

ABOUT CIVIC REFORM.

DR. WICKSTEED QUOTES THE
SYSTEM OF TWO REPUBLICS.

How Representatives of the Ratepayers are Selected in France and in Baltimore, Md. Where the Weight of Representation is Given to the Property Owners.

Editor Citizen: In further elucidation of the problems of city government discussed by me some weeks ago, let me quote two important foreign examples.

The law of France, being the law of an old, well settled community, undisturbed by foreign invasion or internal strife, is always valuable and often decisive. France boasts of being the most highly civilized nation in the world, and on many points it has reason for so boasting. Most certainly in the various departments of law—civil, commercial and administrative—it presents us with a code highly scientific, logical and sensible.

The most important sections of the municipal code in France relating to the subject in hand are: Articles 10, 11, 15, 16 and 17. The contents of these articles may be summarized as follows: The municipal councillors are elected at a meeting of the communal electors (the commune is the smallest administrative division in France, containing 500 souls and upwards). The following are summoned to this meeting: First, those citizens who are most heavily taxed on the list of the direct taxpayers of the commune, of the full age of 21 years, in certain proportions to the whole public of the commune; Secondly, there are summoned professional men, judges, officers of the army and navy and militia, and other citizens usually summoned to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly.

The members of the municipal council are chosen from the list of communal electors, and three-quarters of them, at least, out of the electors domiciled within the Commune. Two-thirds of the municipal councillors selected from the electors designated, "firstly" in the first article I have cited. The other third may be chosen out of all citizens having a right to vote for the Legislative Assembly. The municipal councillors must be of the full age of 25 years. They are elected for six years and always re-eligible. The councillors must be renewed, one-half at a time, every three years.

The City of Baltimore.

To-day I deemed it right to examine the by-laws of the city of Baltimore, in the United States of America, which the Encyclopædia Britannica, states to be one of the largest and most flourishing cities in the United States. It has a population of nearly half a million and is celebrated for its manufactures, and its literary and educational institutions. And, it appears to be a highly wide-awake literary and scientific centre. I will quote, with your permission, three sections of the codified public, local laws of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, which run as follows:

"16. The council of the city of Baltimore shall consist of two branches, one of which will be denominated the first branch and the other the second branch.

"17. The first branch shall consist of one member from each ward of the city, who shall be a citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, a resident of the city three years preceding his election, and at the time thereof, a resident of the ward for which he is elected, and assessed with property in the city to the amount of three hundred dollars, and shall hold his office for one year.

"18. The second branch shall consist of one member from every two contiguous wards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-five years and a resident of the city four years previous to his election, and assessed with property in the city to the amount of five hundred dollars, and shall be elected every second year and hold his office for two years, and shall be a resident at the time of his election of one of the wards from which he is elected."

Weight Given to Property.

Such are the laws respecting the selection of municipal councillors in these two great Republics. France and the City of Baltimore both attempt to do what Mr. Walker is attempting to do in the Cote St. Antoine municipality, namely, to select their councillors in such a manner that they who furnish the money, or the greater portion of it, shall have the greater say in its disposition.

Baltimore has erred in being too democratic, not giving a sufficient preponderating influence to the wealthy property holders or most highly taxed inhabitants. I prefer the system as carried out in France. Which do your readers prefer?

The cry that the laws of old countries are to be avoided is absurd; the laws of ancient Rome are still the best,—the educational system of ancient Greece is still the best,—the system of morality as preached by Christ is still the best. In all that concerns the dealings of man with himself, with his neighbours and with his God, we need to look backwards and not around us.

RICHARD J. WICKSTEED.

Ottawa, November 19.

RICHARD JOHN WICKSTEED,

LL.D., B.A., B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE & BARRISTER

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR AND PROCTOR AT-LAW,

NOTARY AND COMMISSIONER FOR

TAKING AFFIDAVITS.



No. 110 Wellington Street,

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

19 December 1895

head to foot. 'I like your impudence. You took my daughter from me once, but you shan't again. Ah, had she listened to me then—but there's no use going over that, only she'd be riding in her carriage now with servants to wait upon her. What didn't she give up for you? And what did she get for it? My poor child! If you'd come when she finished telling me her story, I'd not have received you so mildly. I can just tell you. But I've thought it over, and since she's of the same mind with me you can hear the

May it please your Worship.

