principals vary from $3000 to $1750.

In the large schools each principal has one or two assistants who perform the clerical work, so that the management of the various departments costs about $400,000 per annum.

It is proposed, if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment supplies the funds, to increase the number of general assistants during the coming year, so that each principal managing ten classes may have at least one assistant. In other words there will be one supervisor for each five classes in the small schools, and one for each seven classes in the large schools.

With the present force of principals and general assistants the schools should be in excellent condition, but instead of producing in their respective schools the best results consistent with their surroundings the work done in many of them consists in giving information to the pupils, hearing recitations, and marking those that succeed or fail to remember the allotted task. The child's memory is tested, but his power to observe, to reason, to judge, and to express his thoughts in language or in constructive work is neglected.

This is equivalent to saying that the child's education is neglected, that the pupils are not taught to use the means with which nature endows them. All avenues to the mind except the ear are allowed to remain closed . Information is poured into the children only to be lost or forgotten when they leave school. They are not taught to help themselves, or to take full advantage of the system of public instruction .

The principals have not always been selected for their ability or fitness. Many of them have held their positions since the beginning of the present system.(1853). Many are suffering from the infirmities of old age. Others have reached that stage in life when learning new methods is difficult or impossible.

Although the principals hold the most important places in the school System, and their school duties only require six and one half hours daily for two hundred days each year, not one of the present number has prepared and published a work on education or school management of any value.

Instead of concentrating every energy for the advancement of education they do only that which is required by the strict letter of the law. While the System and the superintendent have been Subjected to the fiercest criticism, the principals as a body have escaped censure, perhaps because it is almost impossible to remove them.

Their tenure of office makes it difficult for the Board of Education to start a movement in the direction of economy. In Grammar School, No. 29 there are three principals drawing $6650 for managing 452 pupils, while thirteen teachers are employed to instruct the same. In another school 56 pupils cost $3840 yearly, or nearly $70 per capita. The minutes of the Board, December 2, I89I ,contain a list of the schools which ought to be closed or consolidated,but nothing can be done for the City or the pupils until the principals are cared for. If the Schools are closed , it is proposed to permit the principals to continue to draw their Salaries.

The evils arising from providing these principals with schools in growing neighborhoods are plain. They will perpetuate their antiquated ways of keeping school.They will continue to teach according to the methods which they now follow, or, if forced to change, will do so without enthusiasm and without entering into the spirit of the change, Meanwhile the assistant teachers will grow old subject to the authority of still older persons.

Sympathy for those that have spent the best years of their life in the school-room, and the natural unwillingness of commissioners to turn out aged teachers contribute to assist in the fossilizing of the System .

A pension law would be an effective remedy . This would relieve the system of many who desire to retire but have not the requisite means, and thus make way for teachers who have had superior training in the principles and methods of teaching .

Changing the course of study is useless except the great body of teachers are capable of carrying the changes into effect . Calling in experts from distant places will not help matters since the non-progressive teachers are intrenched in their present positions . The last manual training expert appointed has devoted most of his time to the management of a series of free lectures, which have nothing whatever to do with the education of children.

This is but a partial view of the whole matter, but it may assist in forming a just estimate of the difficulties that stand in the way of reform .

Grant
Circuit

167

See page 44 and page 266 in the Manual.

166

A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

-:----------:-

According to the report of the Board of Education, the support of this school for the year 1889 cost $27,610.65. The average attendance of scholars was 74 and the average cost per scholar was $373.12.

According to the figures of the Board of Education, the cost per pupil in the primary schools for the same year was $15.94.

My argument is that if the $27,610.65 expended for the 74 boys in the Nautical School were transferred to the primary departments, there could be taught on the basis of $15.94 to each primary pupil, 1732 primary pupils. It is an acknowledged fact that our provisions for primary education are the least adequate and that for a number of years the policy of the Board has been to slight the younger children and promote the interests of those in the grammar schools and the two colleges.

It is said in behalf of the Nautical School that its object is most praiseworthy, and that it is a good thing for the City of New York to furnish instruction in navigation to those of its young men who desire to become sailors. It appears, however, from the reports furnished by those in charge of the schoolship St. Mary's that there is something the matter and that for some reason or other not as many boys are anxious to obtain the instruction offered as the school could accommodate, and that besides- to quote the language of Captain Crowninshield, the commander of the schoolship- "Many of the boys who graduate from the School find difficulties in procuring places on board our ships."

It is the opinion of many that the schoolship is but little more than a floating reformatory. It is said that many of the boys are placed upon the ship only because they are disobedient, unruly and generally troublesome both at home and in the ordinary schools. It is also said that ninety per cent of those graduated do not get positions in the marine service. The figures following show that there was something wrong with the management of the ship during 1889, or else that a large number of boys admitted to it had no business to begin the course. There were on board December 21, 1888,.....86 There were admitted during the year 1889,.....65. There were readmitted,....8. Making the population of the ship for 1889.....159. If all these 159 had remained on board and the proper proportion of them been graduated, there might not be room for the criticism now made. But of these 159 there were only 26 who were graduated; forty-two others of the 159 remained on board December 31, 1889. This number of those graduated and of those remaining on board accounts for sixty-eight of all the scholars received during the year. The other ninety-one boys of the 159 are officially accounted for as follows:-

Withdrawn,.....24

Dropped,.....35

Dismissed.....5

Deserted.....27

Making a Total of.....91

From a consideration of the whole subject it appears that the City of New York spends $27,000. in order to feed, clothe, house and teach a number of boys-- a very small number of boys--a majority of whom do not appreciate the advantages offered them. One of the members of the Board of Education gave the schoolship the name of "The Barnacle of our school system."

In re

Schmidt

Schmidt Ship

At a regular monthly meeting of the Sunday School Teachers of St. Monica's Church, held in their rooms in St. Monica's Hall in East 80th. Street, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the Catholic Church in these United States have reason to be justly proud of her clergy, still her laity in the field of science, literature and art should not be forgotten; and

WHEREAS St. Monica's Sunday School Association has been fortunate beyond measure in securing, whenever wanted, the services of one of America's most brilliant writers, whether in literature, science or art, in the person of Thomas F. Galwey, Doctor of Philosophy; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the name of Mr. Galwey be entered upon the rolls of this Association as an honorary member, and that the Reverend Director be kindly asked to inform him of such action by this Association.

On behalf of St. Monica's Sunday School Association.

Rev. John B. McGrath
Spiritual Director.

Edward F. McCarthy
Superintendent

Kate L. Parsons
Secretary.

Edward [illegible]

169

ROBERT MACLAY, President. CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President. JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice President. FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary. J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst. Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

MAIN OFFICE
234 FIFTH AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE
66 BROADWAY.

CABLE ADDRESS
"POROTIC, NEW YORK."

NEW YORK, _____ 189__

FRANCIS L. DONLON, 767 East 134th St.

Inspector of 8th District - Removed.

~~Is a single man and a~~ Tammany Hall ~~democrat~~. 24 yrs

JOSEPH WEBER, 54 Lewis St.

Inspector of 2nd District - Removed.

~~Is a truckman.~~ ~~Tammany Hall~~ ?

ROBERT MACLAY, President. | CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President. | JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice President. | FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary. | J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst. Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

MAIN OFFICE
234 FIFTH AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE
66 BROADWAY.

CABLE ADDRESS
"POROTIC, NEW YORK."

NEW YORK, _____ 189__

Mrs Matilda Morton
188 East Broadway
Mutual Life
13 pieces
All Saints Church

ROBERT MACLAY, President. CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President. JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice President. FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary. J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst. Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

MAIN OFFICE
234 FIFTH AVENUE.

CABLE ADDRESS
"POROTIC. NEW YORK."

BRANCH OFFICE
66 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, _____ 189 ____

Anna W.

MRS. C. HILTON BROWN

Wolf St. & Lind Avenue.

For inspector of 8th District, in place of Francis L. Donlon, 767 E. 134th St.- Removed.

Mrs. Brown is a highly educated woman, and is a sister of Vice President Hyde of the Central Trust Co.

She has lived at Highbridge several years.

ROBERT MAÇLAY, President. CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President. JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice President. FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary. J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst. Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

MAIN OFFICE
234 FIFTH AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE
66 BROADWAY.

CABLE ADDRESS
"POROTIC. NEW YORK."

NEW YORK, _____ 189 ____

H. Dorothy

MRS. HOMER BEACH, of 38 Charlton Street.

For Inspector of 1st District,

in place of

Gilbert J. Holden, 62 New Bowery - Removed.

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK,

COMMISSIONERS

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE IN 1896:

	Residence:	Place of Business:
Robert Maclay	50 West 57th Street	66 Broadway
Daniel E. McSweeny, M.D.	129 E. 29th Street	--
Hugh Kelly	61 Fifth Avenue	71 Wall St.
Jacob W. Mack	219 W. 75th Street	92 Liberty St.
Alex. P. Ketchum	32 Mt. Morris Pk.W.	57 Cot.Ex.Bldg.
Charles B. Hubbell	17 W. 10th Street	2 Wall St.
~~Joseph A. Goulden~~	~~Creston Ave.185th St.~~	~~239 Broadway~~

John E Eustis
80 B[illegible]

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK,

INSPECTORS

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE IN 1896:

First District: comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8th Wards:

MRS. JULIE PFINGSTEN, 18 Bridge Street Reap.

Second District, comprising 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards:
MRS. PHYLLIS LEVERIDGE, 277 East Broadway Reap

Third District, comprising 9th and 16th Wards:
JACOB V. MYERS, 2 Van Nest Place Reap

Fourth District, comprising 11th and 17th Wards: Mrs Magdalen Bowe
STEPHEN THERRY, 220 East 14th Street

Fifth District, comprising 15th and 18th Wards:
MISS ELLEN COLLINS 41 West Eleventh Street Reap.

Sixth District, comprising 20th and 21st Wards:
MRS. FRANCES C. E. WENDELL, 126 East 35th Street Reap

Seventh District, comprising 12th, 19th and 22nd Wards:
MRS. JESSIE H. SMITH, 3 East 124th Street Reap

Eighth District, comprising 23rd and 24th Wards:
MRS. ABBIE HAMLIN McIVOR, 675 East 138th Street Reap

ROBERT MACLAY, President. CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President. JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice President. FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary. J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asst. Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

MAIN OFFICE
234 FIFTH AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE
66 BROADWAY.

