

City of New York.
Department of Public Parks.
49 and 51 Chambers St.
The Arsenal, Central Park

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

February 27, 1896

Mrs. Fay Pierce,
31 West 31st St., City.

My Dear Mrs. Pierce :

Your communication of the 20th inst. received and noted.

I can assure you of the fact that some one has misstated the circumstances to you of the removal of the Poe Cottage. We find that by the maps as laid out by Commissioner Haffen, it would be a mistake to alter or widen the street on the west side facing the Poe Cottage, but there is a plot of ground opposite the cottage that faces on the Concourse and Drive, which the said cottage could be removed to and placed on, forming a park around it, so that all persons driving on that drive ^{could} ~~can~~ see the cottage and park clearly, thereby making a great attraction as well as a suitable commemoration to the name of Edgar Allan Poe. Seeing all this, and recognizing the fact that it would be just as much a sacrilege to remove the cottage one foot as it would be to remove it 40 or more, and that in the interest of all that goes to commemorate his name and his works as well, it would be better for the Park Board to recommend purchasing the small plot and the removal of the Poe cottage ~~into~~ onto the same. This means only a removal of about 60 feet, and, from all that I can understand, the spot on which the cottage will then

City of New York.
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COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Mrs. F. Peirce, 2. Feb. 27/96

rest will be upon a spot oft frequented by the poet, and will be in keeping with all that goes to perpetuate his memory.

The map has been perfected and the Bill is drawn and will be forwarded to Albany inside of a day or to, to carry out this project.

Should you desire any further information on this subject, I will be only too glad to furnish the same.

Hoping that this explanation will be satisfactory, and I know it would be more so could you but see the plan of the proposed improvement, I remain

Yours most respectfully,

Saml M. Millan

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Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York

Honored Mr. Mayor,

I enclose a letter
from Park Commissioner
McMillan received this
morning. - You will see
that he has his "breeches"
ready to go to Albany in
a day or two.

I trust you were able to
talk with him to-day.

as you so kindly thought
of doing on Wednesday when
I saw your Honor. - &
that perhaps the danger
is already averted, -

Trusting altogether in our
honored & beloved Mayor
- I am very respectfully

M. Fay Pease -

Chairman Sub-Committee

Poe Cottage Preservation Assn

Friday - Feb. 28. /98

31-W. 31A. St

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Poet's Park.

THE bill introduced in the Senate this week by Senator Guy with the approval of Mayor Strong, Park Commissioner McMillan, and the Society for the Preservation of the Poe Cottage, of which General Morris is president, provides for a park three acres in extent on Fordham hill, immediately opposite the present location of the famous little house. The park will extend from Kingsbridge Road west to the Grand Concourse, and from Primrose street on the east to and including the Reformed Church parsonage on the north. The cottage will be purchased and removed to this site and a handsome monument erected to honor Edgar Allen Poe, with tablets for the many noted writers who lived in the district making Poet's Park a regular pantheon and one of the most attractive spots in the City of New York.

*This is reported to be a
 great estate deal, through
 the firm approving,*

64 West 49th St
N. Y. C

July 28th 96

To Hon Mayor Strong,

Dear Sir,

So there any way
at your disposal in which you
could help a young man to
enter West Point Academy and work
his way along without means, with
the intention of going in service for
the Government. I am well connected
and have been employed in the
banking business for the past eight
years, or the same in reference to
the Naval Academy, the former
much preferred. Hoping to hear
from you, I am

Very Respectfully

J. B. Reynolds

Write to

Comman R. S. Shannon

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MORRISANIA,
120TH ST., & ST. ANN'S AVE.,
NEW YORK.

Feb 28-1896

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

Dear Sir:-

On behalf of St Ann's Churchy Morrisania, I take the liberty of asking your approval of the Bill introduced by Mr Butts, exempting Churches in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards from certain assessments. Assessments for improvements which are of no immediate value to the Church, have been and are a heavy burden upon its resources. To relieve the Churches of this district for a short period from assessments seems to me to be just and proper.

Very respectfully yours,

Gibson W. Harris

Rector of

St Ann's (Morrisania)

New York City, February 28th., 1896.

Hon. Lawson N. Fuller,

C i t y .

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the formal proposition which you presented to the Mayor on behalf of the Economic-Sanitary Co. under date of February 26th 1896, whereby we offer to erect one of our Standard Garbage Cremation plants, we beg to say.

We feel that the Mayor and Board of Estimate and Apportionment should welcome the opportunity presented by our proposition whereby, if the same is accepted, they will have an opportunity thus far denied them, to fully satisfy themselves by observation before awarding the entire contract, that the contractor is able to do all he claims - satisfy all sanitary requirements.

It is because of this supposed condition that we formulated the proposition and confined it to the erection and operation of a single Standard Cremation plant, and we would prefer that the consideration of the matter be confined within the limits of our proposition.

Once our proposition is accepted, and we have made the above referred to demonstration. The City will thereafter be enabled to more understandingly consider the subject of the disposition of all the refuse of the entire City.

Referring specifically to our proposed plan for the erection and operation of a single plant at some point to be designated by the City authorities it may not be inopportune to call your attention to the fact that household garbage varies very much in character as

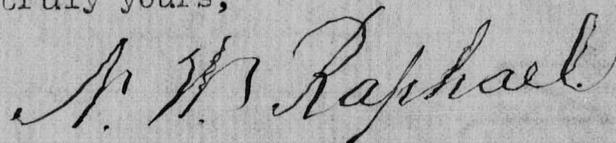
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between that collected from tenement districts and that from private residences. We are equally willing to operate the plant referred to on the one kind as on the other, but venture to suggest that the amount of garbage to be delivered to us daily under the proposition could be collected in a tenement district with the shortest haul.

We desire to call attention to a further point which may have hitherto escaped consideration, viz: that the location to be designated under our proposition at which we are to receive 100 tons of garbage per day need not necessarily be any one of the present dumping docks but may be in the immediate neighborhood, preferably near the river front.

This fact is worthy of consideration, if for no other reason than because if our plan is adopted, there would be no interference with the present usefulness of the present City Dumping Docks.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "N. W. Raphael".

for the Economic -Sanitary Co.

Address N. W. Raphael,

Care Russell Sage,

71 Broadway.

ELIHU ROOT.
SAMUEL B. CLARKE.
GEORGE E. P. HOWARD.
BRONSON WINTHROP.
HENRY L. STIMSON.

LAW OFFICE OF
ROOT AND CLARKE.
32 NASSAU STREET, MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
NEW YORK.

February 11, 1896.

The Honorable
William L. Strong,

Mayor, &c.

My dear Sir:-

On the 11th of November last while Ex-Superintendent Byrnes was absent in Europe and the Commissioners of Accounts were engaged in investigating the Dock Department, they allowed a professional gambler named Christian W. Schaffer to take the witness stand before them and tell a story to the effect that he was running a gambling house at No. 732 Broadway in 1872 or 1873 when Mr. Byrnes was first made Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct; that when Byrnes came into the precinct he threatened to close the house; that after securing the intervention of Police Commissioner Sidney B. Nichols, Schaffer offered Byrnes a quarter of the profits of the gambling house; and that for about eight months thereafter he continued to run the house and divide the profits with Byrnes. Mr. Byrnes has now returned from Europe and obtained a copy of the testimony and he declares this story to be wholly and unqualifiedly false. He has instructed me to say to you that he considers the

public authorities of the City of New York owe to him some reparation for permitting themselves to be made the instrument of publishing this odious libel. Schaffer, who told the story, was a man of the vilest character, who, by his own confession, is wholly unworthy of belief. He is entirely without corroboration. He was brought to the Commissioners, as I am informed, by an ex-detective named Center, who himself has been convicted of criminal acts in connection with the administration of justice, and the records of both of them make their enmity more creditable to an officer of the police than would be their friendship.

Schaffer's story was moreover false upon its face as a slight examination of the records would have shown. Mr. Byrnes was made Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct on the 2nd of August 1871. It was then that Schaffer says the corrupt arrangement was made, which, if his story were true, continued until some time in 1872, the date given by him; but Sidney P. Nichols, whom the story makes a necessary party to the transaction in his official character, did not become a Police Commissioner until the 4th day of May, 1874, nearly three years after the transaction must have occurred if it occurred at all.

No respectable newspaper would have published such a story unless it had been made part of a public proceeding. It is diffi-

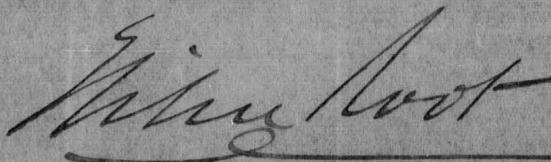
cult to conceive of circumstances which would justify any public officer in making himself the medium of its publication without investigating its truth and giving the person affected by it an opportunity for a hearing.

But the circumstances under which the Commissioners made themselves the vehicle of this publication make their action peculiarly indefensible. The story had no relation whatever to any matter with which the Commissioners were concerned. Their business is to investigate the conduct of the existing departments. These transactions are alleged to have occurred even before the Charter of 1873 under which these departments exist. Not a single person is now in any public office who had anything whatever to do with the government of the Fifteenth Precinct at the time referred to, either as commissioner, superintendent, inspector, captain or otherwise. The story was simply and solely an attack upon the personal character of Mr. Byrnes. Mr. Byrnes had remained in this City continuously for some twenty-four years after the time when the transaction was alleged to have occurred and no such charge had been made against him. There had recently been a searching investigation of the Police Department prosecuted largely under influences unfriendly to him and no such suggestion had been made. No investigation of the Police Department was pending,

no proceeding at all was pending in which Mr. Byrnes could suppose that he had the slightest personal interest. No notice was given to him. He had no opportunity to protect himself. But while he was travelling on the other side of the Atlantic, suddenly and in no connection with the performance of any public duty, the Commissioners of Accounts made themselves the instrument of sending this libel through the press as an apparently privileged communication. I do not doubt that the Commissioners of Accounts were free from any sinister purpose. I presume that they did not appreciate what they were doing. That does not absolve them from the obligation to make such reparation as is within their power; and I have the honor to request as the least that can properly be done that the so-called testimony of Christian W. Schaffer be expunged from the records of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Accounts upon a public statement that it is so expunged because it is not worthy of belief.

With sincere personal regard, I remain, my dear Mr. Mayor,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Wiley Post", written in dark ink on a light-colored paper. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

ELIHU ROOT.
SAMUEL B. CLARKE.
GEORGE E. P. HOWARD.
BRONSON WINTHROP.
HENRY L. STIMSON.

LAW OFFICE OF
ROOT AND CLARKE,
32 NASSAU STREET, MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

February 28, 1896.

The Honorable
William L. Strong,
Mayor &c.

My dear Sir:

I have sent a copy of your letter of the 14th inst.
to Mr. Byrnes with my own approval of your suggestion as to an
interview with the Commissioners of Accounts. Receiving no reply,
I have made inquiry and ascertain that he is absent from the
City and is not expected back for several weeks. Upon his return
I will have the honor to communicate with you further.