The annexed letter is one of two, and contains the substance of an address made by me to the Board of Trade of this city on the subject of civic reform. As the subject is one of general interest and the letters have received the commendation of other Mayors, I make bold to send you the copy of the only one now in my possession.

Any remarks or comments thereon will be valued by

Yours respectfully,

R. J. Wicksteed

His worship, - The Mayor.

*New York City
U. S. A.*

E

64
Walter S. Logan.
Falter S. Clark.
Charles M. Demand.

Law Offices of
Logan, Clark & Demand,
58 William Street,

New York December 20, 1895.

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

My Dear Mr. Mayor:--

As I threatened you last night, we inclose herewith an invitation for the Banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution, January 3rd next, and you will, of course, remember that you are irrevocably committed to us.

It is by no means a condition of the invitation, for we want you to come anyway, but I should like to put upon the program a toast something like this, "The Reformation of Patriots," and to have you make a response -- it may be as long or as short as you like -- on behalf of New York City. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor-elect of Boston, is coming, and will respond to the toast, "A City of Patriots," and will call Boston that city. We should like to have you say something, even if it is only a few words, on behalf of New York City. The subject we mention is only a suggestion. You can take any other if you prefer, but I think it would be a decided hit if you could give us a little account of some of your official troubles and we have framed the proposed toast for the purpose of giving you the opportunity to do so.

Yours very truly,

Walter S. Logan

Accept

The Cable Building
621 Broadway.

John D. Crimmins
Contractor.

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New York, 20 Dec. 1898

Dear Mr. Hedges:-

I am in receipt of your favor of the 19th inst., enclosing correspondence from Francis H. Holmes, Esq., of 48 White Street, which I have handed to Mr. H. H. Vreeland, president of the Company, who has immediate charge of the men.

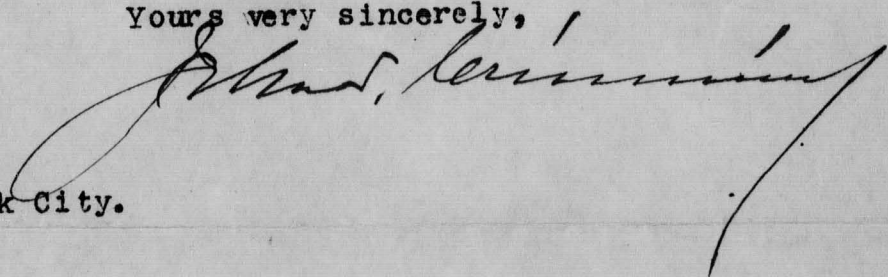
Any communications received from your office have special attention, and I hope that some of the aggrieved parties have ~~made~~ recognition in our efforts to satisfy them.

Yours very sincerely,

To

Job. E. Hedges, Esq.,

City Hall, New York City.



Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of New York Inland Waters.

Organized 1872.

Aided by Legislature, 1894-1895.

Incorporated 1890.

Trustees and Officers.

J. WESLEY JONES,
PRESIDENT.
EZEKIEL DAY,
TREASURER.
THOMAS SMITH,
SECRETARY.
HENRY E. ABELL,
JOSEPH W. WHITE,

Chief Organizers.

OF BOAT CREW SERVICE.
Commodores.

CHARLES W. DISBROW,
N. Y. HARBOR AND LAKES ONTARIO,
ERIE AND CHAUTAUQUA.
EDWARD A. YOUNG,
LONG ISLAND, HUDSON RIVER AND
LAKES OF CENTRAL AND
NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Official Guide.

THE LIFE-SAVERS RECORD.
COUNSEL.
BYRON P. STRATTON.



Volunteer Life-Savers Testing Life-Saving Appliances.

Honorary Members.

HON. ALONZO B. CORNELL,
ITHACA, N. Y.
" JOHN PALMER,
SECRETARY OF STATE, N. Y.
REV. SYLVESTER MALONE,
REGENT OF UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.
HON. DARWIN R. JAMES,
PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRADE, N. Y.
HON. HENRY A. POWELL,
" JAMES RODWELL,
GEN. J. V. MESEROLE, N. G.
" JAMES MCLEER, N. G.
HON. GEORGE A. OWENS.
" FRANK F. SHULTZ.
" FRANCIS E. CLARKE.
" JOS. ASPINALL.
" J. A. HENNESSY.