CABLE ADDRESS
"POROTIC. NEW YORK."

NEW YORK, _____ 189__

Information about

Mrs. Harriet M. Kemp, of 267 West 23rd Street.

(Applicant for School Inspector)

Wife of Dr. Wm. M. Kemp

Secretary Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Has been a teacher in the public schools, and is interested in kindergarten work.

Has considerable leisure time to devote to the work.

For inspector of 3rd district

In place of Oliver B. Stout, Removed. (255 West 4th St.).

First: Re-district the city according to population, and do away with the present Ward Lines.

The Board of Education to have the power to select sites where needed.

Second: Eligible Lists exist now, but have the same created by statute.

Mr Rice

Speakers.

Chairman,

✓ Dr. Matthew J. Elgas,
President, Teachers' Association.

✓ Miss Mary E. Tate,
Associtin, Female Gram. Principals.

✓ Miss Josephine E. Rogers,
Pres. Primary Principals' Assoc't.

✓* Dubois B. Frisbee,
Pres. Teachers' Mutual Benefit Assoc.

✓ Elijah D. Clark,
Male Principals' Association.

✓ John T. Nicholson,
Male Assistants' Association.

✓ Edward N. Boyer,
Male Principals' Association.

✓ W. J. O'Shea,
President of "Emile" Assoc.

✓* Mrs. J. J. Hill
Primary Prin. Assoc.

(Over)

Miss Mary A. Magovern,
Pres. Primary Teachers' Assoc.

Miss Alida S. Williams,
Pres. Female Gram. Assistants.

Miss Felicia A. Griffin
Female Gram. Principals' Assoc.

Mrs. E. S. Landrine
Society of Pedagogy.

"*Such an evil-minded attack can have no permanent effect except to brand its author as a* PRURIENT BLACKGUARD."—THE BUFFALO ENQUIRER, Dec. 13, 1895.

"*It does not seem as if any rival could be so idiotic.*"—THE NEW YORK RECORDER, Dec. 13, 1895.

"*The attack on the Standard can only develop its excellencies.*"
—A. M. KELLOGG, Editor of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL, New York.

Jealousy Begets Infamy.

The Desperate Machinations of Frightened Rivals to "Do"* the Standard Dictionary—A Vile Plot Fully Exposed.

The superiority of the Standard Dictionary over all other dictionaries of the English language has been vouched for by the greatest scholars, educators, clergymen, and literary critics almost everywhere throughout the English speaking world, after the most searching examination and the severest tests of the work.

Certain unscrupulous rivals of the Standard Dictionary, finding it impossible to compete by fair means with its indisputable superiority, are now seeking to poison people's minds against it by deliberate ***libel of the most despicable kind.***

Two circulars, one entitled "Peculiarities of the Standard Dictionary," and the other "An Evil Influence," are being widely distributed to and by the agents for the rival dictionaries. The circulars contain the following outrageous falsehood:

"In its effort to gather together the greatest number of words found in any dictionary, the Standard has used the drag-net thoroughly and effectively, bringing up not only the 'broken pots and dead kittens,' but the refuse and filth of the language. The vocabulary of the Standard reeks with pot-house slang and foreign vulgarisms, and special attention is called to the blasphemous words and definitions with which the work abounds."

In support of this sweeping charge, 18 slang words and phrases are picked out from the Standard Dictionary's vast vocabulary of over 300,000 terms, and are pointed at to prove that the vocabulary of the Standard "reeks with pot-house slang" and "abounds" with "blasphemous words and definitions," while the heading of the circular—"Peculiarities of the Standard Dictionary"—and the whole trend of it are intended to convey the idea that such words are to be found ***only*** in the Standard Dictionary, and that all other dictionaries shun them, and it omits to say that the Standard justly ***stigmatizes*** in every instance these words when given.

Of all the vile methods used to prevent articles of superior merit from achieving a deserved sale, none are more thoroughly contemptible than this circulation by agents or publishers of other dictionaries of lists of vulgar terms picked out from the Standard Dictionary. When rivals will stoop to such low business as this, it shows how desperate are the straits to which they are reduced.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

1. All of the 18 words quoted from the Standard Dictionary are to be found in other dictionaries.

2. Not less than 15 out of the 18 are in the Century Dictionary.

3. Several of them, and many others equally as bad, are in Webster's International.

4. Nearly every first-class dictionary of the language contains ***a larger proportion*** of such slang words than does the Standard.

5. The definitions of such words in the Standard Dictionary are couched in more ***careful*** and ***chaste*** language than the same definitions in other dictionaries, and are more calculated to ***bring the words under a ban.***

6. The Standard has ***not*** "used the drag-net," gathering in all possible slang words, in an "effort to gather together the greatest number of words." The contrary is the fact, the Standard having used greater care than ever heretofore applied to dictionary-making to keep the language pure.

7. The vocabulary of the Standard Dictionary does ***not*** "reek with pot-house slang and foreign vulgarisms," and it does ***not*** "abound in blasphemous words and definitions." Of course, this is foully libellous. Could the competition of trade sink to a lower level?

Nor is this all. The circular further states as follows:

"That the Standard authorizes the use of such words is shown by the following quotation from its Introductory:

---

* For the slang definition of this word, see Webster's International, page 440, def. 8. The Century, page 1711, def. 13. "American Encyclopedic," page 1490, def. II b., or the Standard Dictionary, page 533, def. 10.

"'Slang words in considerable number have been recorded. It is often the "common people" who enrich by additions, the spoken language, and they regard any word as a good word if it conveys forcibly and clearly the idea.'"

(The words underlined in the above ***garbled*** quotation were so underlined by the authors of the circular to make the false impression they seek to convey more emphatic.)

If there were nothing else to prove that the deliberate purpose of the authors of the circular was to utter a lie, the above "quotation," and the sentence that introduces it, would be enough.

With the "Introductory" of the Standard before them, they coolly extracted one sentence and part of another in a different place, and did their best to place on them an exactly opposite meaning from the one which is really contained in the "Introductory." Not only does the Standard Dictionary ***not*** authorize the ***use of*** such words as quoted, but it actually ***blacklists them.*** The very next sentence in the "Introductory" to the one quoted above says:

"But nine-tenths of slang is the expression of varying whims, and need not be recorded, except to be stigmatized as slang. It has required careful judgment to select that other tenth (for recognition), embracing such words as bonanza, boodle, boycott."

It was to such words as these, contained in that ***other tenth,*** that the sentence quoted by the libelous circular referred. The wording of the Standard's "Introductory" leaves no possible room for mistake on this point, and there was none in the minds of the scoundrels who uttered the libel. They made their attack as vile as possible, apparently in the hope of forestalling public exposure and reply. They injected a poison into the words and definitions that they did not possess. They picked out words that are ***stigmatized as low or vulgar in the Standard Dictionary,*** grouped them together and flaunted them in the faces of the public with the implication that the Standard records them for the first time (while the fact is that ***all other dictionaries*** have long recorded such words in large numbers), and then they add the greatest lie of all in the assertion that the Standard ***authorizes the use of such words,*** whereas the "Introductory" of the Standard positively says that such of these words as are recorded are so ***recorded*** only because they are already in extensive use, and in order that they may be ***stigmatized as "slang," "low," or "vulgar;"*** while in many cases the same words are not so stigmatized in other dictionaries. (See extracts from the "Introductory" of the Standard Dictionary printed elsewhere in this circular.)

We could quote scores of just such words as the 18 taken from the Standard, that are given in the Century Dictionary, Webster's International, Worcester's, the "American Encyclopedic," and all other unabridged dictionaries. It is not the fault of lexicographers that these terms are in the language. Being there, they must be recorded, and no complete dictionary could leave them out without giving just cause for criticism. But how despicable for rival agents or publishers to rake such words together from one dictionary and seek to poison people's minds against it by this means, when the same words and others still more vulgar are found in their own work. Any man who wants filth can find it in the English language, as anywhere else, if he hunts for it. Even in the Bible, the most sacred of all records, the foul and blasphemous language of wicked men is recorded.

MORAL SCAVENGERS.

Henry Ward Beecher aptly characterized such moral scavengers. Having occasion to rebuke a number of newspaper reporters for the way in which they misrepresented his sermons, he said:

"You listen to my sermon, note-book, and pencil in hand. All the depth of thought, the broad sweep of idea, the earnestness of purpose are unnoticed; but, if there comes an anecdote, or an odd phrase, or a side remark, at once your pencils fly to get it down, and in the papers next morning you say, 'Henry Ward Beecher preached as follows:' You are like men viewing a landscape. The broad fields of golden grain, the green trees, the limpid stream, the mountains towering in the distance, the glorious sun, building its temples in the clouds—all are before you, but you see none of them. You poke among the furrows and turn up a stone. There you find a cricket. A little farther, and you dig up a worm, and then a bug. You hold them up in glee and shout 'This is the landscape!'"

So these defamers of the Standard Dictionary ignore its marvelous thoroughness, completeness, accuracy, typography, style, and illustration; its great educative features and its absolute authoritativeness in every branch of the English language; but they hunt out a few slang words that it stigmatizes as "low" and "vulgar," and gloatingly cry, "This is the Standard Dictionary."

As well might the scavenger in the streets of the great metropolis point to his sweepings and say, "There is the City of New York."

Should Shakespeare, Dryden, Dickens, Black, Swift, Goldsmith, Blackstone, Burns, and scores of other famous authors and poets be banished from the home, the school, and the library, because the very same slang words picked out by the defamers of the Standard Dictionary occur in their writings? Shame on such rivalry! Is the Standard Dictionary of the English Language to be declared "An Evil Influence," because its jealous rivals, finding themselves left far behind in fair competition, seek to gain its overthrow by picking out these same words and pointing to them as "Peculiarities of the Standard Dictionary?" If so, the Century Dictionary, Webster's International, Worcester's, Johnson's, Hallowel's, Bailey's, and, more than all others, the so-called "American Encyclopedic Dictionary" (a reprint of an old work in which obsolete words predominate, but which is now being offered to the public as a new and up-to-date product, the present publishers and agents of which are accused of being the most vigorous helpers in circulating the libels on the Standard) are all open to the same impeachment. But such a characterization of ***any unabridged dictionary*** of the English language would be as absurd as it is false.