Very truly yours,

Elihu Root

ARTHUR W. SOPER,
160 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Feb. 29th, 1896

My dear Mayor:

If you will take particular notice of this rain storm to-day, you will see that it is the first time for some weeks that the streets of the city of New York, including the sidewalks, have been what might be called clean, and it is universally the case that they are never clean except after rainstorms. I contend that the dust ordinarily flying in these streets does more damage to every household and its contents and to the merchants' goods annually than it would cost per year to wash out the streets nightly, and I wonder when laying these new pavements, why it would not be a good policy to lay an extra water main from which hydrants could be put in that would enable them to wash out the streets. The Fire Department's boats that are lying idle a great portion of the time with steam up could be utilized for pumping this water from either the North or East Rivers into holders that would distribute it with very small expense. It would be an extra means of protection in case of any conflagration or trouble with the Croton water works, and I am satisfied would save the city an enormous amount of money every year, besides making this one of the grandest summer resorts for the western people possible. Here we have the most magnificent hotels for

ARTHUR W. SOPER,
160 BROADWAY, N.Y.

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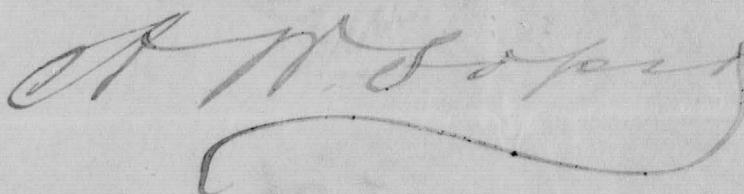
their accommodation, and the sea air if it was free from dust would be most desirable to them.

I merely suggest this in your present energetic work for good government and economy.

With great respect, I am,

Yours very truly,

Hon. W. L. Strong,
City Hall, N.Y.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arthur W. Soper". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping flourish at the end.

Albert E. Davis
ARCHITECT

Office:

TWENTY-FIVE-FIFTY-EIGHT THIRD AVENUE.

North of 138th Street.

Member of the North Side Board of Trade.

New York,

Feb 29th 1896

Hon. Wm. L. Strong

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir - A resolution was introduced in the Board of Aldermen this week which provides for the building of a bridge over the West Haven Canal at 138th St.

The map of this section, which cannot be changed except by act of Legislature, provides for a street in place of this canal from 138th St. northward, therefore 138th St. should be filled in solid. The erection of a bridge (which is to cost some \$30,000) would be an absolutely unwarrantable waste of the public funds and an act of extravagance which no public official with any regard for his reputation can afford to sanction.

I trust that you will veto this iniquitous measure should it pass the Board of Aldermen.

Very Respectfully Yours
Albert E. Davis

"Ah, to build, to build!
That is the noblest art of all the arts."—LONGFELLOW.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.
CENTRAL PARK

FIFTH AVENUE AND EIGHTY-SECOND ST.

DEPARTMENT
OF
PAINTINGS.

New York, March 2, 1896.

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

Dear Sir:

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art desire to express to you their high appreciation of your kindness and extend thanks for the loan of *the* very interesting and beautiful portrait of *General Clinton & Commodore Stephen Decatur Jr.* by *Col. John Trumbull* by *Thomas Sully*

The great interest manifested by the public in this exhibition has induced the Trustees to continue it throughout the summer, that the large number of people who visit the City from the South and West during the summer months may have the opportunity of viewing the exhibition.

Quite a number of owners and loaners of paintings have already acquiesced to the continuance of their loans, and the trustees will be greatly indebted if you will consent to the extension of your exhibit until October instead of April. A prompt reply is very desirable that the arrangements for the summer exhibition may be definitely arranged.

Geo. H. Story.

Curator.

THE TAXPAYER'S ASSOCIATION

of the 10 - 11 - 17 Wards.

Headquarters - Fritz's Hall, 101 Avenue A.

New York City.

---oOo---

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting held on the second day of March, 1896, it was resolved that

We do most earnestly and sincerely enter our protest, as Members of the Taxpayer's Association of the 10 - 11 - and 17 Wards against the approval of the Bill before you, entitled,

"An Act to exempt the real estate of religious corporations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York from assessments for public improvements".

In that when improvements are assessed on properties benefited, no distinction should be made between private, corporate or religious corporations, but that all and everyone on the line of such improvements should be assessed equally according to the benefits derived. And it is further the opinion of the Association that all religious corporations now exempt from taxation

should be compelled to pay their equal share of taxes and assessments for improvements, &c.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Secretary.

John Becker
340 - E - 9th St.

President.

Henry Finck
189 - Second St.

R. S. GUERNSEY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
58 CEDAR STREET,

NEW YORK,

March 3 1896

Dear Mr. L. Strong
Mayor de

Sir: I have just learned that a hearing is to take place before your honor this morning, relating to the proposed new law exempting church property from assessment and taxation in the 23rd and 24th Wards for local improvements until 1898. I respectfully request that I may be allowed to hand in a written agreement against the bill. I will have it ready in a day or two.

Such a law, as is proposed, will be of more injury to the improvement and value of real estate in that locality than any one that can be enacted. The total local assessment for local improvement is now from ten to twenty dollars per foot front upon private real estate, without regard to value or location. None of the railroads or other corporations that use or are to

R. S. GUERNSEY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
58 CEDAR STREET,

NEW YORK,..... 189

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use the streets are assessed at all for any improvements.

An assessment of ten dollars per foot capitalized at five per cent. makes a perpetual tax of two per cent. upon a valuation of seven hundred and fifty dollars on a twenty-five foot front lot. This valuation is more than it is now upon the assessment rolls for general taxation on most of the lots in the 23rd and 24th Wards in New York City.

I have not seen the bill but learn that it does not provide how the deficiency caused by deduction of church property, shall be made up. It is presumed that it will be made up by adding it to the assessment of individual property holders. It should at least provide that the

R. S. GUERNSEY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
58 CEDAR STREET,

NEW YORK,.....189

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additional sum be made up by general taxation.

There is a vast amount of church property holdings consisting of burial grounds, church yards, church schools &c., in that part of the city.

Mr. Butts could not do any greater injury to the annexed district than to conceive and foster this proposed law.

It is also unjust to propose local improvements in other parts of the city where it does not apply and also where local improvements have already been made and churches have already paid the same as other property.

The Common Council should note its disapproval of this proposed law.

I represent many extensive holders of real

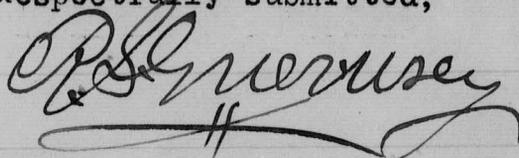
R. S. GUERNSEY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
58 CEDAR STREET,

NEW YORK, 189

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estate in the annexed district.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "R. S. Guernsey", with a decorative flourish underneath.

THE EVENING POST,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT
SUNDAY.
IT IS INDEPENDENT,
. EIGHT PAGES, ONE CENT.
IT IS BRIGHT,
\$3.00 PER YEAR, A LOCAL, FAMILY
NEWSPAPER.
IT IS NEWSY,
. GOES EVERYWHERE, INTO
5,000 HOMES.

The Evening Post.

11 EAST AVENUE,

~~F. C. MACDONALD.~~
MANAGER.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 3rd, 1896

Hon. William L. Strong,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

We have forwarded by this mail to your address a copy of the Pawtucket Evening Post, which was issued last evening for the first time as a stalwart Republican newspaper. A kind word from you in behalf of the enterprise will be both useful and valuable in the present stage of operations.

Wishing you personal success, we remain,

Yours very truly,

POST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

By *Henry E. Siepke*

President.

M. LICHTENSTADTER,
FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 986 First Avenue,

NEAR 54TH ST.

New York, Mar 9th 1896

Hon W. L. Strong
Mayor N.Y.C.

Dear Sir:—

I am just in receipt of a letter from Col. Waring, containing a copy of a letter dated Mar 2^d written to you by him, wherein the following language is set forth, viz: "that he did not care for him or any other of a in the Dept. Mr. L. also asked if he were trying to make a garden of the City."

Nothing is further from my mind than any attempt to encroach upon your valuable time in

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this matter, but I cannot allow such an allegation to be made without setting before your Honor the true facts.

I am a native of this City with a reputation for being a Gentleman

I deny most emphatically, ever having made such a statement, or any statement to that effect, and reiterate the fact contained in my letter of Feb 27" written to you as the true statement of what actually occurred.

The question raised and the principal involved in this issue is this, Is it reasonable, just, or fair to be interfered with while conducting ones business peacefully and lawfully.

This is the point upon which I am satisfied your Honor has passed properly.

Very Respy Yours

Max Lichtenstadler

926

926 Mad. Ave.

March 3/96

Hon. H. A. Strong,

Mayor of N. Y. C.

Dear Sir,

Having
understood that a
resolution has been
passed by the
Board of Aldermen,
to erect a bridge
across West Harlem Canal

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on 13th Street.

You have objected
many times on the
grounds of needless
expense to City.

From \$25,000 to \$50,000,
which must be

imposed upon the
Tax Payers.

Am the owner of nine
lots with 125 feet

fronting on the
Canal.

I hereby strongly
protest against
erecting the bridge
across that unhealthy
Canal.

I coincide with your
opinion, which you
expressed to Mr. Marks,
that the Canal should
be filled in, and
not allowed to remain
there to the detriment

of the health of the
surrounding neighborhood.

Hoping you will give
this your immediate
attention as you
usually give your
City's Tax papers.

I am.

Very truly

Erster P. Marks.

Mar. 3^d 1896

To The Honorable Mayor N.Y. City
Dear Sir

What is the proper court
in which to file a claim to heirship
in the Edwards Estate of N.Y. City?

I believe myself to be one of the legal
heirs. I am told the authorities
advertised for the heirs sometime ago.
I am also told that the Estate con-
sists of 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres fronting on the Battery
& extending back on Broadway -
also 23 acres in Jersey City N.J.

It is said this land was leased to the
^{City} City of N.Y. for ninety-nine
years - and the lease had expired four
years ago - Please give me any

information you can about the
matter

Very truly yours

W. W. Jones
Lisbon
Ohio

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New York March 4th 1896

Mayor Wm L. Strong
New York

Dear Sir

You will remember last Spring I addressed you a letter in reference to the feeling of the Police Captain against John C. Peterson of 284 Eighth Ave., and I also stated it was a feeling as I was informed between the Captain and Police Commissioner Sheehan, and as Peterson and Sheehan was friends the Captain done all in his power to impure Petersons business, by placing Officers mightly numbering from (2) to (5) in his place, and of course these Officers was known by the patrons in the neighborhood and as they did not care to be watched by Detectives stayed away, and when Peterson

wanted the Captains signature on his application for licensee was point blank refused. I had already wrote you in behalf of Peterson, and explained matters to you and asked Your Honor to grant Peterson his licensee without the aid of the Captains signature. which you nobely and manly done. - and as a Citizen I appreciate it, and will always lend you a helping hand, and will work for you if at any time I have an opportunity. weather my letter of full explanation or not. had any thing to do with your granting the licensee. I appreciate a man who does what you did, and aint afraid to act. after the removal of this Captain the feeling still kept up. but from Headquarters not in the Precinct, Peterson was arrested and indicted, over 100 Citizens dragged to the Station house the night of the raid, among them (5) ladya, Mrs Peterson at the time lying very low, the shock causing her blindness for life. - Yesterday with all the property owners testimony regarding the place, and charactor of Peterson. (5) Police Officers testimony over ballanced and licensee revoked, and Mr

Peterson now surrenders and turns over
to you his Concert license, thanking
you kindly &c

I remain Very Respect.