OFFICES: { WORLD BUILDING, N. Y. CITY.
{ BROOKLYN, N. Y., 60 BROADWAY.

World Building, N.Y., Dec. 20/95 189

Dear Sir:

The Trustees at their recent annual meeting did themselves the honor to elect you to Honorary membership in this humane and beneficent organization, which is annually saving hundreds of lives from drowning in this State.

The copies of the "Life Savers Record" sent you, will advise you of the great extent of the work covering now every important lake and river in the State.

We have about 300 life saving stations, with nearly 3000 yachtsmen and working boatmen enrolled and who own 1600 boats engaged in our service.

We shall feel highly honored by your acceptance of this honorary position with an early notice of the same, and we will send you regularly the reports of our work with the "Life Savers Record."

By order of the Board.

Thos Smith.

Secretary.

J. Wesley Jones
President, V.L.S.C.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(INLAND WATERS).



RULES & REGULATIONS

FOR THE BOAT-CREWS SERVICE

.. ALSO ..

RULES FOR LIFE-SAVERS RESCUING

WHILE IN THE WATER, AND

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING

.. THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

OFFICES : WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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Volunteer Life-Saving Corps

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
(INLAND WATERS.)

ESTABLISHED 1872.

INCORPORATED 1890.

AIDED BY LEGISLATURE 1894 AND 1895.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

J. WESLEY JONES, *President.*
EZEKIEL DAY, *Treasurer.*
THOMAS SMITH, *Secretary.*
HON. HENRY E. ABELL.
J. WENTWORTH WHITE.

OFFICERS OF BOAT-CREWS SERVICE:

ADMIRAL.

[REDACTED]
State Organizer and Inspector.

COMMODORES.

CHARLES W. DISBROW, *Commander N. Y. Harbor,*
and Recording Secretary.
WM. PACKARD AYRES, *Instructor of Boat Crews.*
DANIEL SIMMONS, M. D., *Medical Director.*
BYRON P. STRATTON, *Counsel.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, *Ithaca, N. Y.*
HON. JOHN PALMER, *Secretary of State of N. Y.*
REV. SYLVESTER MALONE, *State Regent.*
HON. DARWIN R. JAMES,
President Board of Trade N. Y.
HON. HENRY A. POWELL,
GEN. J. V. MESEROLE.
GEN. JAMES McLEER.
HON. JAMES RODWELL.
HON. GEORGE A. OWENS.
HON. FRANK F. SCHULZ.
HON. FRANCES E. CLARK.
HON. JOS. ASPINALL.
HON. J. A. HENNESSY.

HONORARY ASSOCIATIONS AUXILLERY to this are
being formed in every water-town and city.

THE LADIES' AID TO THE V. L. S. C.

Circles are being formed in every county in the state
as auxiliaries to the above.

MRS. HENRY A. POWELL,
MISS FANNY S. KENNEDY, *President.*
Secretary.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

Of the State of New York.

(Inland Waters.)

ITS OBJECT AND PURPOSE.

This organization is incorporated for the purpose of saving life at all points of the inland waters of the state of New York where no U. S. government provision or appropriation is made therefor; and for the purpose of more fully organizing auxiliary corps, or Boats-crews and to assist them in procuring proper boats and life-saving equipments, and for the presentation of such rewards, and Medals for heroic rescuers as shall encourage them to redoubled energy and watchfulness in behalf of the unfortunate *N. Y. Sess. Laws 1894-95.*

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

We design to inspire all boatmen doing business along our Rivers and Lakes, and all yachtsmen sailing only for pleasure, with a spirit of extra watchfulness in the direction of saving life, especially at our pleasure resorts, during the summer season, where families from every region congregate.

We hope also to show them the value and the necessity of being fully supplied with the best life-saving appliances *always ready* for immediate use.

To that end we are establishing Life-Saving stations at all important points on our Interior Lakes and Rivers; along the shores of the St. Lawrence; of Lake Ontario and Erie; and on the whole north shore of Long Island, and the great South Bay and on Jamaica Bay. On the multitudinous Lakes of the Adirondack Region we hope to be fully established this summer.

We have now about 400 boat-crew stations, and over 2000 men enlisted in this noble service.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS.