There are laws in the statute books against blasphemy. A judge in unfolding the law before a jury trying such a case, must define the meaning of blasphemy, and the terms constituting blasphemy, *i.e.*, its written and spoken language. He must get these definitions from law books and dictionaries. In laying down the law, the judge would use the exact words of the law books and dictionaries. He would repeat the very words of the blasphemer, though not in his spirit. No one but a fool would say that the bench was blasphemous in thus using such terms or giving the definitions of them. To make such an accusation against a dictionary is just as foolish. And as the dictionary owes it to the law that its pages shall not be searched in vain, so, too, it is bound to record and define the terms used in literature, and ***all the words quoted in the slanderous circular occur in classic English literature.*** Besides, most of the words which it suits the purpose of the Standard's defamers to denominate as "vulgar oaths" were really used in such times and under such conditions as to free them from the charge of blasphemy, as has been clearly shown by Cardinal Manning and Professor Boyesen. Both of these high authorities have declared that what would now seem to the ignorant to be irreverent tales or oaths—(we quote the exact words of Prof. Boyesen) "So far from being in their essence blasphemous, are survivals from an era of more childlike faith." Should not a dictionary record etymological history of this kind?

Even the recording and defining of low or slang terms when done in the manner it is in the Standard Dictionary are ***educative on the side of morality.*** A boy, carefully reared at home, hears (as he surely will) such terms on the street, and if he is ignorant of their etymology or their corrupt meaning, he may innocently repeat them. A good dictionary, if it does its duty, tells him their true character, and so warns him to shun them. As the Standard Dictionary describes its own policy in its "Introductory:" "It has manifold opportunities to render good service to the language by characterizing certain words as colloquial, vulgar, slang, or low. . . . Nine-tenths of slang need not be recorded, except to be stigmatized as slang."

Is such a Dictionary "An Evil Influence"?

Is it not only the duty, but the privilege as well, of parents to place a dictionary with such a purity of plan and purpose within reach of their children?

Should it not afford educators and moralists especial satisfaction to "indorse such a dictionary for use in our schools" and anywhere?

Does not such a dictionary in truth "raise the dignity of the language"?

Is the malicious abuse of unscrupulous rivals who seek to bring profit to themselves by slandering their competitors to be allowed to bear a feather's weight against the testimony of hundreds of unimpeachable authorities who have borne witness to the superlative merits of the Standard Dictionary? Read some of these, which are quoted herein, and then decide whether you will believe them, or the authors of a cowardly, anonymous slander.

"An Evil Influence."

The Following are Only a Few of the Many Hundred Similar Opinions.

THE INDEPENDENT, New York, says:

"It is a noble example in which the modern tendency to popularize knowledge has risen to the highest level yet reached."

THE CONGREGATIONALIST, Boston, says:

"It is positively a splendid piece of work and an honor to our country."

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, College of the City of New York, says:

"It sparkles with nuggets of golden thoughts, and will prove **a blessing to the civilized world.**"

"An Evil Influence."—Continued.

ALBERT HOLBROOK, President National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, says:

"The publishers have done a great service to the English language."

THE SHAREHOLDER AND INSURANCE GAZETTE, Montreal, says:

"It stands without a rival, and is in itself a triumph of art, literature, science, and education."

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION says:

"The more **carefully we scrutinize** this work, the more appropriate seems to be the name—The Standard Dictionary of the English Language."

THE BOSTON TIMES says:

"The work is a brilliant landmark in literature and in the history of the English-speaking people. We recommend it in the highest terms.

THE BOSTON DAILY HERALD says:

"It is a monument of the highest character which the publishers of this work have reared in honor of the English language."

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD AND SIGNS OF THE TIMES, New York, says:

"The editors of the Standard deserve the public thanks."

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, New York, says:

"This truly great and monumental work is one of the most magnificent literary achievements of the last decade of the present century."

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, Hartford, Conn., says:

"We cannot speak in too high praise."

THE CHRISTIAN CYNOSURE, Chicago, says:

"It is difficult to speak adequately of this great work without seeming to be extravagant."

THE ECONOMIST, CHICAGO, says:

"The best of all dictionaries. It is a work of which every American may be proud."

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, Boston, says:

"It will make the world its debtor, and all who write must praise it evermore."

THE IRISH TIMES, Dublin, Ireland, says:

"We regard it as unique, and as a boast for the American nation, and for its educationists, that the world will acknowledge to be just and well-earned."

THE LONDON TIMES says:

"The merits of the Dictionary are indisputable, and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities."

W. W. PRENDERGAST, State Superintendent of Minnesota, St. Paul, says:

"One of the most useful works of a century remarkable for its contributions to our literature."

C. S. WARD, Basingstoke, Eng., says:

"A very treasure-house of modern learning."

FRANCES E. WILLARD, President World's W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., says:

"The Standard Dictionary is undoubtedly one of the great intellectual landmarks of the century."

Its Vocabulary.

How the Standard Dictionary "Used the Drag-Net."

[From The New York Observer, Jan. 11, 1894.]

"The mere piling up of words has not been permitted for a single moment. . . . Rigid rules of exclusion have been observed. . . . Obsolete, foreign, dialetic and slang words are inserted only if likely to be sought for in a general English dictionary."

[From The Boston Daily Traveler, Jan. 6, 1894.]

"Many obsolete words, slang terms, and dialetic expressions little used, have been omitted. Colloquialisms like *Jehu*, *jemmy*, *hamfatter*, bearing the stamp of extensive usage, are admitted as currency of the verbal realm."

[From The Critic, New York, March 3, 1894.]

"Obsolete, foreign, dialetic, and slang terms have been scrutinized and sifted."

[From The New England Magazine, Boston, Feb., 1894.]

"The space gained by throwing out obsolete words, or those having no practical value, has been many times occupied by the introduction of living words, that should be found in a dictionary that appeals to the whole of the English-speaking race."

[From The Philadelphia Inquirer, March 30, 1895.]

"The editors of the Standard have wisely decided to throw overboard obsolete words which have no practical value, and to occupy the room thus gained with vital words, and we think they have just marked out a course which future makers of dictionaries will be compelled to follow."

[From The Arena, Boston, March, 1894.]

"The words introduced have run the gantlet of competent and discriminating scholarship."

[From The Wisconsin Journal of Education, 1895.]

"We are satisfied that there is very little "padding" in the present work. Obsolete and useless words have generally been ruled out, and the additions represent the real growth of the language. Among them one detects the gradual rise into good usage of words and expressions once classed as slang. Extreme purism in this matter is foolishness. We have failed to note in the volume before us any examples of this 'elevation' which seem justly open to criticism."

Awakening Wrath

OF

SCHOLARS, TEACHERS, EDITORS,

AT A

FOUL ATTACK ON THE

Standard Dictionary.

Not a Business Rivalry, but Business Infamy.

A vile and utterly unfair attack is being made on the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary by some of its business rivals. By careful searching among its 301,000 words, 18 were found that are thought to be indelicate, and these have been printed in circular form and widely distributed among school boards, teachers, preachers, etc., to prejudice the public against the work.

This is not business rivalry, it is business infamy.

The shameless insincerity of these publishers appears in the single fact that *their own dictionaries contain almost all of these 18 words;* some are in the Bible; and many of them in Shakespeare; all but 3 are in the Century Dictionary, and justly so.

Professor D. G. Brinton, M.D., LL.D., University of Pennsylvania, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: "The attack upon the Standard Dictionary is absurd, malicious, and inexcusable. The Standard Dictionary was unquestionably right in inserting the class of words referred to, right by the precedent established in the most cultivated countries, and right by the requirements of linguistic science."

Horatio Alger, Jr., New York City: "There can be but one opinion of the conduct of the competitor of the Standard Dictionary among fair-minded men. Had the editor omitted in the vocabulary the words objected to, it might and would have been declared incomplete. I attach great importance to the judgment of Chas. A. Dana, in this matter. I make considerable use of the Standard Dictionary, and my estimate of its completeness and value grows from day to day."

A. M. Kellogg, Editor *School Journal*, New York City: "The Standard Dictionary contains no words or definitions that could properly be omitted from a work that aims at completeness. The attack on the Standard can only develop its excellencies. This circular is used to make sale, if possible, of another Dictionary. The publishers of the Standard are right."

Professor Simon Newcomb, LL.D., Johns Hopkins University; Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.: "It seems to me that such an attack can be met best by silent contempt, broken only by reference to the common practise of the best dictionaries."

T. S. Hastings, D.D., LL.D., President Union Theological Seminary, New York: "How does the filthy man know where to look for filthy words? I cannot understand. I have confidence in the decency and good sense of the general public to believe that they will despise such a dastardly attack."

Professor T. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Lit.D., Princeton College, N. J.: "The attack upon the Standard Dictionary is really of the Picayune Order, and is beneath notice. The Standard, as I interpret it, was prepared to give a true account of the English language, and not to meet the prudish scruples of certain hyper-critics."

Hon. E. E. White, LL.D., Columbus, O.: "I have been using the Standard Dictionary since its publication and with increasing satisfaction. In the numerous instances in which I have had occasion to compare it with other dictionaries, I have found it almost without exception, superior. It is worthy of the strong commendations which it has so widely received."

Margaret Lemon, New York: "If the Standard Dictionary had failed to insert any of the words which properly belong to the language, whether delicate or otherwise, I think it would have deserved more censure than it now does for putting them in. I cannot understand how a dictionary can be blamed for recording *any* word belonging to the language, since that, and not the making of words, is its object."

Rossiter Johnson, Ph.D., LL.D., Editor, Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia; The Authorized History of the World's Columbian Exposition, etc.: "I think the Standard Dictionary was right in inserting and defining the words in question. My reason is this: No one is supposed to read a dictionary through of course, and therefore we are not teaching these words to any one who has not met them before. If any one in the course of his reading does come upon

Charles Austin Bates, New York: "I presume that the people who object to the alleged indelicate words in the Standard Dictionary are of the same ilk as those who object to the nude in art. They see wrong because they look for it."