Truly &c

Wm L. Hagedorn
335 West 21st

If not asking to much of your valuable time
Please favor by acknowledging

New York, March 4.
1896.

Hon. W. Strong

Mayor of the City
of New York

Sir, — I complied with
the favor you granted me
and appeared before your
Marshal Mr. Healy in regard
to the complaint I lodged against
Kiepers Employment-agency
and, as I could expect; I
did not get any 'Justice' what,
ever beyond ^{the telling of} re-appearing
on Friday next. As it seems
the Mr. Marshall does not
know the full text of the law
relating to Employment-agencies;
especially Section I which says
further below that; in case the
applicant fails to procure or
accept said situation or employ-
ment, then said Intelligence
office keeper shall refund

the full amount of such
fee paid at once, and that
It shall be deemed a misdemeanor
for any such Intelligence office
keeper to receive or permit to
be received, any money for
any other purpose as herein
provided. Now that the material
point with Mr. Healy would
not let me explain and with
literally applies to my case.
According to the knowledge of
all concerned I stayed only for
3 hours in that place with
Kiefer procured for me contrary
to the agreement; and with
can not be construed that
I accepted said situation,
because the said position
was not fit for me and besides
it was a place with could be
procured from an other source
without paying any fee. Nor
can it be presumed that I
disappointed the employer

then I notified the Head-waiter
of said place and Kiefer's agency
promptly when I left the place.
Now I do not see why I should
not be entitled by right to
refundment of my money.
In Section I. It is clearly
defined in the lines underlined
relative to my grievance. When
this statute can not give justice
to a poor man, then it shall
be wiped of the Statutebook
entirely. It would be prepo-
sterous of an Employment-agent
to send a man that applies
for a first-class-hotel-
waiter situation to send to
a Junk-shop. Comparatively
It was the case with me.
I asked for a reasonable place
and he send me to a cheap
restaurant with as a matter
of course was an insult to me
and with I had to resent.

I would be very much obliged to his Honor the Mayor, if he would give me an opinion in regard what constitutes a failure to procure or accept a situation, when ^{a man has} ~~he~~ worked for 3 hours and, found that the place was unsuited for him that he should forfeit his fee for that simple reason. I think that would be very awkward for a workingman and only beneficial to the Employment-agent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Albert Kohler
1744. 1. Ave.
New York, City.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S ROOM March 4. 1896

His Honor

William L. Strong,
Mayor of New York

Sir:

On Saturday afternoon the 2nd of May, 1896,
at this office, the Trustees of Columbia College
properly & advised the anniversary on drawings
rights to the use of this university. On be-
half of the Trustees I have the honor to express
the hope that you will be present on that
occasion. No effort will be spared to make
the celebration worthy of the city and of its
historic college and university.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

John L. ...

President

Crumiston & McCormack,
No. 7 Nassau Street.

New York, March 4, 1896

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

Hon. and dear Sir:-

In reference to the bill now before you for approval, granting the New York & New Jersey Bridge Companies further time to construct their bridge, I venture to say that in the opinion of my Committee of the West End Association there would be no objection to a reasonable extension of time, provided such extension was granted, - as I believe was suggested by one of the board of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, - on condition that the Companies should pledge themselves not to apply either to the legislatures of the States or to Congress for other modifications of the terms and conditions on which they were authorized to construct the bridge.

Very respectfully yours,

T. S. Crumiston

To His Honour

Mayor Strong

Sir,

In November 1894, the Commissioners, appointed by the Act of the Legislature to estimate the loss sustained by Property Owners, in the 23rd & 24th Wards, in consequence of raising the grade of 148th St made several awards, which then became a claim against the City; The Comptroller, was mandamus'd to pay the awards & he raised some objection to the power of the Commis^{rs} which he carried into the Courts, and eventually it went to the Court of Appeals, who unanimously sustained the mandamus, with Costs, in a decision rendered in October 1895; my award is \$1800⁰⁰ which the Comptroller still refuses to pay altho' he had authority to issue Bonds, for that purpose long ago. Many of my neighbours, have been put to great hardships, during the winter, several of their houses being sunk 12 feet below the level of the street and they have not the money to raise them. Sir; The action of the Comptroller & I now appeal to your Honour for justice which I am confident I will receive through you.

New York 5th March 1896

Very respectfully

Henry Wienecke

No 471 East 148th St

W. S. Barford

To His Honour

Mayor Strong

Sir,

In November 1894, the Commissioners appointed by the Act of the Legislature to estimate the loss sustained by Property Owners, in the 23rd & 24th Wards, in consequence of raising the grade of 148th St made several awards, which then became a claim against the City; The Comptroller, was mandamus'd to pay the awards, & he raised some objection to the power of the Commis^{rs} which he carried into the Courts, and eventually it went to the Court of Appeals, who unanimously sustained the mandamus, with Costs, in a decision rendered in October 1895; my award is \$1800⁰⁰ which the Comptroller still refuses to pay altho' he had authority to issue Bonds, for that purpose long ago. Many of my neighbours, have been put to great hardships, during the winter, several of their houses being sunk 12 feet below the level, of the street and they have not the money to raise them. Sir; the action of the Comptroller & I now appeal to your Honour for justice which I am confident I will receive through you.

New York 5th March 1896

Very respectfully
Henry Wienecke
No 471 East 148th St

Wm S. Barford

E.H.PERKINS, Jr. President.
E.TOWNSEND, Cashier.

P.J. GRAHAM, Asst. Cash.
G.H.HULIN, Asst. Cash.
H.H. POWELL, Asst. Cash.

The Importers & Traders National Bank
OF NEW YORK.

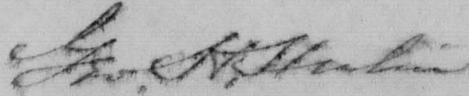
New York, March 5th, 1896.

Hon. W. L. Strong, - - -, Mayor,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant, and note designation of Mr. Job E. Hedges as Chief Clerk, and revocation of Mr. Burrows as such.

Yours respectfully,



Asst. Cashier .

J. L. DOUGLASS,
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
24 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Newark N.J. March 5/96
How Chas. B. Strong
Mayor of N. J. City
City Hall

Dear Sir

My Client has 107
lots on the Western shore of Ward's
Island and desires to sell them to
the City of New York. The City owns
all the rest of the Island, and should
own these also to have a complete own-
ership of the whole Island.

The title is perfect, having been lit-
igated in the Courts of N. Y.

They never can be bought cheaper than
now. Your early answer will oblige

P.S. They can be Yours Truly
filled from cellar
waste. J. L. Douglass

Branford Ct. Mch 6th 1896

Mr Strong

Dear Sir

I have some very old Champion writings, one of which contains the signature of Col. Henry Champion (a very distinguished Revolutionary officer) and that of his son Gen. Epaphroditus, and their wives. Would you care to purchase them, or do you know of any one that might like to buy them? I have a large collection of Indian implements of the N. E. tribes. Some very perfect and beautiful specimens I would sell them, also old Colonial crockery and furniture.

Please let me hear from you

Yours Very Truly
P. Sanborn Jr

Branford

Conn.

The Sun

March 6, 1896

My dear Mr Mayor -

Since seeing you this morning regarding the Home bill I have learned that it is desired to have the hearing so that the bill can be got back to Albany and be signed before the Aldermen meet. Referring to the law requiring publication of notice it seems entirely proper to have the publication on Sunday and Monday and the hearing on the last day of publication.

There is no requirement that two calendar days elapse between the first publication and the hearing. If we can have the hearing on Monday you will confer a great favor.

Very truly yours

William H. Olmsted

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,

DREXEL BUILDING,

ADDRESS P. O. BOX 2989,
N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 7 1896

Hon. W. L. Strong.
Mayor.

Sir:

I beg to call your attention to Col. Waring's lamentable failure in removing the snow from the Cross Streets above Washington Parade Grounds.

It is now fully 5 days since the snow ceased falling and as yet not a shovelfull has been taken away from our block. Looking from the car windows going down 6th Avenue, apparently - with a very few exceptions - every other cross street is in the same condition.

29 W. 50th Street.

Respectfully
Anthony J. Thomas

New York Mch 7/96

Hon Wm L. Strong. Mayor, N. Y. City

Dear Sir

I thought I would write you to let you know, how the City is being swindled during the late snow storms. by the Cartman in carting it away. I suppose that you are aware that the driver after loading his load a paper ticket. said ticket must be exchanged at dock for a Brass Check which he retains for to get his pay. for each check 40c per for each Cart load. I do not know how much they receive for a Truck load, I suppose double price. Now what I want to tell you is the some of the drivers and I think most of the have bought tickets from the Foremen at 5c a piece and I know a friend of mine one man wanted to give him a Pad of tickets for nothing he had them Printed himself. with the paper

the driver could load anywhere, down near
the dock, and not bring it from where
he should load. I saw myself that loaded
in East 41st St. below 1st Ave that street
is only a private street to the Gas Works.
I friend of mine told me this morning he
knew one man had a lot of Trucks on snow
he bought a Pad of tickets from the foreman
then the bus truckman hired labor himself
and loaded his truck near the dock
some of them made a much a 30, load
which if paid 80¢ would be 2400
good wages for a Truck. I meant to let
you know about it before but I neglected
it. I think Col Waring has heard
something about it before now, as some
of the foreman. got drunk and give
themselves away after getting the money
you etc a Tax payer

JOHN A. McCALL, PRESIDENT.

ARCHIBALD H. WELCH, 2d V.-PRES.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, 3d V.-PRES.

EDWARD N. GIBBS, TREASURER.
RUFUS W. WEEKS, ACTUARY.

HENRY TUCK, VICE-PRESIDENT.

HUGH S. THOMPSON, COMPTROLLER.
CHARLES C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

346 & 348 BROADWAY.

New York, March 7th, 1896.

Hon. W. L. Strong,
M a y o r,

Respected Sir:-

About 14 years ago, I appeared before what was then called "A Salt Water Committee, appointed by the Board of Aldermen, to take into consideration the possibility of using the waters of the East and North Rivers for fire and sanitary purposes; after holding a number of sessions; the whole matter ended by the adoption of the Engineer of the Croton Board recommendation of a new or additional aqueduct service.

I am proud in the thought that my plans met with an honorable mention by the Hon. D. Conover who was Chairman; also Mr. Pervey, who was the Chairman of a like Committee, the following year.

My plans would be a source of benefit to the City in more ways than one. What caused me to say these few words to you was a short article in the Evening Sun of Thursday Evening, in which your name appears. I would be pleased to show you my plans, and talk with you about them in your office or in President McCALL's office, New York Life Building.

I am at your service.

Very respectfully yours,

Capl. Thos. Miller

Ormiston & McCormack,
No. 7, Nassau Street.