We have an honorary membership of distinguished gentlemen of the State of New York, and we desire to establish in every town and city, having a water front in this State, Honorary Associations of its leading citizens as auxiliaries thereto, who shall exercise a local care and influence in behalf of the Life-Savers of their neighborhood; and to whom may be referred for investigation, and a report on all cases of rescue from drowning in their district; the character and particulars of the rescue; and the class of Medal, or kind of reward which is most appropriate and deserving in each case.

A home investigation and award by respected neighbors, and the presentation by them of the reward will add much to the honor of the recipient, and will prevent the possibility of any misconceptions, or mistakes by decisions made at a distant headquarters.

We trust that gentlemen will consider it an honor to aid us in forming these Honorary auxiliary associations and become members thereof.

THE LADIES' AID TO THE V. L. S. C.

A number of highly respected and humane Ladies have formed an association to aid in carrying out this Life-Saving work.

Their plan is to have an auxiliary association in every county in the State, who shall select a Lady Director for that county, town or city, and organize at all the watering places in their county, auxiliary societies who will interest themselves in carrying out the plans of this association and see to it, that the boatmen are interested; and that those heroes who save their loved ones from drowning shall be properly rewarded.

As the limited means at our disposal permits us to give only Silver and Bronze Medals, the ladies propose to raise funds locally to pay the difference, and give Gold Medals, (which will be more highly valued for their giving,) in cases which appeal to home sympathy and pride for extra heroism.

All monies contributed to them will be devoted sacredly to the purpose designated, and to the locality designed by the contributors, or to the general purposes of the V. L. S. C. as desired.

EXTENDING TO ALL INLAND WATERS.

Our organizing officers are now at work visiting the Life-saving stations in being, and establishing new ones at all desirable points on the inland waters of the State;

and instructing all those along our water-fronts on the Rivers and on the interior Lakes wherever called for, and as fast as they can reach them, in the Life-saving art, and in the use of such appliances as may be found most effective for the service, and especially for the *resuscitation of the rescued*.

LIFE-STATIONS OR BOAT-CREWS HOW FORMED.

In theory, five men form a Boat-crew, one being an officer. This on Yachts or large boats is desired, but in many of our crews, every man has a boat.

If one forms an association of five, he becomes a 3rd Lieutenant with a Bronze Badge; if he forms two, he becomes a 2nd Lieutenant; three crews, a 1st Lieutenant, and if he organizes four crews, he becomes a Captain, with a Silver Badge of office, and appoints a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Lieutenant. If he organizes eight Crews, he may become a Commodore.

Privates will be furnished a beautiful Button Badge. Every officer having his boat-crew complete, may attach other boatmen having boats in his vicinity to his command. If they will subscribe to our Rules and Regulations all such members will be entitled to all privileges and honors. They will be furnished through him with Button Badges and gun-whale lettered signs of our name, and if they carry sails, with our Burgees or Flags.

Commodores and Vice Commodores will be organizers and in command of large Lakes, and divisions of Rivers, and on Lake Erie and Ontario divisions embracing several stations, and many boat crews.

Where Stations are needed, and are not formed, please send us the names of proper persons to organize, and we will forward the printed instructions and supplies at once, and our organizing and instructing officers will visit you.

WHAT SUPPLIES FURNISHED.

Silver and Bronze Badges of office will be furnished the officers, and as soon as we know that we have got the right men in the right places, we will issue commissions of which any man may feel proud. Stations will be supplied with Metallic Life Buoys and Rubber Life Preservers with life-lines, also with Flags, Pennants and Burgees and boat-signs of the "Volunteer Life-Savers".

ALL RECORDS OF LIFE-SAVERS.

must be certified to by two responsible business men of the town, or city, including one public officer, and by affidavit of the party himself to receive attention, and be

placed upon the record of *Honorable Life-Savers of New York State*.

Our Life Rescuers form No. 5 will be furnished by our officers, or on application, by us.

MEDALS GIVEN FOR THIS YEAR ONLY.

To those who save lives this year of 1895 Medals or other mementos of recognition will be given as soon as practicable after receiving a full report of the case, and an award by the Board of Trustees thereon.

Medals will be of Bronze or Silver according to the Heroism of the case.

A RECORD OF ALL DROWNINGS WANTED.

All officers are especially instructed to preserve a record of all persons drowned in their districts, for a State compilation of Statistics, and forward to this office on or before October 31st in each year.