Dr. Titus M. Coan, New York City: "I have found no word in the Standard Dictionary that does not seem to me to rightly belong there."

G. O. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer American Poultry Association, Baltimore, Md.: "I have never yet found a word in the excellent Standard Dictionary that I did not think should be there."

Professor W. B. Owen, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: "I had gone through the Standard pretty carefully for purposes of review and have found no indelicacy that I would exclude. In my daily use of the book also, nothing objectionable thrusts itself upon my attention. The criticism is most unfair, evidently springing from no regard for purity."

Professor Wm. H. Carpenter, Columbia College, New York: "I have become much attached to the Standard Dictionary and should desire it to have fair play."

W. J. Rolfe, the Shakespearean Critic, Cambridge, Mass.: "I think the editors did right in giving the words a place in the Standard. The persons who criticise their course by picking out the words and objecting to them do a hundredfold more mischief by their circular than the use of the Dictionary by all the people who consult it would effect in a century. Of course they are actuated by some malice or a mean trickery that no honorable competitor would be guilty of. . . . The good Quaker said to a squeamish lady, 'Friend, thee does not consider how much indelicacy there is in thy delicacy.' . . . I have personally known instances in which a young woman asked her teacher (a man) what certain indelicate words in Shakespeare meant, much to his embarrassment and to hers. The words should be in the dictionaries, if only to prevent mistakes of this sort."

G. A. Funkhouser, D.D., Senior Professor Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, Ohio: "I am quite certain no large per cent. of those who buy dictionaries will be influenced by the foul attack on the Standard Dictionary. The Dictionary grows in favor with me and my friends who use it."

Montgomery Rogers Hooper, Headmaster, Yeates Institute, Lancaster, Pa.: "The public is composed of sensible people who will understand the animus of this attack. . . . Give the calf all the rope he wants."

William Hand Browne, Johns Hopkins University: "It is the business of a dictionary (of the class of the Standard) to record words, not to create or destroy them."

T. W. Chambers, D.D., LL.D., New York. "The Standard Dictionary is not liable to any charge of indelicacy. I have found nothing in my use of it to justify any such charge."

F. N. Barrett, Editor, *The American Grocer*, New York: "The character of Funk & Wagnalls House and of the Standard Dictionary ought to be high enough to withstand any such attempt to belittle the work. People who are intelligent enough to use the Standard Dictionary are intelligent enough to see the motive behind any such endeavor."

David Ward Wood, Editor *The Farmers' Voice*, Chicago, Ill.: "Language is too weak to express one's

Horatio Alger, Jr., New York City: "There can be but one opinion of the conduct of the competitor of the Standard Dictionary among fair-minded men. Had the editor omitted in the vocabulary the words objected to, it might and would have been declared incomplete. I attach great importance to the judgment of Chas. A. Dana, in this matter. I make considerable use of the Standard Dictionary, and my estimate of its completeness and value grows from day to day."

A. M. Kellogg, Editor *School Journal*, New York City: "The Standard Dictionary contains no words or definitions that could properly be omitted from a work that aims at completeness. The attack on the Standard can only develop its excellencies. This circular is used to make sale, if possible, of another Dictionary. The publishers of the Standard are right."

Professor Simon Newcomb, LL.D., Johns Hopkins University; Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.: "It seems to me that such an attack can be met best by silent contempt, broken only by reference to the common practise of the best dictionaries."

T. S. Hastings, D.D., LL.D., President Union Theological Seminary, New York: "How does the filthy man know where to look for filthy words? I cannot understand. I have confidence in the decency and good sense of the general public to believe that they will despise such a dastardly attack."

Professor T. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Lit.D., Princeton College, N. J.: "The attack upon the Standard Dictionary is really of the Picayune Order, and is beneath notice. The Standard, as I interpret it, was prepared to give a true account of the English language, and not to meet the prudish scruples of certain hyper-critics."

Hon. E. E. White, LL.D., Columbus, O.: "I have been using the Standard Dictionary since its publication and with increasing satisfaction. In the numerous instances in which I have had occasion to compare it with other dictionaries, I have found it almost without exception, superior. It is worthy of the strong commendations which it has so widely received."

Margaret Lemon, New York: "If the Standard Dictionary had failed to insert any of the words which properly belong to the language, whether delicate or otherwise, I think it would have deserved more censure than it now does for putting them in. I cannot understand how a dictionary can be blamed for recording *any* word belonging to the language, since that, and not the making of words, is its object."

Rossiter Johnson, Ph.D., LL.D., Editor, Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia; The Authorized History of the World's Columbian Exposition, etc.: "I think the Standard Dictionary was right in inserting and defining the words in question. My reason is this: No one is supposed to read a dictionary through of course, and therefore we are not teaching these words to any one who has not met them before. If any one in the course of his reading does come upon one of them, he *has a right to ask the Dictionary what it means.* In fact, it is quite conceivable that in some instances the presence of the word in the Dictionary might save much embarrassment by preventing oral inquiry as to its meaning."

Professor F. H. Knowlton, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.: "*I have never seen a single word in the Standard that was not legitimately there or that I would not be disappointed in not finding.* Some people entirely mistake the function of a dictionary. It is to reflect, not create language. It does not legitimatize a word to find it properly defined in a dictionary. It does not even mean that it is a good word, or a word that one may use. Its [the dictionary's] function is fulfilled when it tells what a word means; then the word can be used or not as the student sees fit. The maker of a dictionary is not responsible for the words of a language. The people make the words, good, bad, and indifferent, and the dictionary is to tell what they mean. I have no sort of patience with people who could be influenced against a dictionary by such reasons as these. But I don't think they would want a dictionary anyway. The person who could be injured morally by a single word in the Standard is too good to live long in this world."

Editors Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.: "We make use of the Standard Dictionary in our office for proof-reading purposes, and regard it as among the best of our authorities, and should certainly not banish it for any such silly reason as the rivals of the Standard Dictionary give for excluding it."

A. E. Dunning, D.D., Editor, *The Congregationalist*, Boston, Mass.: "I have met with no words which I think ought not to be in the Standard."

Hon. I. J. Allen, LL.D., ex-Minister to China: "The Standard is not, nor does it aim to be, nor should it be, an *Index expurgatorius* of the English language. Were it such, it would be unfaithful to itself, and fatal to its well-deserved renown.

"The attack is utterly base and vile. But, is not its [illegible] its best refutation? Is it not so utterly

G. O. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer American Poultry Association, Baltimore, Md.: "I have never yet found a word in the excellent Standard Dictionary that I did not think should be there."

Professor W. B. Owen, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: "I had gone through the Standard pretty carefully for purposes of review and have found no indelicacy that I would exclude. In my daily use of the book also, nothing objectionable thrusts itself upon my attention. The criticism is most unfair, evidently springing from no regard for purity."

Professor Wm. H. Carpenter, Columbia College, New York: "I have become much attached to the Standard Dictionary and should desire it to have fair play."

W. J. Rolfe, the Shakespearean Critic, Cambridge, Mass.: "I think the editors did right in giving the words a place in the Standard. The persons who criticise their course by picking out the words and objecting to them do a hundredfold more mischief by their circular than the use of the Dictionary by all the people who consult it would effect in a century. Of course they are actuated by some malice or a mean trickery that no honorable competitor would be guilty of. . . . The good Quaker said to a squeamish lady, 'Friend, thee does not consider how much indelicacy there is in thy delicacy.' . . . I have personally known instances in which a young woman asked her teacher (a man) what certain indelicate words in Shakespeare meant, much to his embarrassment and to hers. The words should be in the dictionaries, if only to prevent mistakes of this sort."

G. A. Funkhouser, D.D., Senior Professor Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, Ohio: "I am quite certain no large per cent. of those who buy dictionaries will be influenced by the foul attack on the Standard Dictionary. The Dictionary grows in favor with me and my friends who use it."

Montgomery Rogers Hooper, Headmaster, Yeates Institute, Lancaster, Pa.: "The public is composed of sensible people who will understand the animus of this attack. . . . Give the calf all the rope he wants."

William Hand Browne, Johns Hopkins University: "It is the business of a dictionary (of the class of the Standard) to record words, not to create or destroy them."

T. W. Chambers, D.D., LL.D., New York. "The Standard Dictionary is not liable to any charge of indelicacy. I have found nothing in my use of it to justify any such charge."

F. N. Barrett, Editor, *The American Grocer*, New York: "The character of Funk & Wagnalls House and of the Standard Dictionary ought to be high enough to withstand any such attempt to belittle the work. People who are intelligent enough to use the Standard Dictionary are intelligent enough to see the motive behind any such endeavor."

David Ward Wood, Editor *The Farmers' Voice*, Chicago, Ill.: "Language is too weak to express one's feeling with reference to such a dastardly rivalry. The Standard is *in constant use in my family*, and I know of no better test for a dictionary than to place it in the hands of advanced scholars in our public schools. My children in their language, nature, and scientific studies, always consult the Standard even after reference to text-books, and encyclopedias, and usually find in the dictionary a clearer explanation of terms than any other authority gives. Its value as a record and explanation of the language cannot be overestimated by those who desire to use language properly."

The Cincinnati Medical Journal, Cincinnati, O.: "We regard the attacks that are being made on the Standard Dictionary in interested quarters as utterly uncalled for and without the shadow of a foundation of fact. It would seem that the specific charge could excite nothing but contempt in the minds of intelligent people, and should be frowned upon and discouraged in every manner possible."

Henry R. Boss, Secretary, The Ben Franklin Co., Chicago, Ill.: "I would say I think the editors did right in inserting these words. I would have added at least one more, if not several."

The Publishers' Weekly, Dec. 14, 1895: "The action of the reprinter of one of the English competitors of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary in distributing circulars in which are printed certain of the indelicate terms that must necessarily occur in an unabridged dictionary to prove his alleged assertion that the Standard, "so far as relates to its collection of obscene . . . slang and profane words, has no counterpart," is as contemptible as it is unjustified. It is to be hoped that the representatives of this firm be turned away from the door of every decent person's house.