New York, March 7, 1896

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,
Secretary to the Mayor,
City Hall, New York.

Dear sir:-

Your remarks at the West End Association dinner at the Colonial Club the other day have given that Association some hope that possibly the Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument might yet be placed at the foot of Riverside Drive. Mr. Cyrus Clark has requested Mr. W. T. Mr. F. G. Bourne Evans, Mr. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mr. David Mitchell and myself to serve as a committee to learn whether anything can be done "decently and in order" to further that site, and, if so, to do it. Could you reply verbally by the messenger as to the hour on Monday or Tuesday when these gentlemen might have two or three minutes chat with the Mayor by calling at his office.

Very truly yours,

J. O. Ormiston

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9th 1896

My dear Mr. Mayor

The Trustees of the Free
Circulating Library propose to hold
a meeting on Saturday April
11th at 4³⁰ P.M. at Chickering
Hall to stimulate interest in
their work, increase their membership
and procure funds for extending
their circulation in parts of the
City which their Branches as now
located do not reach. I am
Commissioned to invite you to attend
the meeting and address the
audience! The City contributes
largely to the funds of the Society
and it would be pleasant to
have a word of encouragement

from its Chief Magistrate
Hoping for a favorable reply
I am Very truly yours
Wm King

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To

Mayor Strong
City Hall.

HAMILTON
March 9 1896

How William L. Strong
Mayor City of New York

Dear Sir

Having seen your name in the paper the other day in regard to a Historical Museum, will state that I have several relics that I found myself in Cornwallis Cave after the evacuation of Yorktown. I have also some from different battle fields of the late rebellion. Having only just buried my dear wife and being left with 7 children who are unable to help me I have concluded to dispose of my relics as I need the money a great deal more. I can refer you to some of the first families in this city as to who I am, and my services in the late war. I belong to Reno Post 44. G. A. R. the Articles

can be seen at my residence at any
time. not wishing to intrud on your
valuable time I remain

Respectfully Yours
William M. Felleman
280 West 143rd St
City

Bayonne N.J. Feb 10. 96

My Dear Sir

As an owner of several pieces of property (R.E.) both uptown & downtown in your city I take the liberty of suggesting that the proposed location of a new Park at Pitt & Sheriff Sts is in my opinion too far East and too near the Collins Hook Park to give the greatest benefit to the populous district east of the Bowery. I am decidedly of the opinion that the location between Norfolk & Clinton Sts is much the best as being more central to this big population east of Bowery and will give the best results in every way.

The populous at and below Pitt St are convenient to the East River front and docks and often find great recreation and fresh air thereat which is denied to dwellers west of Clinton St because of great distance therefrom. For this reason & others the new park ought not be situated further east than Clinton or Ludlow Sts

Hon Mayor Strong
New York City

Most Respectfully
Henry J. Knapp.

DR. HAMILTON P. JONES,
MEDICAL BUILDING,
124 BARONNE STREET,
HOURS: 11 A. M. TO 1 P. M.
RESIDENCE, 1138 WASHINGTON AVE.,
COR. CAMP.
TELEPHONE No. 1065.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10th 1896

To His Honor
Mayor Strong
New York City.

Dear Sir,

Can I obtain through you any
publication setting forth the system of
Government in New York City and also the
total cost of Government - total assessment for
taxation & the taxation per \$100⁰⁰ for city
& State purposes. There is a reform
movement in our City of New Orleans -
& I will be obliged to you for the above
information as bearing on that subject.
Trusting that I may hear from you at
your earliest convenience

I am

Respectfully Yours
Charles C. Jones
1138 Washington Ave.,
New Orleans,
La.

NEW YORK, March 10th 1896

Hon. W. A. Strong.

Mayor of New York

Sir,

The writer has recently submitted to the Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners a bill, that was recently introduced in the legislature, providing for the examining and licensing of electrical mechanics.

The measure has the hearty approval of the Chief Inspector of the Edison Illuminating Co. Mr. Arthur Williams, and of Mr. Fremont Wilson, Consulting Electrician, who prepares the examination on electrical subjects before the Civil Service Commission, also the approval of Mr. Frank Moore the Chairman of the Electrical Survey of the New York Board of Fire Under Writers

Having the approval of gentlemen of such eminent authority on insurance and the Electrical Science, it cannot fail in the opinion of the author, to appeal to your honor, as you was a pioneer in the Electrical field in this city.

The writer trusts that you will not be so engaged as to be unable to give this measure a close inspection, and if you can so arrange matters he would be pleased to call, so that its usefulness as an auxiliary, to the bureau of inspection of electrical appliances of the fire department could be explained.

Yours Very Respectfully,
C. W. Stodley.

840 East 138 Street.

119 WEST 52D STREET.

March 11 '96

My Dear Mayor Strong

Although the Fine
Monument people showed
considerable fight yesterday
through the Board of Aldermen
and will probably renew it
to-day, you we are putting
our trust in you -

I have just left eight or
ten representative men of this
City who were all enthusiastic
over the prospect of the bill
becoming a law as speedily as
possible - you cannot make
any mistake in signing it -

Very truly yours
J. A. Ward

Mr Geo. B. Post - architect of the
Dan. C. French Sculptor
will be present
at the hearing
W -

ALEX. DOYLE,
SCULPTOR.
MART 11 1896
No. 229 E. 20th Street,
N. Y.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong, Mayor.

Dear sir;

Had I known of the hearing held yesterday on the 'French Art Commission Bill I should have presented in person the following views, the subject being one of interest to every sculptor.

I have the disadvantage of not knowing the full text of the Bill, but from its text published in the newspapers, I infer that the approval of future public works of art for this city is left with four members of the commission, two of them being city officials and the other two being the presidents of art societies, and that from the wording of the bill the unanimous consent of these four members will be required to approve a given work. I may be mistaken in this, but if I am not, I desire as a sculptor to express an unqualified disapproval of the proposed Act, because it would be against all reason, precedent and common-sense. I am heartily in favor of a standing art-commission for this city, but it should be a body conducted under parliamentary rules, and not a body in which one objector can rule the majority.

The question of merit in a work of art is in most instances a matter of personal opinion, and while Municipal control of public monuments is desirable, if in a body of four, three members should see sufficient merit, their opinions should prevail as against a single objector.

Although a Commission of this kind is much to be desired it does not follow that this particular Act is what we want. I find another serious objection to it in the composition of the Commission. Neither the Mayor of New York nor the President of the Board of Aldermen need feel offended at the statement that they are not art-experts. They are certainly not so by virtue of their offices and if the present ones happen to be it does not follow that their successors will be equally learned. What place then have these offices on such a Commission? It should be composed entirely of experts on the subject, and I fail to see the justification for placing city officials thereon 'ex-officio'.

For these reasons I do not think the French Bill is what the City requires nor what its artists desire.

An ideal Commission of this kind should in my judgment be composed of an equal number of sculptors, painters and architects, with perhaps an equal number of expert laymen, a majority vote to govern and a tie vote to be construed as ⁱⁿ favor, for it is safe to assume that if half of such a body find merit in any particular work there is no good reason why the City should refuse it.

Very respectfully,

Alex. Doyle

HILAND FLOWERS, Chairman,
137 W. 96th Street.

C. A. LILLEY, Vice-Chairman,
742 Columbus Ave.

ERNEST CHRISTMAN, Sec'y,
115 W. 96th Street.

H. P. YOUNG, Treasurer,
149 W. 96th St.

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,

16th Election District Association,

New York, March 11 1896

Dear Mr. Hedger

Secretary

My dear Mr. Hedger

In the course of your address last evening you mentioned in substance that owing to the fact that the Hall of the Health Department was now that required large expenses we there would hardly suffice. We have it no doubtful if there would be any change therein. We saw an applicant for the position of President of the Board of Health, this position rather made any hope of my appointment. I am however, independent of any

HILAND FLOWERS, Chairman,
137 W. 96th Street.

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H. P. YOUNG, Treasurer,
149 W. 96th St.

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,

16th Election District Association,

2
New York, 189

Application, newly arrived to have
such possibility - possible. First
for the fact - that it has been
admitted in Medical Circle,
is doubtful if the subject
then methods of New York can
compare favorably with other
cities of lesser magnitude - and
within is it likely to compare
favorably under any regimen
that had its management
and practice in the schools
of Germany politics - Some
matters are to be approved
the theory advanced that it is
undeviable to make any change

HILAND FLOWERS, Chairman,
137 W. 96th Street.

C. A. LILLEY, Vice-Chairman,
742 Columbus Ave.

ERNEST CHRISTMAN, Sec'y,
115 W. 96th Street.

H. P. YOUNG, Treasurer,
149 W. 96th St.

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,

16th Election District Association,

3

New York, 189

in this particular Ward, there
has been a demand that the
Administration, in fact was elected
to that end - to clean out Tam-
many officials and methods, with-
out which it seems questionable
no matter with what changes in
part may be made, if the Health
Department - can advise make any
proper progress and thereby reflect
credit to the Administration
showing testimony that
there may be some change
in the way or attitude

By order of
Hiland Flowers, M.

New York March 12, 1896
Hon. J. C. Hedges

Sanitary
Mayor's Office

My dear Mr. Hedges

Your returned favor of above date to hand I did not take as specially personal your argument of the intervening for I recognized the ulterior purpose of your argument I did however feel that the position assumed in respect the Health Department was the pseudo theory upon which the Mayor returned in office a Sanitary President of the Board of Health, and of my memory I am on night Dr. Johnson of New York made a report to his Board of Health stating that Mr. C. was not an able

Wounded to much impetuous
at the post on in Allcham - I
knew Dr. Tolson when I was
in Allcham and I feel con-
fident his report was made
only after thorough examination
I have not since heard of any
very radical change in the health
report and, still my position
may be wrong if so I ask
forgiveness - I am well all who
kindly address write in saying
that your address was not only an able
and masterly presentation of your position
but it was also an eloquent argument
in so much that was forced upon
the minds of the hearers some ~~of~~
they were unwilling to accept - and I
feel grateful to have heard you -
Wishing you every firmness to serve you
if possible.
By truly
William Howard

OFFICE OF

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS,

~~220 FOURTH AVENUE,~~
32 Chamber st.

New York, Mar 12 1896.

Hon. W. L. Strong Mayor.

Dear Sir -

In answer to your communication of 10th. inst. in relation to the application of Julius Grossman of 1184 Clinton ave. for an examination from this Board will state as follows:-

Mr. Grossman was examined by this Board Jan 30/96 and was rejected. The Board has a rule that no applicant for a re-examination can be examined until three months have elapsed.

Of course if we have room or no first applicants to examine we will take up the re-examinations up before that time.

We will give Mr. Grossman a re-examination as soon as

OFFICE OF
EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS,
220 FOURTH AVENUE,

New York, 189

possible.

Yours respectfully
John Gule
Chairman

LAMB & RICH,
ARCHITECTS,
265-267 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

HUGH LAMB.

CHARLES A. RICH.

New York, March 12, 1896.

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

My Dear Sir:

I beg to return the six sets of competitive plans for
the City Hall.