LIVES SAVED IN 1894.

Our record for 1894 is over 100 lives, and we have awarded 80 Medals therefor to Heroic Rescuers, who prize them as of inestimable value, and wear them proudly.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND BEQUESTS TO THE V. L. S. C.

The V. L. S. C. is a permanent, incorporated institution, and is competent to receive contributions and bequests for immediate use in its general work, or for any particular branch or department of its work, or for investment to secure a permanent fund for awarding superior Medals, as rewards for extraordinary heroic service.

PERSONAL SPECIAL PRIZE REWARDS.

Citizens are invited to contribute a sum to be awarded as a prize in their name, or in the name of some memorial friend, to one or more of the most heroic rescuers of the season; or specially to those of their own Lake or River district.

The records of the rescuers of the year will be furnished them for their own selection of the award.

PATROL LIFE-BOATS WANTED.

We are in great need of a Steam or Naptha Launch of moderate size for a PATROL BOAT for New York

Harbor and the Brooklyn and Long Island Shores, and the lower Hudson River. Such a boat, visiting the stations along the Harbor and River, would inspire the boat men to redoubled watchfulness, and ever be around on gala days where the greatest crowds would congregate and save many lives.

Mrs. Dr. Brandreth, of Sing Sing, assigned to us last Summer a valuable Life-Boat in her possession, and Commodores Terwilliger and Moran, at the head of our Ossining Life-Savers will see that she does valuable service this Summer on the Tappan-Zee as a Life-Saver.

We need LIFE BOATS on Seneca and Cayuga Lakes and at Buffalo.

Anyone having such a boat, who could assign it to us for this use, would do a noble work, and earn high honor.

Volunteer Life - Saving Corps

Of the State of New York.

(Inland Waters.)

Rules and Regulations governing Boat-Crews.

ARTICLE 1.

SEC. 1. The officers of the VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS of the STATE of NEW YORK INLAND WATERS, shall be under the supreme direction of the Board, through the President of the Board of Trustees, as follows:

One ADMIRAL, in general charge of the Boat-service, organizing and inspecting, as assigned.

COMMODORES who shall be in charge of the various Lakes, Bays and sections of the Rivers of the State, as assigned and commissioned. They shall fly a commodore's flag on boat or station.

VICE COMMODORES, as may be necessary on large Lakes or Districts to assist the Commodore.

CAPTAINS shall be in command of stations and four or more crews who have boats.

LIEUTENANTS shall be of 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades, and appointed by the Captains when organized by them. Any boatman organizing a boat-crew shall receive a 3rd Lieutenant's commission; two boat-crews a 2nd Lieutenant's commission; three boat-crews a 1st Lieutenant's, and four boat-crews a Captain's commission.

SEC. 2. Each Boat-Crew shall consist of a "STROKE OAR," and three men, and its Lieutenant in command.

SEC. 3. Each man shall make himself proficient in the management of an oar, and a boat, and proficient in swimming.

SEC. 4. Each and every member of this organization shall promptly obey all orders given by his superior officer.

SEC. 5. Every member of this organization shall conduct himself in a gentlemanly manner, and with credit to the position which he fills. If he be guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, his name shall be stricken from the roll, and his badge shall be returned to the organization.

SEC. 6. Each commanding officer shall report promptly all events occurring in his department, such as drowning, or accidents connected with the saving of the parties, and if notices appear in the newspapers, said article shall be sent immediately to headquarters.

It shall be the duty of every Commander to be in frequent communication with his officers and to organize new boat-crews wherever needed in his district.

It shall be the duty of each officer to communicate weekly with his superior officer, and he to the V. L. S. C. Headquarters whenever necessary.

SEC. 7. In discussing a candidate's qualifications for membership in the organization, it shall not be considered a bar to his admission that he has not saved lives, *but whether he is capable of performing the duties required of him as a member.*

It shall be the duty of each enlisting officer to see that the candidates be properly examined; be sound in body; and be vouched for as persons of good qualities and efficient.