Jas. Wood Davidson, Washington, D. C.: "In my judgment the *Standard Dictionary* was perfectly right in inserting the class of indelicate words in question; and that all the wrong in the matter is in the motives and course of the foul-minded 'censors.'"

Editors Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.: "We make use of the Standard Dictionary in our office for proof-reading purposes, and regard it as among the best of our authorities, and should certainly not banish it for any such silly reason as the rivals of the Standard Dictionary give for excluding it."

A. E. Dunning, D.D., Editor, *The Congregationalist*, Boston, Mass.: "I have met with no words which I think ought not to be in the Standard."

Hon. I. J. Allen, LL.D., ex-Minister to China: "The Standard is not, nor does it aim to be, nor should it be, an *Index expurgatorius* of the English language. Were it such, it would be unfaithful to itself, and fatal to its well-deserved renown.

"The attack is utterly base and vile. But, is not its very baseness its best refutation? Is it not so utterly preposterous as to excite incredulity, and so act as a boomerang?"

J. P. Lamberton, formerly of the Editorial Department of J. B. Lippincott Co., now Editor of publications of W. Finley & Co.: "I have no hesitation in saying that the editors of the Standard Dictionary have done right, absolutely right, in admitting those few words to their large Dictionary, as requisite to its completeness. In so doing, they are supported and justified by the practise of all unabridged dictionaries. Some of these words are found in the English Bible and in Shakespeare; their existence must be recognized by every dictionary making any pretension to completeness, though we may, by no means, approve of their use in ordinary speech of the present day.

"The publishers have done right in resenting such a vile, unjustifiable, mean, and unscrupulous attack on this excellent and wonderful work, which is most admirable for its inclusion of all proper terms, and for its careful exclusion of all improper terms. No language can be too strong in denouncing such a vicious attack upon this work, as these rival publishers have plainly made it, not in the interest of morality, but for spite, envy, and greed. No methods can be too strenuous in suppressing such an attack, and overwhelming its authors with shame and confusion."

W. C. Conant, *Sanitary Era*, New York: "I do not see how the Standard Dictionary can be condemned for not including among its valuable innovations that of a departure from all the precedents, in the matter of indelicate words."

The Publishers' Weekly, Dec. 14, 1895: "The action of the reprinter of one of the English competitors of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary in distributing circulars in which are printed certain of the indelicate terms that must necessarily occur in an unabridged dictionary to prove his alleged assertion that the Standard, "so far as relates to its collection of obscene . . . slang and profane words, has no counterpart," is as contemptible as it is unjustified. It is to be hoped that the representatives of this firm be turned away from the door of every decent person's house.

Jas. Wood Davidson, Washington, D. C.: "In my judgment the *Standard Dictionary* was perfectly right in inserting the class of indelicate words in question; and that all the wrong in the matter is in the motives and course of the foul-minded 'censors.'"

J. H. Allen, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.: "I should think the publishers of the Standard Dictionary might be congratulated on the attack, on the general ground that next to unqualified praise, of which they have had a large share—and perhaps even better in a business view—is an unjust assault from interested parties, which gives the chance for a fair stand-up fight; a much more interesting thing, to the natural man, than smooth compliments. . . . I have seen (as no doubt every scholar has) both in Chaucer and in old ballads words which I look for in vain in the Standard Dictionary; so I am sure the editors did not err in that direction."

The Buffalo Enquirer, Dec. 13, denounces this attack on the Standard as "one of the meanest, most lowlived and distardly tricks ever attempted in any line of commercial competition. . . . There are ugly terms in every tongue, and every dictionary that is a dictionary has got to recognize them. . . . The best English and American literary circles have bestowed the highest praise upon the Standard Dictionary, and such an evil minded attack can have no permanent effect except to brand "its author" as a prurient blackguard."

Ernest Ingersoll, New York City: "The attack cannot influence any sane person."

The New York Recorder, Dec. 13, says of the attack: "It does not seem as if any rival could be so idiotic. . . . Any fool ought to know that a dictionary must define all sorts of words."

3

Jan 4

92

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NEW TERM EXPIRES.
	I.		
Mrs. Julie Pfingsten,	181 Bridge St.,		1901
Theodore W. Kramer,	37 Elm St.,		1900
Dr. E.P.Turner,	30 State St.,		1899
H.M.Geschеidt,	33 Park Row,	Lawyer	1898
Emil O.C.Weber,	99 Roosevelt St.,	Leather	1897
	II.		
Miss Matilda Martin,	188 E. B'way,		1901
William Holman,	72 Market St.,		1898
Dr. James K. Hogan,	140 Henry St.,	Physician	1899
Dr. Bernard Gordon,	132 Henry St.,	Physician	1900
Mrs. Robert Miller,	280 Grand St.,		1897
	III.		
George Freygang,	249 W. B'way,	Drugs	1900
John Allan,	393 Canal St.,		1901
William R. Stierle,	29 Marion St.,		1898
David Freed,	74 Mott St.,		1899
Mrs. Charles Smith,	366 Broome St.,		1897
	IV.		
Miss Helen McDowell,	265 Henry St.,		1898
Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge,	277 E. B'way,		1901
John E. Murphy,	554 Grand St.,	Grocer	1899
James J. Nealis,	205 E. B'way,	Stenographer	1900 — 305-E.B
Robert J. Hubbard,	278 Henry St.,		1897

1st Ward John Murphy
52 Exchange Place

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NEW TERM EXPIRES.
	V.		
James K. Paulding,	146 Forsyth St.,		1900
Dr. Louis Haupt,	63 Rivington St.,	Physician	1901
Henry H. Haight,	24 First Avenue,		1899
Mrs.Mollie Teschner,	66 Rivington St.,	Wife of Dr.	1898
Miss Jane E. Robbins,	95 Rivington St.,		1897
	VI.		
Joseph Weber,	54 Lewis St.,	Stable	1901
Dr.Henry M. Groehl,	273 Rivington St.	Physician	1900
John King,	88 Cannon St.,		1899
Jacob Morgenroth,	85 Cannon St.,		1898
Dr. Emil Altman,	262 Delancey St.,	Physician	1897
	VII.		
Dr. Henry Krollpfeiffer	48 St. Mark's Pl.	Physician	1900
Hiram Merritt,	88 E.10th St.,	Real Estate	1901
Henry Allen,	230 E.12th St.,		1899
William Ehrlich,	104 Second Ave.,	Superintendent	1898
# Mrs. Selden Bacon,	~~11th St. & 7th Ave~~, 175- 2nd ave.		1897
#Katharine B			
	VIII.		
Mrs. Kate M. Bowe,	262 Seventh St.,		1901
Benjamin Blumenthal,	337 E.4th St.,	Cigars	1900
Samuel Schumacher,	362 E. 8th St.,	Real Estate	1899
Armour C. Anderson,	708 6th St.,		1898
John Reinhardt,	642 6th St.,		1897
	IX.		
Mrs. H. Dorothy Beach,	38 Charlton St.,		1901
Dr. Waldo H.Richardson,	79 Washington Pl.	Physician	1898
Mrs. M.G.Van Rensselaer,	9 W.9th St.,		1897
Miss Ellen Collins,	41 W.11th St.,		1900
Lockwood de Forest,	7 E.10th St.,	Artist	1899

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NEW TERM EXPIRES.
	X.		
Mrs. E. Alma Rainesford	209 E.16th St.,		1901
William Hoffmann,	300 E.15th St.,	V.P. & Treas.,	1900
Dr. T.H.Newland,	326 E.14th St.,	Physician	1899
Ferdinand F.Cimiotti,	221 Second Ave.,	President	1898
Henry Fuldner,	346 E.15th St.,	Furniture	1897
	XI.		
Jacob V. Myers,	2 Van Nest Place,	Mason	1899
Thomas Fitzpatrick,	94 Bank St.,	(Ins.Prod.Ex.F. (& Treasurer	1900
Burnet C. McIntyre,	146 W.12th St.,		1898
William C. Smith,	71 Perry St.,	Builder	1901
Mrs. Eugenie R. Brown,	243 W.11th St.,		1897
	XII.		
# Mrs. E. Spencer Mead,	126 E.19th St.,		1899
P. Tecumseh Sherman,	126 E.27th St.,		1901
William T. Lee,	128 E.27th St.,	Agent	1900
Frederick Flaccus,	325 E.18th St.,		1898
Joe Evans,	102 E.26th St.,		1897
	XIII.		
Mrs. Harriet M. Kemp,	267 W.23rd St.,		1897
Thomas F. Keating,	327 W.23rd St.,		1898
Samuel V. Constant,	420 W.23rd St.,	Lawyer	1899
John Stanton,	419 W.23rd St.,	Treasurer	1900
William M. Abbott,	327 W.23rd St.,	Lawyer	1901

Susan Abbott Mead

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NEW TERM EXPIRES.
	XIV.		
Adolph Boskowitz,	281 5th Ave.,		1901
Mrs.F.C.E.Wendell,	126 E.35th St.,		1900
Miss Teresa Damon,	11 Park Ave.,		1899
Jesse A. Locke,	278 Madison Ave.,		1898
Chas. C. Burlingham,	156 E.38th St.,	Lawyer	1897
	XV.		
Chas. F. Bauerdorf,	322 W.33rd St.,	Lawyer	1901
George Spurgeon,	414 W.34th St.,	Clothing	1900
Henry J. Faulkner,	340 W.28th St.,		1899
Jos. M. Gray,	354 W.29th St.,	Physician	1898
Ensign B. Pardee,	218 W.34th St.,		1897
Mrs. Katharine D	XVI.		
~~Miss Eugenia~~ Smith,	23 E.44th St.,		1898 ✓
James G. Wallace,	236 E.50th St.,	Builder	1901 ✓
James R. Steers, Jr.,	101 Park Ave.,	Lawyer	1900 ✓
Cornelius O'reilly,	34 E.45th St.,	Storage,	1899 ✓
Miss Martha Draper,	19 E.47th St.,		1897 ✓
# Eliza A. D. S. Townsend	XVII.		
John Torney,	417 W.34th St.,		1901 ✓
Joseph Moss,	263 W.36th St.,	Clothing	1900 ✓
# Mrs. Jno. D. Townsend,	343 W.34th St.,		1897 ✓
John Hardy,	430 W.43rd St.,	Lawyer	1899 ✓
Dr. W.T.McManus, annis	361 W.42nd St.,	Physician	1898 ✓
	XVIII.		
Lewis M. Hornthal,	39 E.57th St.,	Clothing	1901 ✓
Miss Marie Houston,	24 W.53rd St.,		1900 ✓
John A. McCreary, Louis	20 E.54th St.,		1899 ✓
Mrs. Minnie D. ~~Lewis~~,	66 W.56th St.,		1898 ✓
Dr. E. Banj. Ramsdell,	581 Lexington Ave.,	Physician	1897 ✓