Will you kindly give bearer receipt for same so that
I may be relieved from any further responsibility.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Rich,

P.S. Will you kindly inform us at what time it will be possible
to get possession of our own set of plans which was in the same
competition, and what method we shall pursue in order to do so.

81 - West 81st St,
Monday, Feb. 17 - 1898

Job Hedger Esq,
Secretary to the Mayor -
City Hall - New York

Dear Sir: -

Col Goulden - President
of the Taxpayers Alliance
of the North District - wishes
me to see the Mayor once
more about the proposed
Suzanne Park on Jordan Hill
- and as I have long been
anxious to talk with his
Honour on one or two other

matters - I will call to:
= tomorrow afternoon about
four - on the chance of
an interview & the promised
cup of tea.

One of these interests is to
be the subject of a conference
at which I & the Mayor
will preside: viz - at the
Charities Building March
3 & 4 - concerning a better
plan of house-building for
the masses. - I will bring
down a plan which I have
been wishing to submit -

To someone interested in this vital
question for New York - & indeed all
large centres -

Very respectfully -

Wm. Jay Peircé

Chairman Ladies Committee
of the Poe Cottage Preservation Committee.

Job Hedges. Esq. -

Secretary of Wagon Strong.

Dear Sir -

I took some map tracing
to the Wagon's office yesterday
that belong to Gen. Wm. H.
Morris, Chairman of the
Fordham Committee of the
Old Cottage Preservation Assn. -
Gen. Morris wished me to re-
turn them to him eventually -
so I write to ask that
you will kindly keep them

For we until I call again. -

This House will require them
when he talks, as he promised
to do, with Commissioners
McKellan & Haffer.

I noticed yesterday that one
of them is almost torn in
two. - Would it be
asking too much, dear Sir,
if you would allow one
of your assistants to paste
a strip of paper at the
back of the tracing - so

that it will not be
entirely in halves when
the Mayor refers to it
again? -

Respectfully yours -

Wm. Jay Perce -

31 - W - 31st St

Feb. 27 -

New York, March 13th 1896

Dear Sir,

You will see, from the enclosed, that unless a general interest is created in the old home of the poet, Edgar Allan Poe, that it is in immediate danger of destruction. I am preparing an article for one of our city papers, as well as for a syndicate, designed to stir up an interest in this subject.

A few letters from influential sources urging the preservation of the cottage, with perhaps a word for the genius of Poe, would do more than any one thing could to stir up a wide spread interest.

Can you send me a few words -
whatever you think but designed to
arouse the sympathy necessary to save the
cottage.

Hoping to hear from you, and
thanking you in advance for your reply.
I am,

Sincerely,
Fred W. Stephens

Mary W. L. Strong,
City Hall
New York City

To Mr. Hedges, Esq.

Secretary of Major Strong.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday evening at a
Committee of residents in
Fordham interested in pre-

paring the cottage which
was the last residence of
the great poet, Edgar
Poe - I was made Chair-

man of a Committee
of ladies to call upon

The Mayor & lay the
Plans of the Poe Memorial
-ial Committee - and
also the action of the
Ratepayers of the North
District - upon these
plans - before his
Honor. -

May I ask you kindly
to secure an appoint-
-ment for us at his

Honori convenience - (excluding only

Thursday afternoon - Feb. 5

Saturday Morning Feb. 5

Monday afternoon Feb 10 -

& to let me know as early as possible? - This will greatly oblige
Dear Sir, Yours respectfully -
M. Gas Peiree. -

N. B. -

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President Goulden - of the
North District Tax Payers Alliance
was present - also Park
Commissioner McMillan
- the latter in the early
part of the meeting
only. -

C

The following, being too long to include in a letter, is enclosed in this form:

On the Fordham Road, at the top of Fordham Hill, in the recently annexed New York City, is a little old Dutch Cottage made famous as the home of Edgar Allan Poe during the last four years of his life. The cottage is a small building and has been sadly neglected for a long time. It stands with the gable end to the street a broad, covered porch extending along the entire front. The building, instead of being clap-boarded, is shingled as was customary in the early days in which it was built. It is frequently described as a forlorn affair and some of the pictures that have been printed give it a rickety look. But, nevertheless in proper condition it would have a quite cozy, homelike appearance.

At the left of the little hallway as one enters is a small, old-fashioned, winding stair-case to the rooms above. This hallway leads directly to the main room of the house--a good sized, cheerful apartment, with four windows, two opening on the porch, and between which stood the poet's table, at which much of his reading and editorial work was done. A little sleeping room on the left, toward the street, is the room in which Virginia Poe lived. At the head of the narrow stairway, in a low attic room, Poe had a writing table and his meagre library. Here in seclusion he did his more ambitious work. The musical "Bells" was elaborated in this little chamber, and the pathetic "Annabel Lee", the weird "Ullalume", and the enigmatic "Eureka" as well as many of his short stories were composed here.

It has been decreed by those having charge of improvements in the annexed district that the Kingsbridge Road must be widened. The plans approved take away about three quarters of the present site of the house. The cottage is either destroyed, or an appeal made to the State legislature to save

The New York Shakespeare Society, last September, started a fund to furnish a new site and buy and remove the cottage. The intention was to convert the building into a Poe headquarters and ever, relic of the poet that could be obtained was to be bought and placed there. Considerable interest was manifested at the time, although little publicity was given to the matter.

Between \$7,000 and \$8,000 was easily raised but it was soon discovered in looking over title-deeds that the cottage could be sold only on condition that it was not moved. The Society found itself in this awkward position: if it bought the land the cottage could not be moved and if it did not move it the city would tear it down. It will therefore be necessary to send a committee to Albany to ask the legislature to amend the maps already approved for the widening of the Kingsbridge Road so as to leave the Cottage on the ground where it now stands.

It is plain, therefore, that it is not so much funds (although money will be needed) as general interest in the project that is now necessary.

LIBRARY OF
The New York Law Institute,
ROOMS 116-122, 162-164 4th & 5th FLOORS,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

March 13 1896

Hon^{ble} Mr. L. Strong

Mayor, City of New York

Dear Sir: The Board
of City Record authorized the
gift to the Law Institute Library
of the bound volumes of their
publications (1887 to date) and
they are now in our possession.

I can scarcely express
to you our keen sense of gratitude
for your kind & successful effort
in our behalf and shall take
pleasure in mentioning the matter
to the Board, our President & to the
other officers of the Institute
Very truly yours
Wm. H. Miller Librarian

New York March 13 1896

To his Honor Mayor Strong

I hope your honor will
approve the French Bill
at once. Please don't
inflict the annexed district
with that nasty disaster
So excuse Kerne Fountain,
why the design would hardly
do for a Beck Beer sign.

All our clean thinking
Germans are opposed to it. Even
those that signed a petition to
the Board of Aldermen told
me they knew nothing about the
matter. 18 out of every 20 don't
not even know who Kerne was

161

They were asked to sign
in order to receive a beautiful
Fountain as a gift for our
District, as a property owner
& Citizen of the 2nd Ward, I object
with scorn such an
unhaste Gift;

The Bill is one of the most
important passed by the Legislature
The effect of placing such
a Fountain on a grand thorough-
fare is far reaching and should
not be allowed

Respectfully

P. Lecker

670 E. 15th St.

A German of the majority who
who believe in pure art

H. C. F. Koch.

A. Riesenbergr

H. C. F. Koch & Co.

West 125th Street.

Between Lenox & 7th Avenue.

New York, March 14, 1896

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor's Office, City Hall,

Dear Sir:-

On the 6th, of March I had the honor to address a letter to you requesting you to appoint a day to receive a committee of Citizens interested in the repair and improvement of Seventh Avenue, which has been totally neglected, by your Commissioner of Public Works, for nearly a year. Not having received an answer or acknowledgement to my letter I beg again of you to grant the interview at your earliest convenience, because I see that Commissioner Collis has made application to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation to Asphalt ~~pave~~ streets for the convenience of Bicyclists, but has made none for the improvement of uptown streets and avenues like Seventh Avenue, Lenox Avenue and the Boulevards.

Should the aid of the Legislature have to be invoked to get the money for this work, so much needed, it surely is high time, before its adjournment, to have a bill introduced.

Awaiting your early reply I remain,

Respectfully yours

H. C. F. Koch

All communications, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to the firm.

New York, March 14th 96

Hon. Wm L. Strong, Esq.
City

Sir!

Enclosed please find an outline on the subject of a Social-question of some importance, on which I earnestly request your views.

I should also appreciate it very much, if you will let me know whether you are willing to co-operate with me in this matter, practically or by openly expressing your favorable opinion.

"55 Broadway"

Yours most Respectfully
John V. Diswell

The question of demand and supply in the world of labor has long since attracted my attention.

The means of bringing employers and employees together seem to me very imperfect. What can a man out of work do to procure another situation? He has to go around to the shops of his particular trade, only with very rare chances of success, for nine times out of ten the employer is not in, or he is sent away by foremen or other employees, who, - in case of a vacancy, - try to secure the place for some friend.

Another way, taken oftener than the first, is to put an advertisement in one of the papers, for which he must pay whatever it costs out of the little money he has to spare and probably needs very badly. It is useless to say that success in this way is very seldom attained, even after paying over and over again for the advertisement. In the meantime, if he be an active man, he rises every morning at 4 o'clock to hunt through the columns of "Help wanted" in all the early appearing papers, and as soon as he finds something that seems fit for him, he hurries down to the place designated, only to find a crowd of people ahead of him who happen to live nearer and are in the same position as he is.

Still another attempt is sometimes made, especially by people of little experience in this matter; namely, they go to some so-called employment bureau, and sacrifice there as much as \$5. - only to get the sad experience that there are people bad enough to cheat even

a man in distress.

So it happens that people xxxx are out of work for months and months who, were there a better way of bringing demand and supply together, might have secured it in a few weeks.

Even the employer meets often with difficulties in procuring the required help, and has many times to hire people who are not fit for the purpose at all.

How shall we bring demand and supply together in a better and easier way that will give satisfaction to both?

broach
We therefore had better look to the old world, and see there institutions which answer this purpose perfectly; and why shall New-York and Brooklyn, two of the foremost cities in the world, not adopt what works so admirably in cities like Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and Hamburg, etc., namely, a

L a b o r E x c h a n g e

A place where all who are in need of employment enroll themselves, each one in his particular trade, from the lowest workman up to the bookkeeper or cashier, and where every one in want of help addresses himself to procure just what he wants, and this for so little money that not to be registered in the Exchange is to be without excuse.

The advantages of a Labor Exchange extend themselves even beyond the solution of the demand and supply question; for, where can better statistics be obtained

about the position of trade in general and of every trade in particular? Where better information about any individual who applies for support to a benevolent society? Yes! even the police department will in many instances find an institution of this kind a great help in its researches.

As an illustration of how a Labor Exchange is conducted, I give here the main points of one of those Institutions in a city on the other side.

The offices are located as nearly as possible in the centre of the city, and of course are of ample space. They are divided into two departments, one for the males and one for the females, which are subdivided into a Mechanical and General department for the males and a General and Professional department for the females.

Applications for employment are entered in the Registers in succession and given a sequel-number, in such a way however, that every trade is separate, i. e., all carpenters come under one head, masons under another, and so on.