SEC. 8. Through our Official Record due credit will be given those that may save lives, and perform heroic deeds; therefore officers in charge will send full details, to the V. L. S. C. Headquarters, World Building, N. Y., as promptly as possible. The Official Record will be forwarded to each Commandant of Crews, for circulation in his command as soon as published.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of every officer to be watchful and vigilant over his men, and, as the name of the organization indicates, encourage them to *save persons from drowning.*

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the officer, upon every occasion, to instruct his men in their duties as Volunteer Life-Savers, in the long and strong strokes to given points with a boat, and practicing throwing lines, and in the many arts of swimming and rescuing. Should there be rivalry in the drills as to proficiency, each member shall do his best to maintain good fellowship among his comrades.

SEC. 11. Strict discipline shall be maintained on all occasions. All violations of duty shall be properly reported to the Commodore commanding the Department, and, if flagrant, he shall report the case to the State Headquarters, World Building, N. Y., for final action.

SEC. 12. The MEDALS OF HONOR, Decorations or other mementoes given for Life Saving, and all heroic deeds connected therewith by the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York, being given by the authority of the State of New York, are therefore of great honor, proudly to be worn by any person, and worthy to descend as heirlooms to their posterity. They will only be given in cases of real merit awarded by the board, and upon the recommendation of the Honorary Citizens Auxiliary Life Saving Association of the District, or upon personal recommendation of the officer commanding the District.

SEC. 13. All medals and decorations shall be worn upon the left breast.

SEC. 14. Every officer shall be saluted in the same manner as in the Army and Navy of the United States.

SEC. 15. While not obligatory, it is recommended that every Boats-Crew adopt, as nearly as practicable, a uniform style of dress suitable to the Water-Service while on duty.

SEC. 16. Boat-Crews should patrol their districts as often as their private business will permit.

SEC. 17. While patrolling, the Commanding Officer shall see that the flags and pennants also all emblems of the V. L. S. C. are properly displayed, and that all our Life-Saving appliances are kept in instant readiness to answer any call for help.

SEC. 18. Every member shall make himself thoroughly familiar with the methods of Rescuing and Restoring life as set forth in this book, so as to be instantly ready for any emergency.

As a moment's hesitation or delay in not knowing what to do at the proper time may lose a life.

CARE OF LIFE-PRESERVERS.

SEC. 19. The Metallic Life Buoys are made of Galvanized Sheet Steel filled with compressed air, and will hold up, *if the people are quiet*, as many as can get hold on them. Six young people were saved in one capsize, by one Buoy, under charge of one of our faithful boat-men, until help came.

As If kept well painted it will last for years.

The Rubber Life Preservers are of the very best quality, made especially for us, and with care will last three or four years. They must be kept *free from Oil*, which disintegrates Rubber Goods. They must not be painted except with strictly Aniline colors.

When they leak at the nozzle, unscrew the caps and oil the little wash leather in it, which has become dry, fit in a leather washer.

Be careful about getting them punctured. A shoemaker who can mend Rubber Shoes can mend these.

Keep the Rubbers out of the hot sun as much as possible; it hurts them. Keep them during the season well blown up and always ready for instant service.

SEC. 20. See that your life-lines are always in order and always well coiled ready for a throw.

Practice throwing the Buoys and Rubbers at floating objects, so as to acquire *precision and distance*.

OBLIGATION REQUIRED.

SEC. 21. We hereby acknowledge the receipt of the foregoing properties and official badges which we bind ourselves to use, and keep in good order, and in the best position for the benefit of the public in the service of the V. L. S. C. of New York. And we hereby pledge our honor to faithfully execute and obey, to the best of our ability and opportunity, all the Rules and Regulations of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State of New York, and to be ever on the alert to save persons from drowning on our respective water fronts, and to keep up and extend the organization.

And we further bind ourselves, each and every one, that if unfaithful to duty, and censured by our superior officers, we will surrender the above properties and badges on their demand.

INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT BUOYS.

Persons seizing a Buoy or Life Preserver should get both arms over it, holding it under the chin and keeping perfectly quiet, except treading the water steadily as if climbing a stairs. Don't exhaust the air in your body by screaming, but keep it as full as possible by inhaling when you can, and then keeping a closed mouth. Coolness is everything. Our Metallic Buoys will hold up as many as get hold on the rope. Our rubbers will hold up three persons.

Rules for Life-Savers while rescuing in the water,

FROM REPORTS OF THE BEST AMERICAN EXPERTS.