NAME:	RESIDENCE:	OCCUPATION:	NEW TERM EXPIRES.
	XIX		
Nicholas O'Donnell,	449 W. 43d Street,	Coal,	1897, ✓
Alexander Carmichael, Jr.	232 W. 48th Street,	Woolens,	1898, ✓
John S. Sills,	240 W. 45th Street,	Grocer,	1899, ✓
Mrs. Frances Hellman,	200 W. 44th Street,		1900, ✓
John E. Root,	264 W. 43d Street,		1901. ✓
	XX		
Harold Godwin,	814 Madison Avenue,		1901, ✓
Jeremiah Fitzpatrick,	131 E. 69th Street,		1900, ✓
Robert N. Kenyon,	115 E. 65th Street,	Lawyer,	1899, ✓
Rudolph A. Lowenthal,	34 E 62nd Street	Priest	1898, ✓
# Mrs. Alfred Meyer, # Anna F. Meyer	801 Madison Avenue,		1897. ✓
	XXI		
Nelson S. Spencer,	19 E. 47th Street,		1897, ✓
John J. Sinclair,	6 E. 63d Street,	Stone,	1898, ✓
Francis Curry,	305 W. 55th Street,	Real Estate,	1899, ✓
Abram Disbecker,	1730 Broadway,	Broker,	1900, ✓
Stephen Baker,	119 W. 55th Street,		1901 ✓
	XXII		
# Louise W. Tiffany			
Richard Kelly,	3 E. 73d Street,	Bank,	1897, ✓
Miss May Callender,	72nd St. & Madison Ave.,		1898, ✓
Leopold Wormser,	110 E. 79th Street,	Clothing,	1899, ✓
# Mrs. Louis Tiffany,	72nd St. & Madison Ave.,		1900, ✓
Ferdinand Shack,	67 E. 78th Street,	Lawyer,	1901. ✓
	XXIII		
Hanford Crawford,	231 W. 83d Street,	Dry Goods,	1901, ✓
Richard S. Treacy,	226 West End Avenue,	Real Estate,	1900, ✓
Mrs. Clara M. Williams,	130 W. 70th Street,		1898, ✓
Jacques H. Herts,	23 W. 70th Street,	Antiques,	1897, ✓
Wm. B. Putney,	110 W. 73d Street,		1899. ✓

NAME:	RESIDENCE:	OCCUPATION:	NEW TERM EXPIRES.
	XXIV		
Dr. Edw. Sanders,	126 E. 82nd Street,	Physician,	1897,
Chas. Putzel,	58 E. 80th Street,	Lawyer,	1898,
Chas. Stilwell,	153 E. 83d Street,	Retired,	1899,
Mortimer P. Thain,	20 E. 83d Street,	Architect,	1900,
Mrs. Jno. H. Scheel,	121 E. 83d Street,		1901.
	XXV		
Albert M. Kohn,	132 Manhattan Ave.,		1897,
Manley Raymond,	29 W. 84th Street,	Lawyer,	1898,
Emil Stroebel,	165 W. 104th Street,	President,	1899,
Dr. William Thurman,	107 W. 86th Street,	Physician,	1900,
W. G. Ver Planck,	315 W. 90th Street,		1901.
	XXVI		
Robert E. Steel,	147 E. 92nd Street,	Superintendent	1897,
Maurice Rapp,	127 E. 87th Street,		1898,
John Furlong,	554 E. 87th Street,		1899,
Wm. J. Amend,	324 E. 87th Street,		1900,
Geo. G. Banzer,	1712 East End Ave.,	Real Estate,	1901.
	XXVII		
Mrs. Jessie H. Smith,	3 E. 124th Street,		1901,
Isidor Osorio,	64 E. 120th Street,		1900,
Frank E. Karelsen,	113 W. 124th St.,	Diamonds,	1899,
Geo. C. Lay,	2137 Fifth Avenue,	Lawyer,	1898,
Mrs. Daniel P. Hays,	9 W. 121st Street,		1897.
	XXVIII		
M. H. Gillespie,	1 E. 98th Street,	Builder,	1897,
Dr. G. G. Fischlowitz,	1708 Lexington Ave.,	Doctor,	1898,
Leon M. Hirsch,	15 E. 94th Street,		1899,
W. E. McCord,	237 E. 104th Street,		1900,
Mrs. C. H. Canna	67 E. 105th Street,		1901.

NAME:	RESIDENCE:	OCCUPATION:	NEW TERM EXPIRES.
	XXIX		
Mrs. F. L Truax,	17 E. 127th Street,		1901,
Edwin T. Rice,	54 Convent Avenue,		1900, ✓
Solomon Moses,	St. Nicholas Ave. & 157th Street,		1899, ✓
Richard L. Sweezy,	61 Convent Avenue,	Lawyer,	1898, ✓
Robert Orr,	31 W. 127th Street,	Merchant,	1897. ✓
	XXX		
John J. Vause,	95 E. 111th Street,	Lawyer,	1897, ✓
G. Wallace Bryant,	99 E. 111th Street,	Real Estate,	1898, ✓
Edw. J. Murray,	206 E. 112th Street,	Real Estate,	1899, ✓
Henry Kohn,	1736 Madison Avenue,		1900, ✓
Thos. McCormack,	1726 Lexington Ave.,	Clerk,	1901. ✓
	XXXI		
✓ B. Lewison,	235 W. 128th Street,	Lawyer,	1897, ✓
Dr. Reuben Cronson,	238 E. 119th Street,		1898, ✓
M. J. McCaffery,	316 E. 124th Street,	Lawyer,	1899, ✓
Jas. H. Londergan,	419 E. 119th Street,	Printer,	1900, ✓
Dr. Herman Jarecky,	1895 Lexington Ave.,	Physician,	1901. ✓
	XXXII		
Samuel Samuels,	St. Ann's Ave.&143d St. Prest.,		1901, ✓
Dr. Abbie H. MacIvor,	675 E. 138th Street,	Physician,	1900, ✓
Dr. S. H. McIlroy,	330 Alexander Ave.,	Physician,	1899, ✓
Olin J. Stephens,	146th St.& Walton Ave.	Coal Merch.	1898, ✓
E. M. Raynor,	182 Willis Avenue,		1898. ✓
	XXXIII		
Dr. Jas. A. Ferguson,	34 Lind Avenue,	Physician,	1901. ✓
T. Mason Oliver,	836 E. 165th Street,		1900, ✓
William Hogg,	685 E. 158th Street,	Leather,	1899, ✓
Stebbins Smith,	743 E. 167th Street,	Lawyer,	1898, ✓
Mrs. Anna W. Brown,	Highbridge,		1897. ✓

NAME:	RESIDENCE:	OCCUPATION:	NEW TERM EXPIRES.
	XXXIV		
Mrs. Mary S. Amory,	Morris Heights,		1901, ✓
William McNabb,	488 E. 176th Street,		1900, ✓
Theodore E. Thomas,	1779 Washington Ave.	Architect,	1899, ✓
John E. Eustis,	Sedgwick Ave.,		1898, ✓
Elmer A. Allen,	313 St. James Street,		1897. ✓
	XXXV		
F. W. Jackson,	Throgg's Neck,		1901, ✓
W. W. Niles, Jr.,	Bedford Park,		1900, ✓
Robert E. Johnston,	Williamsbridge,	Claflin & Co.	1899, ✓
William Birchall,	Westchester or Bronxdale,	Prest.	1898, ✓
W. A. Armstrong,	Wakefield,		1897. ✓

Applicants for Appointment as Public School Inspectors

Name	By whom Recommended
1st Dist	
Thos J. Carey 53 Oak Street	Refers to Revd J.J. Kean of St James R.C. Church — File No 1

2° Dist.

3d Dist.

Mrs Chas Smith + (Trustee 14th Ward)
366 Broome St

W H Hulbert of Board of Education

File No 2

4th Dist

R. Abrahams
156 Clinton St

Refers to School Comr. Meitowitz
File No. 3

David J. Hyman
57 Franklin St

File No 4

Miss Beaver
265 Henry St

Miss Lillian W. Betts of "The Outlook"
Dr Butter of Columbia College

File No 5

Miss Helen McDowell
265 Henry St

"
"

E. W. Thompson M.D
302 East Broadway

Refers to School Comr McSweeny

File No 6

5th Dist

Miss Amy Hall 95 Rivington St	Lillian H Betts of "The Outlook" & Dr Butler of Columbia College File No 5
Dr Louis Haupt ✓ (Trustee) ✓ 63 Rivington Jas B. Reynolds (Trustee) 26 Delancy	Good Govt Club E File No 33
Edward J. Fries 154 Allen St	Petition signed by Thos F Ruckle & many others. No 42

6th Dist

7th Dist.

Hiram Merritt (Trustee 17th Ward)
88 East 10th St

Robt Johnston of J. McCreery & Co

File No 7.

8th Dist

Armour & Anderson +	Richard Deeves
708 6th Street	File No 8
Miss Kate M. Bowe (Inspector 4th Dist)	W. H Hurlbut of the Board of Education
262 East 7th St +	File No 2
Geo. Mundorff (& Trustee)	Washington Winsor Jno Lennon M D +
33 Avenue B	many others File No 9
P. J. McCue (& Trustee)	Revd. Father McSweeny, Revd Jno B
276 7th Street	Devins. File No 10
Wm. A. Graham	(& Trustee)
259 7th St	File No 11
Saml S. Schummacher +	(& Trustee) Wm Henkel
362 East 8th St.	File No 12
John Reinhardt +	S. V. R. Cuger, Wm Foulke + others
642 6th St.	Geo Hilliard File No 34

9th Dist

Lockwood De Forest x Trustee 7 E. 10th St	Good Govt Club E See File No 33 also Mrs M. G. Van Rensselaer File No 13
D Richardson x " Chas Wisner 18 W 12th St	
Joseph H Oliver Trustee 66 Manon St	See Protests against his Appt. File 45

10 ~~th~~

Mrs Alma Rainsford † (Trustee)
209 East 16th St

Mrs M. G. Van Rensselaer ^
Good Govt Club E,

File No 13
See " No 33. also.