For every application must be paid 5 cents.

As soon as a call for help comes in, five or six applicants in the desired trade are given a card for which they pay 20 cents. This card they must present to the employer. The one who gets the position does not need to bring the card back; the others return the card and receive their money back. This is, however, governed by the laws of the Institution, which gives a cer-

tain period in which the cards must be returned.

Every call for help must be accompanied by 25 cents.

So that the employer and the employee both pay 25 cents in all.

For positions of trust, special care is taken by the officers of the Exchange, who investigate on applications of that kind, the reasons for discharge from former employment, the way of living, character, etc., thoroughly. A special Inspector is appointed for this purpose. The fees charged to the employer are in these cases increased to \$1.

The decided success of those Labor Exchanges abroad, not only philanthropical but also financial, encourages me to attempt the establishing of an Institution of this kind for New-York and Brooklyn also.

It appears to me that the best way would be the forming of a stock company under the laws of the State of New-York with a certain capital divided into \$100. shares and those shares to be placed with people who do not expect a big dividend but consider it more an act of philanthropy than of investment. However, the prospects of financial success are not all excluded.

The success of the undertaking depends in a great measure on the manner in which it is presented to the public and on the officers who are in charge of it. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to find men of a high enough station in life to exclude the idea that

the institution is for anything else than the benefit of the people in general.

Of course, it must not be forgotten that a plan like this will meet with gross opposition, especially from the newspapers who will lose a great part of their income from the "want" advertisements, not to speak of the many private employment bureaus, intelligence offices, or whatever they may be called.

On the other hand, it is to be expected that Labor Unions, etc., will give it their hearty support.

It is to be understood that one of the articles of Law for the Labor Exchange ought to forbid the use of this institution for any political or religious purposes.
New York, March 14th, 1896.

JOHN N. DISSELKOEN.

55 Broadway

139 Hester St

N. Y. City

March 15th 1896

The Hon Mayor Strong
Dear Sir

I wish to enter a protest against setting aside any portion of Hester or any other street for the use of pushcart peddlers, for the following reasons:—

Hester is a relief street to Grand & Canal streets both for pedestrian & wagon traffic as it leads directly to the Grand St Ferries.

In the past, the sidewalks & street were so full of filth & encumbrances of all sorts as to be a serious danger to those who use it, and was also a menace to the health of the city generally as an epidemic of contagious or infectious diseases would have been uncontrollable. Thanks to the good work of Col. Waring & his men it has been fairly clean lately, but a great expense is caused to the city by the amount of litter & rubbish strewn over street & sidewalks by peddlers & those who buy their wares.

Next, I believe it is the wish of both Mayor & Aldermen to prevent any conditions existing in the streets as to interfere with business men who occupy stores, as they pay heavy licenses & rents, and are prevented from carrying on their business by pushcarts standing in front of their doors, collecting crowds & giving such a disreputable appearance to the stores as to keep customers from entering.

The sale of foodstuffs should be prohibited altogether from pushcarts as it is impossible for the Health Board to control them. All peddlers who have on their carts food that they are well aware will be condemned move round the block until the officers have passed & then return & dispose of
(over)

of articles of food unfit for human beings:

At night whatever remains is carried into crowded tenements where it is heaped under most unsanitary conditions to fester & decay until next day when it is again offered for sale at lower prices

It has been claimed that police are persecuting the peddlers, such is not the case as they are only carrying out the ordinances. In fact the persecution really comes from the peddlers who will not obey any law

A walk through the Bowery, Grand, Canal & any of the other streets east of the Bowery will convince you that with all the empty property it is quite unnecessary to have pushcart or any other kind of peddling. If the nuisance is permitted to go on for any length of time a large number of property owners will be obliged to sell out at very low prices, as they cannot afford to pay taxes on empty property & it is impossible to let stores or carry on business in streets infested with pushcarts & peddlers.

The amount of taxes paid into the city treasury will naturally ~~be~~ decrease, and as the nuisance will create a necessity for larger appropriations for the Street Cleaning, Health & Police Depts I hope you will not only prevent the attempt to give over any portion of the streets in the city to pushcarts & peddlers, but also to do all in your power to restrict the number of licenses ^{issued} ~~given~~ for them & thus give the business portion of the community an opportunity to carry on their business under proper sanitary conditions, as all small groceries etc sell as cheaply as the pushcarts & cannot evade the Health Officers.

In concluding I may say I have lived almost 15 years on Hester St.

Yours very truly

David Bartlett Gould. M. D.

Henry Feuchtwanger
Member N.Y. Stock Exchange
J. Feuchtwanger

Feuchtwanger & Co.
Bankers & Brokers,
No. 51 Exchange Place,
260 & 262 Church St. Watson Bldg.

Simon Danzig
Member N.Y. Produce Exchange
" " Coffee " "

CABLE ADDRESS "ESCUTCHEON" NEW YORK.

New York, March 15 1896

Hon. W^m L. Strong
Mayor of New York City
Dear Sir:—

I notice your objection to the bill before the legislature "to exempt all Churches and Religious institutions in the 23rd & 24th ward from paying assessments" and as a tax Payer and one familiar with real estate in the two wards above named, allow me to say that I fully agree with you and hope that the Governor will not sign that bill if it ever passes. I know of one Church in the 23rd Ward that has recently bought and now owns about 30 lots almost an entire large block whereas the Church proper really occupies only about 30 x 100 feet

Suppose now these good people (the church) should see fit to erect dwelling or tenement houses for the purpose of gaining revenue from their large holdings? (and confidentially speaking I know such an act is contemplated) How much lower could they let their premises if they were free of taxation and assessments?

Would that be fair and just to other property owners? Furthermore that same Church property may be liable to various assessments before the entire district is graded & sewered & paved &c to no less than \$20,000 which adjoining owners

Henry Feuchtwanger
Member N.Y. Stock Exchange
J. Feuchtwanger

Feuchtwanger & Co.
Bankers & Brokers
No. 51 Exchange Place,
260 & 262 Church St. Watson Bldg.

Simon Danzig
Member N.Y. Produce Exchange
" " Coffee " "

CABLE ADDRESS "ESCUTCHEON" NEW YORK.

New York, _____ 189__

must pay. - I give you this for your own
benefit and not for publication and trust
that you will treat my communication as one
strictly confidential and remain

Yours Truly

Simon Danzig

Form No. 168.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

ONE

RECEIVED at the WESTERN UNION BUILDING, 195 Broadway, N. Y.

Mar. 13 - 96

C125A c td 26 Paid 1250

Albany N Y 13

607

William L Strong

Mayor, New York

Am asking Governor to give hearing on Ra-ines bill to Mayors
of cities of the state will you wire authorization to add your
name to request

John Boyd Thacher Mayor

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
1440	A	CS	42 Paid

RECEIVED at the WESTERN UNION BUILDING, 195 Broadway, N. Y. *1103* *1103* 1896

Dated

Albany NY 16

To

*Hon Wm J Strong, Mayor
City Hall New York*

*The Governor has granted a hearing before him on
the Raines bill to the Mayors of the Cities for
Wednesday morning at ten o'clock Since you represent
the City most disastrously affected by the bill
I earnestly hope you will be present*

John Boyd Thacher

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENT O'BRIEN.

New York 16th March 1896.

I beg leave to call your attention to Assembly Bill 1001, 1320, introduced by Mr Austin, which was passed on the 13th inst., and also that this same bill was introduced by Mr Ford on the 26th February 1896, in the Senate, and is No 734.

The "Herald" of the 16th March 1896, 5th page, 6th Column, says, that this bill will be given a hearing before the Senate Committee on Thursday afternoon next.

This bill provides that the Department of Public Parks shall have exclusive control of the care and maintenance of West 96th Street from the West side of West End Avenue to the Hudson River.

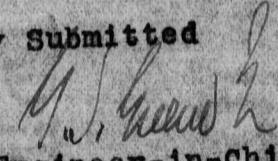
I attach a small map of the premises showing the Bulkhead and 3 Piers at the foot of West 96th Street, and which are under the control of the Department of Docks, and the sole access to which is through West 96th Street from West End Avenue to said wharf property.

It seems to me obviously wrong that the Department of Parks should control this street from West End Avenue (formerly 11th Avenue) to the river, as it would take from this Department the Bulkhead at the foot of West 96th Street and ~~of~~ the Pier which is to be built there, and as the bill says,—"and said streets or parts of streets, shall at all times, be" "subject to such rules and regulations in respect to the USES THEREOF" "and erections and projections in, upon or over the same, as the said " "Department may make therefor."---the Park Department would have power to prevent waggons and carts loaded with merchandise, passing through West 96th Street to or from the wharves, piers and bulkheads of the Department of Docks, and would thereby have the power to destroy their usefulness in the way of commercial facilities.

As these wharves, piers and bulkheads are the only wharves between West 79th Street and West 129th Street, a distance of 50 blocks or about 2-1/2 miles, they are very necessary for the purposes of landing building material, and coal and other supplies for this large district, and their diversion to any other uses or to the control of any other Department, other than the Department of Docks, would without doubt, be injurious to the City's welfare.

I think that it is quite possible that this bill is intended to interfere with the control of the Department of Docks of this street leading to the water front, which is under the control of the Department of Docks, and that it is another attempt to deprive the Department of Docks of its rightful and proper control of the water front.

Respectfully Submitted


Engineer-in-Chief.

ST. JAMES,
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
1981 MADISON AVENUE.

Feb. 16th 96.

His Honor, Mayor Strong.

Dear Sir.

I have asked
for "recent analysis" of Orton
water and now could get it.
Can you?

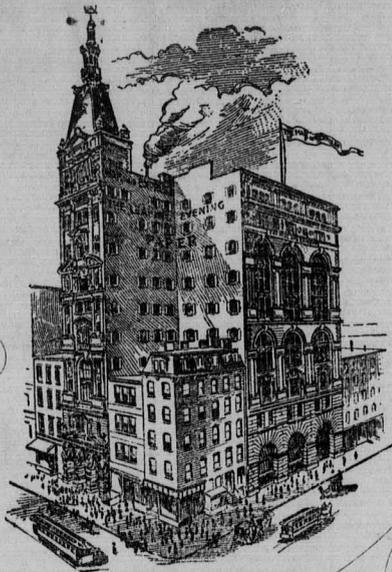
May a citizen know upon recent
analysis in report or in elements,
is shown?

Or if the Commissioners themselves
know, from what time or of
proximately?

Very respectfully

Ernest J. Hayes

Pastor of St. James Church.



THE MAIL AND EXPRESS,

(THE LEADING EVENING NEWSPAPER.)

203 BROADWAY

New York, March 17th, 1896

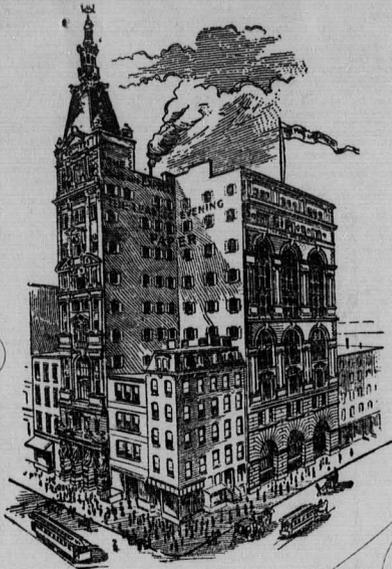
Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York,
City Hall, New York.