11th Dist

Thos Fitzpatrick × (Trustee)
94 Bank St

Arthur A Kennedy (Trustee)
77 Morton St

Jacob V. Myers × (Inspector)
2 Van Nest Pl

Mrs Eugenia B. Brown (Inspector)
243 West 12th St

Wm C. Smith × (Trustee)
71 Perry St

Burnet C. McIntyre × (Trustee)
146 W. 12th

School Principal B.D.L. Sutherland
9th Ward File No 14

12th

N. F. Vanderpool (Trustee)	C. M. Van Derlip & others
309 E. 20th	File No 15
Wm. T. Lee ✓ (Trustee) +	F. B Jennings & Payson Merrill of Board of
128 E. 27th	Trustees File No 16
Frederick Flaccus ✓ (Trustee) +	
325 E 18	
Mrs E. Spencer Mead +	Mrs M. G Van Rensselaer
126 E. 19	File No 13
Mrs Kobbé	
52 E. 25	
Henry S. Oppenheimer MD	Good Govt Club E
49 E. 23	See File No 33. also
Jos Evans +	School Trustee Chas E. Burlingham
102 E. 26	File No 17
P. Tecumseh Sherman +	Also Committee of Good Government Club E
126 E. 27	File No 33
Mrs Ed. C Henderson	
12 W. 17	
Mrs Van Sinderen	Mrs M. G. Van Rensselaer
14 W. 16th	File No 13
Miss Julia Chambers	
12 W. 17	

Foward

12th Dist Cont.d

Mc Dougall Hawkes
42 E. 26th St.

File No 31

Mark J. Katz
210 E. 20th

J. Augustus Johnson & Good Govt Club E
Geo. Hoadley

File No 35

13th Dist

✓ S. Victor Constant (Trustee) ×
420 W. 23.

Good Govt Club E. File No 33

M. Ballin
236 W 24th.

Alderman Jno. P. Windolph
File No 38

William M. Abbott ×
327 W. 23d

Thomas F. Keating ×
317 W 23d.

John J. Farrell
244 W. 20th.

John Jerolomon, Pres't Board of
Aldermen.
File No 39

14th Dist

Chas C Burlingham (Trustee) 156 E. 38	See File No 33 also Henry W Taft
Miss Teresa Damon (Trustee) 11 Park Ave	Good Govt Club Ex F. B Jennings & Payson Merrill of
Mrs Wendell (Inspector) 126 E. 35th	Board of Education File No 16
Mrs Bull (Inspector) 39 E. 39	See File No 33 also
James D Adams 16th Dist 349 Madison Ave	Mrs W. G. Van Rensselaer
Mrs S. Sidney Smith 105 E. 38th St	File No 13
Samuel Weil 677 2d Ave	S. V. R. Cruger File No 18
Mrs C. Russell Lowell 120 E. 30th	School Truste Burlingame Good Govt Club Ex See File No 33 also. File No 17
Payson Merrill 118 E 40	Good Govt Club Ex File No 33

15th Dist.

Dr George H. Collins (Ex Inspector)
265 W. 25th

Col George Moore Smith

File No 30

16th Dist

Mrs Martha Draper
19 W. 47th

Edwin A. Kassing
152. East 46th

Jacob Eidt
324 E. 43d

Chas N. Dalhauser
849 1st Ave

Wm J. Campbell
150 E. 40th

Solomon Hirsch
221 E. 48th

Mrs M.G. Van Rensselaer v Trustee
Burlingham
Good Golf Club B

File No 1317
" No 33

Thos F. Eagan on behalf of citizens

File No 19

17th Dist.

Mrs John D Townsend (Trustee)
343 W. 34th

Wm H Hurlbut of Board of
Education

File No 2

18th Dist

Henry Rock 346 E. 52d St	Thos F. Logan on behalf of Citizens File No 19
Dr Jno A McCreery 20 E. 54th St	
Mrs Sarah Ottesheimer Hotel Savoy	Trustee Chas C. Burlingham Good Govt Club E File No 17 " No 33
Chas M. Hough 550 Park Ave	
Miss Marie Houston ✓ 24 E 53d	Joseph J. Little File No 20

19th Dist

John E. Root
264 W. 43

G. W. Arnold. Refers to Comr
Van Arsdale
File 46

20th Dist

Mrs Alfred Meyer
801 Madison Ave

Mrs M. G. Van Rensselaer
File No 13

Edward F. Brown
36. E. 69

Jno V. V. Clarkson
File No. 29

21st Dist

Mrs Minnie D Lewis
66 W 56.

Nelson S. Spencer
230 W 59

Dr Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El. Jas Seligman
Oscar S. Straus Jacob H Schiff &c File No 21
Isaac Wallach

Trustee Chas. A Burlingham
Good Govt Club E. File No 17
" No 33

22 Dist

23d Dist

Hanford Crawford (Trustee) 23 W 83d.	Robt Johnston of J. McCreery & Co. File No 7
Richard S. Treacy (Trustee) 226 West End Ave	Rev. John F. Steen, of Ascension Memorial Church. File No 37

24th Dist

Leopold Wormser
118 E. 79th

Ex Trustee. Refers to Board of Education
File No 22

Chas Putzel
58 E 80th

Jacob H Mack, Chas Straus
File No 23

25th Dist

Wm P. Roome
114 W. 86th St

File No 24

Dr Alfred A. Houghton
118 W. 94th St

Asa John Ford, C. N. Bovee Jr
Cephas Brainerd Jr. File No 25

Dr Leonard W. Ely
114 W. 86

James Shond
71 W. 105

Albert M. Kohn
132 Manhattan Ave

Good Govt Club B. File 44.

Mrs Cora L. Magnus
58 W. 96.

Henry Paret
119 W 93

W. J. Ten Planck
315 W 90th

Charles Blauvelt
745 West End Ave

26th Dist

27th Dist

Isidore Osorio
64 E 120th

J. P. Solomon, Editor Hebrew Standard
Judge Leroy D. Crane

File #40

28th Dist

29th Dist

✓ Richard L. Swezy 61 Convent Ave	Silas C. Croft, Julius Mayer, Chas B. Hubbell, Chas L. Holt A. P. Ketchum File No 26 See " No 32
Edwin J. Rice Jr 59 Convent Ave	Trustee C. C. Burlingham Good Govt Club E File No 17 " " 3B
J. D Butler Convent Ave & 144th St	A. P. Ketchum File No 32

30th Dist

G. G. Fischlowitz M.D.
1708 Lexington Ave

Richard Butler, A Jacobi M.D.
M K, Goldsmith M.D & others

File No 36

31st Dist

32d Dist

Smith Williamson 364 Alexander Ave ~~Commissioner~~ (Inactive) ~~Vice Chairman~~	W Edson Anderson of Board of Education File № 27 ~~Geo. Coster Chairman~~
F. D. Skeel M.D. 361 Mott Ave E. M. Raynor M.D 182 Willis Ave C. D. Steurer Melrose J. F. Steeves Westchester Ave	W. Edson Anderson of Board of Education File № 27
Capt Samuel Samuels E 143d St N. St Anns Ave	See Protest against his Appt File 47

33d Dist

Chas B Lawson 149th St near 3d Ave	Wm & Robt Johnston of James McCreery & Co File No 7
William Hogg ✓ (Ex Trustee) 685 E 158th St T. Mason Oliver ✓ (Inspector) 836 E 165 A. J. Ferguson M.D. (Trustee) High Bridge Mrs Anna Brown (Inspector) Morris Heights W. Stebbins Smith ✓ 743 E. 167	W Edson Anderson of the Board of Education File No 27
Jno E. Eustis (Trustee) Morris Heights Elmer A Allen Trustee 313 St James. Jackson Trustee	Principal & Teachers in Primary School No 145. & Good Govt Club Fi File No 33
Anthony Stumpf 549 E. 155.	Several petitions signed by A. J. Apgar. J. Edward Simmons & others File No 41

34th Dist

Mrs Henry M. Bolton 1597 Boston Road	Dr Abbie Hamlin McIvor File No. 28
Chas P. Hallock 2087 Boston Road Theodore Thompson (Trustee) 1779 Washington Ave Otis Wilkinson A.B. Bedford Park F. D. Wilsey A B Kings Bridge J. Balcomb A B	W. Edson Anderson of the Board of Education File No 27 Geo. W. Stephens also " 43
W. W. Niles Jr Bedford Park	Good Govt Club F File No 33
Isaac B. Johnson Spuyten Duyvel	Geo. W. Stephens File No 43
Julius J C Langbein 1424 Washington Ave	See Protest against his Appt. File 47

1

59

	Bid of Wm. C. Popper & Co.	Bid of J. Polhemus Printing Co.	Substituted figures in Polhemus contract.	Bid of De Leeuw & Oppenheimer.
1,200 Annual Reports, per vol	No bid.	$0 42	$0 41	$0 41
1,200 Manuals, for	"	410 00	300 00	300 00
2,500 School Directories, for	"	465 00	465 00	475 00
1,000 Official " "	"	55 00	20 00	20 00
850 Journal Board meetings, per page	"	1 30	1 30	1 30
175 Bindings, at	"	90	75	75
400 Inventory Supplies, for	"	40 00	25 00	25 00
300 Supplies A	"	102 75	70 00	70 00
700 Supplies B	"	116 90	80 00	80 00
150 Library Lists	"	No bid.	80 00	80 00
3,000 Superintendent's Reports, per page	"	"	2 25	2 25
75 Minutes, Committee on Buildings, per page	"	1 10	1 00	1 00
Specifications—				
Small Pica, 100 copies or less, per page	"	1 15	80	80
" 101 to 200 copies, "	"	1 22	80	80
On colored paper, less than 8 pages, per page	"	1 15	80	80
" " over 8 pages, per page	"	1 22	80	80
Four sets of proofs, per page	"	03	0½	0½
Specifications exceeding 16 pages	"	No bid.	80	80
Blanks—A1	$80 05	80 85	70 00	70 00
2	5 15	6 08	5 15	6 00
3	18 70	22 00	16 00	16 00
4	8 00	8 66	8 00	9 00
4*a*	4 40	7 25	4 40	6 00
4*b*	6 45	7 00	6 45	6 75
5*a*	21 80	19 00	19 00	33 00
5*b*	4 90	4 00	4 00	6 00
5*c*	4 30	4 00	4 00	6 00
6	32 60	24 00	24 00	No bid.
7	6 90	8 00	5 00	5 00
9	48 30	51 00	48 30	55 00
10	6 55	9 50	5 25	5 25
11*a*	22 30	23 00	20 00	20 00
11*b*	22 30	23 00	15 00	15 00
12	6 00	7 75	5 00	5 00
13	12 45	14 00	12 45	16 00
14	15 40	16 25	15 40	16 00
15	8 25	15 00	8 25	9 25
16	6 25	8 50	5 60	5 60
16*a*	5 70	5 50	5 50	8 00
17	8 25	12 00	8 25	10 00
18*a*	3 35	7 00	3 35	4 00
18*b*	6 45	12 50	6 45	7 00
19	4 65	5 50	4 65	4 75
20	1 75	3 00	1 75	1 75
21	2 80	4 75	2 80	3 25
22	2 80	4 50	2 80	3 25
23	2 55	4 50	2 55	2 75
24	1 75	2 75	1 25	1 25
25	4 90	6 75	4 00	4 00
26	3 25	3 50	1 00	1 00
27	33 75	39 00	33 00	33 00
28	10 85	10 25	9 75	9 75
29	12 30	14 00	12 30	15 25
31*a*	22 25	23 00	22 25	25 00
31*b*	43 25	44 00	43 25	48 00
31*c*	64 50	66 00	64 50	70 00
31*d*	39 60	43 50	39 60	50 00
31*d*	19 80	22 00	19 80	25 00
31*d*	4 95	6 50	4 95	6 00
31*e*	23 85	21 50	21 50	No bid.
31*f*	24 60	26 00	24 60	33 00
31*g*	260 00	270 00	260 00	275 00
31*h*	26 40	30 00	26 40	34 00
31*h*	13 20	16 00	13 20	18 00
31*h*	6 60	8 50	6 60	9 00
31*l*	32 25	33 50	32 25	35 00
31*m*	518 75	532 00	518 75	540 00
31*n*	32 25	33 50	32 25	35 00
31*o*	63 50	65 00	63 50	70 00
34	5 10	6 00	5 10	5 50
35*a*	5 65	8 00	5 65	6 00
35*b*	3 50	6 00	3 50	6 00
35*c*	1 35	1 75	1 35	2 00
38	42 90	45 00	42 90	45 00
40	4 15	6 50	3 75	3 75
41	3 60	4 50	3 50	2 50
42	6 35	6 00	6 00	7 00
43*a*	4 85	4 75	[illegible]	[illegible]
43*b*	4 85	4 75	3 50	3 50
[illegible]	4 05	4 50	3 50	3 50
43*c*	6 50	8 00	6 50	6 50
44	6 20	8 00	6 20	6 75
A45	25 30	18 00	18 00	26 00
46	4 00	4 50	3 50	3 50
47	4 65	5 00	4 65	5 75
48	4 50	4 25	4 00	4 00
49	6 80	8 50	5 25	5 25
50	3 90	3 50	2 25	2 25
51	17 65	16 00	13 50	13 50
53*a*	16 30	20 00	16 30	17 50
53*b*	1 70	3 00	1 50	1 50
55	7 05	5 50	3 50	3 50
57	3 90	4 75	3 25	3 25
58	2 50	4 00	1 00	1 00
59	16 95	10 00	10 00	10 00
60	3 60	6 00	3 60	4 75
		[illegible]	1 85	2 25

22	2 80	4 50	80	3 25
23	2 55	4 50	2 55	2 75
24	1 75	2 75	1 25	1 25
25	4 90	6 75	4 00	4 00
26	3 25	3 50	1 00	1 00
27	33 75	39 00	33 00	33 00
28	10 85	10 25	9 75	9 75
29	12 30	14 00	12 30	15 25
31*a*	22 25	23 00	22 25	25 00
31*b*	43 25	44 00	43 25	48 00
31*c*	64 50	66 00	64 50	70 00
31*d*	39 60	43 50	39 60	50 00
31*d*	19 80	22 00	19 80	25 00
31*d*	4 95	6 50	4 25	6 00
31*e*	23 85	21 50	21 50	No bid.
31*f*	24 60	26 00	24 60	33 00
31*g*	260 00	270 00	260 00	275 00
31*h*	26 40	30 00	26 40	34 00
31*h*	13 20	16 00	13 20	18 00
31*h*	6 60	8 50	6 60	9 00
31*l*	32 25	33 50	32 25	35 00
31*m*	518 75	532 00	518 75	540 00
31*n*	32 25	33 50	32 25	35 00
31*o*	63 50	65 00	63 50	70 00
34	5 10	6 00	5 10	5 50
35*a*	5 65	8 00	5 65	6 00
35*b*	3 50	6 00	3 50	6 00
35*c*	1 35	1 75	1 35	2 00
38	42 90	45 00	42 90	45 00
40	4 15	6 50	3 75	3 75
41	3 60	4 50	3 50	3 50
42	6 35	6 00	6 00	7 00
43*a*	4 85	4 75	3 50	3 50
43*b*	4 85	4 75	3 50	3 50
43*b*	4 05	4 50	3 50	3 50
43*c*	6 50	8 00	6 50	6 50
44	6 20	8 00	6 20	6 75
A45	25 30	18 00	18 00	26 00
46	4 00	4 50	3 50	3 50
47	4 65	5 00	4 65	5 75
48	4 50	4 25	4 00	4 00
49	6 80	8 50	5 25	5 25
50	3 90	3 50	2 25	2 25
51	17 65	16 00	13 50	13 50
53*a*	16 30	20 00	16 30	17 50
53*b*	1 70	3 00	1 50	1 50
55	7 05	5 50	3 50	3 50
57	3 90	4 75	3 25	3 25
58	2 50	4 00	1 00	1 00
59	16 95	10 00	10 00	10 00
60	3 60	6 00	3 60	4 75
61	1 85	3 00	1 85	2 25
63	1 45	2 25	1 25	1 25
67	1 55	2 25	1 50	1 50
68	3 05	4 00	1 00	1 00
69	1 85	2 75	1 50	1 50
70	1 40	2 25	1 40	1 50
71				
[illegible]	255 00	503 00	503 00	412 50
[illegible]	255 00	503 00	503 00	412 50
Third Course, 30 kinds	255 00	503 00	503 00	412 50
Placards (3 Courses)—				
First Course, 30 kinds	101 20	148 00	101 20	140 00
Second Course, 30 kinds	101 20	148 00	101 20	140 00
Third Course, 30 kinds	101 20	148 00	101 20	140 00
Blank — B1	43 20	45 00	40 00	40 00
2	3 25	5 00	3 25	4 00
5*a*	7 60	8 00	7 25	7 25
6*a*	4 85	7 50	4 85	7 25
7*a*	9 10	11 00	8 00	8 00
8*a*	7 15	8 50	5 50	5 50
9*a*	5 10	5 00	4 50	4 50
9*b*	4 00	5 00	4 00	4 50
10*a*	2 40	3 75	1 00	1 00
10*b*	2 40	3 75	1 00	1 00
11	1 20	1 50	1 00	1 00
12	1 70	2 25	1 00	1 00
13	8 40	11 50	8 40	9 75
14	5 50	7 00	4 50	4 50
15	1 70	2 00	1 70	3 00
16	1 15	1 75	1 00	1 00
17	1 25	1 75	1 00	1 00
18	2 85	3 00	2 85	3 25
20	3 20	2 85	1 50	1 50
21	7 75	11 00	7 75	10 00
24	3 95	2 50	2 00	2 00
T1	7 15	9 00	7 15	10 00
3	1 85	3 50	1 85	2 25
5	14 30	17 00	14 30	14 50
12	3 30	4 00	3 30	4 25
13	4 70	8 00	4 70	5 25
SS1	5 90	4 75	4 75	5 75
2				
3	3 65	4 75	3 65	3 75

ONLY CHANGES IN TERMS FROM ORIGINAL BID AND POLHEMUS CONTRACT.

ORIGINAL BIDS.

Duplicate orders for blanks, cards and wrappers to be at the price named.

All incidental printing outside of the contract to be done at the prices prescribed by the scale adopted by the Board of City Record, June 29, 1881.

POLHEMUS CONTRACT.

Orders for blanks, cards and wrappers, in excess of quantities estimated, to be charged for at the rate of price mentioned in contract for each item.

Incidental printing outside of the contract, if given to the contractor, to be done at prices not exceeding the prices prescribed by the scale adopted by the Board of City Record, June 29, 1881.

93

412 50

503 00

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

School Officers

Applications

1894

44

In 1789, Washington was in the habit of entering the Senate while debates were being carried on, and openly advocating any measure of which he was in favor, and such was the prestige of Washington that no one dared object; but a Senator from Pennsylvania finally rose in his seat and protested against even the presence of the President in the Senate while debates were in progress, and eventually he obtained the ruling which prevails to this day.

We have the spectacle before us, in 1896, of the Governor of the State of New York, tampering with the legislative branch of the Government and openly directing them how they should vote on the School Bills before them, and when one Senator has the manliness to protest against this usurpation of power on the part of the Executive, he is told that a Democratic Governor was guilty of a similar impropriety.

Now, Sir, it is time to call a halt on this down-grade. I care not whether it is the President of the United States, or David B. Hill, or Levi P. Morton. The attempt of the Executive to direct the Legislature as to what laws they shall pass is a usurpation of power, not contemplated by our scheme of Government and contrary to the spirit of republican institutions.