My dear Mr. Mayor:-

Dr. Tucker and the delegation who accompany him present a case to you, which in my opinion merits your attention and official condemnation.

We have in our District contended for a year against the vilification of your administration by your city ~~marshal~~^{marshal}, and many of us have made no protest whatever to you in the matter. If he would only reflect the policy of non-interference in politics which you have proclaimed, there would be no complaint from those of us who are endeavoring to keep public sentiment behind the administration, but when we are confronted by such acts as the one to be laid before you — and that one is only one of a number—, it seems to me that we are not asking unreasonable things when we request that you take steps to compel the righting of this wrong and an even division of the delegation in that district.

My information is that a majority of the votes cast were



THE MAIL AND EXPRESS,

(THE LEADING EVENING NEWSPAPER.)

203 BROADWAY

New York,

1896

—2—

in our favor, and if they were never counted, we ought at least to have one of the two men wrongfully declared elected. Mr. Healy compelled this wrongful declaration. He should compel the substitution of one of our men for one of the others.

Yours very truly,

Henry L. Stoddard

F. C. TRAVERS, Pres't.

A. F. TRAVERS, Vice Pres't

V. P. TRAVERS, Treas.



Travers Brothers Co

Manufacturers of

**TWINES, SASH CORDS,
HAMMOCKS, MANILLA & SISAL ROPE,
BINDER TWINE, LATH YARN,
SEA ISLAND TWINE & C.**

OFFICES,

107 Duane St, 16 Thomas St.



OFFICE
16 THOMAS ST



WAREHOUSE
107 DUANE ST.

New York, *March 6* # 1896

Orders will be entered subject to the following conditions:
"Strikes of operatives, or any unavoidable cause will
relieve us from prompt fulfillment of contracts."

ROPE, TWINE & HAMMOCK FACTORY.

Hon. W. L. Strong
Sir

We ask you as large Tax payers in the City of New York and having our factory located in this City is it just or fair for you to allow the Com of Street Cleaning to specify in asking for prices on Rope for this Dept for but to specify only the Plymouth Brand which is made in Mass by a Foreign Corporation. May we can guarantee as good or better Rope mfg by us in the City of New York I think if you look up the Lab you will find that the mfg who support the City by paying Taxes should have the preference if their Rope is as good. We hope that you will prevent this in the future and

SEASON 1896.

We desire to call particular attention to our line of Laid Sisal and Manila Hammocks especially those with Drapery Fringe, made from carefully selected stock. This line of goods is original in colors and design and cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer. For artistic effect and durability they are without a rival.

The Star Pillow with Columbus folding spreader, can be used in any hammock. The advantages are that it folds into very small compass, the spreader holding the pillow in place.

We pack spreaders in half gross crates if desired.

TRAVERS BROS. Co.,
107 Duane St., and 16 Thomas St.,
NEW YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

In addition to Hammocks, we manufacture a large variety of goods and would be pleased to receive your orders for any of the following, viz:

Manila and Sisal Rope, Manila, Sisal and Mixed Binder Twine, Sisal Hay Rope and Lath Yarn Hemp Twines, Sash Cords, Packings and Yarns of every description in quantities desired; also Peerless, Liberty and Oriental Brands of Sea Island Twines. Manufacturers of Peerless and Liberty Italian, Russia and India Sash Cords.

Agents for the Silver Lake Braided Sash Cords, Trolley Cord and clothes lines.

F. C. TRAVERS, Pres't.

A. F. TRAVERS, Vice Pres't

V. P. TRAVERS, Treas.



Travers Brothers Co

Manufacturers of

**TWINES, SASH CORDS,
HAMMOCKS, MANILLA & SISAL ROPE,
BINDER TWINE, LATH YARN,
SEA ISLAND TWINE & C.**



OFFICES,
107 Duane St, 16 Thomas St.

New York.

189

Orders will be entered subject to the following conditions:
"Strikes of operatives, or any unavoidable cause will
relieve us from prompt fulfillment of contracts."

that you will visit on the Comms
giving the info located in the
city of New York a chance to at
least bid on the Rope required
by his Dept—
he has placed in a few days a
large order for this Rope made at
Plymouth which is now being or just
to N Y city info
Yours truly,
F. C. Travers, Pres't

F. C. TRAVERS, Prest.

A. F. TRAVERS, Vice Prest

V. P. TRAVERS, Treas.



Travers Brothers Co

Manufacturers of
**TWINES, SASH CORDS,
 HAMMOCKS, MANILLA & SISAL ROPE,
 BINDER TWINE, LATH YARN,
 SEA ISLAND TWINE & C.**

OFFICES,
 107 Duane St, 16 Thomas St.

New York, *Mar 17th 1896*

Orders will be entered subject to the following conditions:
 "Strikes of operatives, or any unavoidable cause will
 relieve us from prompt fulfillment of contracts."

Hon. W. L. Strong
 Dear Sir

You kind favor to hand in regard to answer
 for the Commission of Street Cleaning we can
 state for a fact that the Rope he refers to
 was not our make because we did not
 have any chance to bid on the contract we
 claim and can prove that our Rope is
 equal to any made in the U. S and as long
 as tax payers we should have at least a chance
 to bid on what they use
 We hope you will direct them in future to
 give us a chance

Wm. J. Travers

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
278 ALEXANDER AVENUE.

OTHO G. ANGLE, Sec'y,
278 Alexander Avenue.

John C. De La Vergne, Pres.,
Foot of East 138th Street.

CHARLES W. BOGART, Treas.,
23d Ward Bank.

JAMES L. WELLS, 1st Vice Pres.,
267 Alexander Avenue.

New York, ~~March 17th~~, 1896. 189

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor, N.Y. City.

Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly let me know when you will give A public hearing on the bill to establish a park at the northern end of the new Central Avenue bridge. The number of the bill I do not know, but it is entitled, "An act to lay out and establish a Public Park in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York and for the improvement thereof."

Very Respectfully Yours

O. G. Angle
Secretary.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:

John C. De La Vergne.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

James L. Wells, First Vice.

Treasurer,

Chas. W. Bogart.

Secretary,

Otho G. Angle.

Jordan L. Mott

Henry Lewis Morris

John Claflin

Fordham Morris

Samuel W. Fairchild

Henry P. De Graaf

Hugh N. Camp

Fred W. Devoe

Isaac G. Johnson

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- John H. Scardefield
- Dr. S. H. McIlroy
- Edward A. Maher, Jr.
- Chas. T. Bell
- C. H. Stonebridge
- Henry L. School
- James Buckhout
- Thos. B. Clark

On Real Estate.

- J. C. Julius Langbein
- A. L. Lowenstein
- Myron C. Burton
- John W. Hotaling
- Chas. H. Zeltner
- Wm. D. Peck
- Matthew Anderson

On House and Entertainment.

- J. Homer Hildreth
- Martin Lipps
- Paul G. Decker
- Geo. N. Reinhardt
- H. A. Gumbleton
- Adam P. Deinst
- Martin Walter
- Francis V. S. Oliver
- Dr. Israel C. Jones
- A. L. Goldwater
- M. J. Leahy
- Arthur L. Sturz

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- Egbert L. Viele
- Fordham Morris
- Hugh N. Camp
- Chas. L. Adams
- J. J. Amory
- John J. Bell
- Isaac G. Johnson

- Wm. R. Beal
- Olin J. Stephens
- E. M. Pritchard
- James L. Wells
- Louis Eickwort
- John H. Knoepple
- Albert E. Davis



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

- Martin Walter
- J. C. Julius Langbein
- DeWitt C. Overbaugh
- Arthur C. Butts
- Sam'l W. MacMillan
- Chas. W. Bogart
- John A. Amundson

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- John DeHart
- Louis F. Haffen
- C. W. Stoughton
- John A. Amundson
- DeWitt C. Overbaugh
- Robert Wallace.

On Transportation.

- DeWitt C. Overbaugh
- H. F. Lippold.
- Dennis R. Sheil
- David Rosseau
- Franklin A. Wilcox
- Frank A. Carr
- J. A. Goulden

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- Wm. R. Beal
- Dr. A. F. Brugman
- Wm. E. Elder
- Horace F. Pritchard
- Benj. H. Irving

On Legislation.

- James L. Wells
- Wm. Cauldwell
- Wm. Stebbins Smith
- Sam'l MacMillan
- Ernest Hall
- John J. Brady

On Literature and Publication.

- Albert E. Davis
- John S. Hanson
- Albert E. Lickman
- Louis A. Risse
- Josiah A. Briggs

On Finance.

- Frederick Folz
- Charles W. Bogart
- Arthur C. Butts
- William H. Zeltner
- Geo. W. Stephens

- John DeHart
- Ernest Hall
- Frederick Folz
- Henry L. School
- Matthew Anderson
- Adolph G. Hupfel
- Myron C. Burton

OFFICES OF
GEORGE MARTIN HUSS,
ARCHITECT.

ROOMS 22, 23, 24.

STANDARD THEATRE BUILDING,
1285 AND 1287 BROADWAY.
ELEVATOR AT SOUTHERLY ENTRANCE.

NEW YORK,

17 March 1896

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

Dear Sir: Being a resident of Mott Haven,
N. Y. City and learning that a bridge is proposed
over the Harlem River at 145th Street, I
write to ask if you will kindly advise me what
the prospects are for the construction of this
bridge and when it will be done.

I believe the references are to: -
Chap. 986. Laws 1895.
page 2018 Part 2. Vol 2.
Session Laws, 1895.

Yours respectfully
Geo. Martin Huss.



FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

March 19th 1896.

My dear Sir:

I am directed by Mr. J. S. Coleman President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick to request you to favor us for publication with a copy of your address at the dinner of the Society on the seventeenth inst. May I ask you to do this at your early convenience?

We shall be very much obliged to you for the kindness. We propose to publish a pamphlet containing the speeches and other matter as a memorial of the event.

Yours very truly
Hon W. L. Strong. *Edward J. O'Keefe*
Cor. Secretary
No 251 Pine Street

SOCIETA' ITALIANA DI BENEFICENZA.

ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

20 VARICK PLACE.



NEW YORK CITY.

New York, March 19th 1896.

To the Hon. Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of
New York.

The undersigned President of the above named Benevolent Society, respectfully represents that said Society was organized in 1881 and incorporated Sept. 18th, 1882, to assist the Italians of this City with food, lodgings and otherwise when in distress and without means. Nevertheless said Society does not turn any one away when applied to for food or shelter or sickness, and at times money is given in small quantities after due investigation. No one is refused on account of nativity, creed or color, if found worthy to the extent of the means at our disposal.

Therefore we ask from you, Hon. Body, a portion of the Excise fund at your disposal to aid us in the good work we have undertaken in the interest of humanity, morals and society.

The annexed statement referred to your Hon. Board for your information. Hoping you will take this under your consideration, we remain,

For the Society
The President,

Louis Fusco



SOCIETA' ITALIANA DI BENEFICENZA.

ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

20 VARICK PLACE.



NEW YORK CITY.

New York, March 19th 1896.

Statement
of the reliefs by said Society during the year 1895.

1. Supported in food, coal, etc.
239 families, being persons . . . 851
2. Supported in food and shelter in our House
65 persons for days 533
3. Supported in food alone in our House
202 persons for days 504
4. Supported in money, medicines, clothes,
rents, etc. 138

Total of reliefs . . . 2026



The President of the Society,
Louis V. Terzaggi

Converse, Stanton & Cullen,
Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

83 & 85 North Street, New York. | 233 Market Street, Chicago.
62 Franklin Street, Boston. | 618 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

New York, March 19th 1896

Hon W^m L. Strong
Dear Colonel,

Owing to my
injury I was unable to appear
at the meeting of the Board of O & A
today in behalf of St. John's Guild
for the usual contribution in the
St. Andrew's Linnis Fund \$1000.

Our written application was duly
forwarded and acknowledged from
Comptroller's Office - I do not
anticipate any trouble about it
but perhaps you may kindly
say a word in the Guild's favor.

Our work increases every year
and our subscriptions are less
in these hard times.

With kind regards. Yours sincerely
Halter Stanton

H. C. F. Koch.

A. Riessenberg.

H. C. F. Koch & Co.
West 125th Street.
between Lenox & 7th Avenue.

New York, March 20, 1896

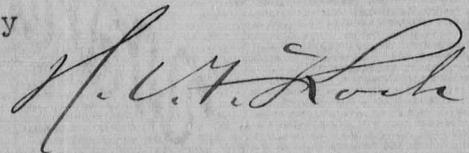
J. C. Hedges Esq ,
Sec'y. Mayor's Office,
Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 18th, regarding my letter of complaint about Seventh Avenue. I have received, at the same time, a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, in which he informs me that contracts have been entered into for furnishing and delivering material required to enable the Department to Macadam roadways under its charge in good order and that the work will commence about April 15th.

You will see by this that it is unnecessary for a committee to appear before the Mayor, because the object in view has been accomplished.

Please accept my thanks for attention shown me and believe me

Yours truly



All communications to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to the firm.

New York, March 20th, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor, &c.

Dear Sir:

I have received your communication of the 11th inst enclosing reports from Wm. H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Police Board, Stephen O'Brien, Captain of the Detective Bureau and Officer John J. Boyle, in reference to the case of David M. Gilmore, arraigned before me on the charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods and in reply to same beg leave to state.

That on the 29th day of February, the prisoner was brought before me and arraigned upon the charge of stealing a case of dry goods, held to bail and examination set down for March 3rd, at two o'clock.

Upon the hearing the officers became convinced that they had no case and the prisoner was discharged.

Immediately thereafter, and on the same day, March 3rd, another affidavit by the same complainant, for larceny of a case of cigarets was made before me and set down for examination March 4th, wherein the officers again became convinced that they could not hold the prisoner and again he was discharged.

On the 3rd day of March, Assistant District Attorney Martine appearing together with the officers and complainant stated they had a good case against the prisoner for receiving stolen goods and made affidavit to that effect, charging the defendant with receiving as stolen goods the identical case of cigarets which they had previously charged the

prisoner with stealing, but failed to prove.

As Mr. Martine had just appeared in the action, I suggested that he take an adjournment in order that he might look over the papers, examine the witnesses and familiarize himself with the case.

My suggestion was adopted and the hearing was adjourned to March 4th.

On March 4th, the hearing proceeded, the complainant being ably represented by Mr. Martine, and after examining the witnesses for the People fully I decided that they had not made out a case against the prisoner, and discharged him, upon the ground that they had not proven the prisoner guilty of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, as charged in the affidavit.

In his communication to the Chief of Police, Capt. O'Brien states, that while Gilmore was under arrest at Police Headquarters, Gilmore confessed to him in the presence of Officer Boyle, that he, Gilmore, had been engaged with two other men in committing robberies for the past four months, and a portion of the property was recovered at the warehouse of Herman Meyer, 300 West 11th Street, who identified Gilmore as having placed the stolen property on storage.

If that was the case nothing of such admission was embodied or appeared in the affidavit upon which the prisoner was held for examination and examined, nor did Mr. O'Brien appear before me to testify to any admission made by Gilmore, although he, Gilmore, was in custody from February 25th, to March 4th, and arraigned in court three times, nor was there any evidence presented to me that the prisoner

had made any such confession, or admission.

In connection with this proceeding, I would respectfully refer you to the cases of

The People vs. Brien, N. Y. Crim. Rep. Vol. 7,
page 166.

The People vs. Seaton, N.Y. Supplement, Vol.15,
page 270.

Extracts of which attached are set forth briefly.

Although there does not appear to be any reference to the case of George Martis, alias "Boston Charley" in the communication sent to you by the Police Board, yet in justice to myself, having been severely criticised for my action in discharging him, I wish to briefly state my position in relation thereto.

Martis was brought before me on the 3rd day of March, by officers from Police Headquarters, who requested that I remand the prisoner until the next morning, stating that he was wanted in Washington, had been arrested by them on a photograph and exhibiting the same to me.

At the request of the officers, Martis not objecting, I remanded him until the next day, March 4th, upon the statement that they would then have evidence upon which the prisoner could be held.

On said last mentioned day, the officers again appeared before me, together with the prisoner and his counsel, and presented a letter purporting to be signed by some police official in Washington, together with a paper which they said was a warrant from the District of Columbia (but having no legal effect here, nor could it have been legally

executed in this city). After hearing the officers and reading the papers presented to me, I did upon the request of the prisoner's counsel discharge him, there being nothing before me upon which I could hold.

Thereafter, and on the evening of the same day, Martis, as I understand was again arrested, and on the morning of the 5th day of March, brought before me by the officers, who exhibited to me an order signed by Commissioner Shields, of the U. S. Court, commanding them to bring Martis before one of the U. S. Judges.

I then stated that I had no jurisdiction over the prisoner and told the officers to hand him over to the U. S. authorities, which I understood they did.

This being a case wherein the District of Columbia was interested, I had from the start absolutely no jurisdiction in the matter, as it is well known that Congress has authority only over the District of Columbia, and is not controlled by any State in so far as legislation affecting extradition is concerned, and in the first instance Martis should have been handed over to the U. S. authorities by the police officials. Such being the case, and there being no legal way by which I could hold or remand the prisoner, against his objection, my only course was to discharge.

On the other hand, suppose for the sake of argument, that Martis was wanted in Massachusetts, for a crime committed there, Section 827 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides how a person charged with an offense in another state can be extradited.. There must be an exemplified

copy of the indictment stating in full the offense committed, the time and place of indictment, certified to by the Judge and the Clerk of the court respectively wherein such indictment was had, a warrant duly executed and subscribed, and a person able to identify the prisoner as the person for whom the warrant was issued.

These requisites having been complied with, a Magistrate can then hold the prisoner for thirty days, pending requisition papers from the Governor.

In the case of Martis, none of the requisites above referred to were complied with, and had they been I had no power or jurisdiction in the matter, it being one exclusively within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Authorities.

In connection with cases wherein extradition proceedings are necessary, I respectfully refer you to the case of People vs. Monahan, fugitive from justice, Patterson, J. N. Y. Law Journal Dec. 13th, 1894, where the questions are fully set forth.

A matter to which I desire to call your attention, is the method in vogue at Police Headquarters in arresting persons without warrant and in many instances, without evidence.

From February 7th to March 7th, of this year, there were arraigned at the Centre Street Police Court, forty-four persons charged with being suspicious characters, remanded for a day and at the request of the officers making the arrests, each one discharged, by the Magistrate presiding, upon the statement that they, the officers, had no evidence.

I regret exceedingly that Mr. Roosevelt and his associates have felt it incumbent upon themselves to criticise the actions of myself and my brother magistrates upon various cases that have been passed upon by us, and upon hearing one side only of the various questions involved, as I know that we are all endeavoring to the best of our abilities to live up to our oaths of office, deciding upon all cases that are brought to our attention on the evidence purely, and conscientiously striving to do justice to the people, as well as to every prisoner that is arraigned before us.

As for myself, I can in conclusion earnestly but respectfully say, that I shall in the future as in the past, do my duty as a City Magistrate as my conscience dictates, passing upon all cases brought before me with what intelligence I possess, uninfluenced by the desires of others, determined at all times to live up to what I deem right, and shall not be swerved from that course, either through unjust criticism or uncalled for attacks upon my judicial actions.

Very respectfully, yours,

Leroy B. Crane.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

.....X
P E O P L E : Larceny, Receiving
vs. : Stolen Goods-Penal
B R I E N . : Code, Sec. 29.
.....X

New York Crim. Rep. Vol. 7, p. 166.

Where on a trial for receiving stolen goods, the evidence shows that the defendant himself, in conjunction with another person, stole the goods, he cannot be convicted of receiving stolen goods.

Where it appears that the defendant induced another person to procure certain goods on forged orders, both are guilty, as principals, of larceny.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

(June 26, 1891).

.....X
 P e o p l e : Receiving Stolen Goods
 vs. : Proof of Larceny.
 S e a t o n. :
X

N. Y. Supplement, Vol. 15, P. 270.

On an indictment for feloniously receiving two bars of silver of the value of \$1,000. each, knowing the same to have been stolen, it appeared that 100 bars of silver had been put in charge of a truckman to be carried from a bank to a dock. The bars were placed in rows on the floor of the truck and the truckman and the driver were the only persons on the truck. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening (December 20th), when the truck started from the bank. The driver testified that it was foggy but not very dark. When the truck reached the dock, two of the bars had disappeared. There was evidence that the arrangement of the truck made it possible for the bars to slide off. One G testified that about 6.30 o'clock on the same evening two men came to his junk store, bringing two pieces of stuff that he thought was solder and which he bought for \$14. The pieces were dirty as if they had been lying in the street. Afterwards G and others sold the two pieces of stuff, which were shown to be the lost bars of silver to defendant for \$650. H E L D, that there was not sufficient evidence that the silver had been stolen to convict defend-

ant of receiving stolen goods.

Same -- Lost Goods.

In such case the witness G testified that he and defendant, before the sale of the silver to defendant, read together a statement in a newspaper which evidently referred to the silver in question, but the newspaper article was not introduced in evidence. H E L D, that the evidence did not show an appropriation by defendant of lost property found under such circumstances as gave him knowledge or means of inquiry as to the true owner, within Pen. Code N. Y. Sec. 539, which declares such appropriation to be larceny

City Magistrates

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D. H. Burnham & Co.,

Architects.

The Rookery.

Chicago. March 20th, 1896.

Mr. J. C. Hedges,

Secretary, Mayor's Office,

New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 18th instant, and beg to call your attention to the fact that I was awarded a prize of \$2,000.00 in the competition for the New Municipal Building for your city.

I note that you say the successful plans are now in your office, and if there is no objection to sending them to me at this time, for use at the Chicago Exhibition, will you kindly send them to me and much oblige?

Yours very truly,

J. J. Weber.