"The great danger in saving a drowning person is the tendency of the victim to grapple with you, so that you are powerless to swim, and are thus dragged down. This can be avoided by the exercise of coolness and carefulness in approaching a drowning man. A woman is often worse than a man, because she loses her head so easily: There need be little fear about a child. An expert swimmer should be able to swim with a child grasping him, no matter how. If the little one should grasp the rescuer so as to impede his swimming, the child's hold can be readily loosened, and he can be made to catch hold in a way that will allow the rescuer to swim freely. The best way is to let the child put its arms about your neck, or put its hands upon your shoulder.

"In the case of a man or woman who is cool enough to be talked with, and will obey, you will have little trouble. Direct them to put their hands on your shoulder, as in the case of a child, and to be perfectly quiet. It is easy to keep them afloat in this position until a boat can reach you or to swim ashore with them, though it be quite a distance. The utmost skill is required where the victim has lost his head. Approach the person from behind and wait until he or she is exhausted, but keep close enough to prevent the person from going under. A woman should be grasped by her back hair and kept at arm's length until she ceases to struggle, when she can be towed ashore either by the hair or by the loose portion of the back part of her upper bathing dress. In the case of a man the process is similar, only he should be grasped by the back of the collar of his bathing dress. If the person is unconscious one can grasp the person anywhere with impunity. It is important in this case to get the victim ashore as soon as possible.

HOW TO RESTORE A LIFE.

"The proper method to resuscitate a drowning person is so simple that every one should know it. It is first necessary to get the water from the body. To do this place the body face downward. With the hands *under the stomach, raise the person from the ground* with his body elevated and his head and feet hanging down. Repeat the operation several times. Then roll the body with the head lower than the rest of it.

"After as much as possible of the water has been gotten out turn the person upon his back and place a small roll of clothing under him just at the lower portion of the shoulder blades. *Have some one pull the tongue forward with a piece of cloth and hold it forward free from the windpipe,* while the operation of resuscitation is going on. Kneel astride the body and grasp the person's forearms. Bring the arms to the side so that the forearms rests across the upper abdomen. Raise them over and above the head until they rest upon the ground above the head. Allow them to rest there a moment and then bring them back to their original position at the sides, with the forearms resting across the upper abdomen and the sides of the body. Then return the arms to their position above the head. Do this regularly about sixteen times a minute, and keep it up for at least half an hour.

"As soon as the natural breathing begins it may be stopped. But if there are any signs of life, the operation should be kept up while the signs continue, though it be for hours. An assistant should during the continuance of this operation, be gently rubbing the person's body from the legs upward. When active life movement begins, administer brandy and other stimulants and remove the victim immediately to a dry, warm place and put him to bed. In a few hours he may be as well as ever."

Directions for restoring the apparently Drowned.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT OF ENGLAND.

As the result of great experience, observation, and inquiry of the best Medical men, formulated these rules which are adopted on all England's Navy and Coast Guard service.

I.

SEND immediately for medical assistance, blankets and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the Patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, with the face downward, whether on shore or afloat; exposing the face, neck and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest especially the braces.

The points to be aimed at are—first and *immediately*, the RESTORATION OF BREATHING; and secondly, after breathing is restored, the PROMOTION OF WARMTH AND CIRCULATION.

The efforts to *restore Breathing* must be commenced immediately and energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until a medical man has pronounced that life is extinct.

~~As~~ Efforts to promote *Warmth* and *Circulation*, beyond removing the wet clothes and drying the skin, must not be made until the first appearance of natural breathing; for if circulation of the blood be induced *before breathing has commenced*, the restoration to life will be endangered.

II.—TO RESTORE BREATHING.

TO CLEAR THE THROAT.—Place the patient on the floor or ground with the face downwards, and one of the arms under the forehead, in which position all fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Assist this operation by wiping and cleansing the mouth.

If satisfactory breathing commences, use the treatment described below to promote Warmth. If there be only slight breathing—or no breathing—or if the breathing fail, then—

TO EXCITE BREATHING.—Turn the patient well and instantly on the side, supporting the head, and excite

the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn and smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, etc., if they are at hand. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them. If there be no success, lose no moment, but instantly—

TO IMITATE BREATHING.—Replace the patient on the face raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress. Turn the body very gently on the side, and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, back again, repeating these measures cautiously, efficiently and perseveringly, about fifteen times in the minute, or once every four or five seconds, occasionally varying the side.

(By placing the patient on the chest, the weight of the body forces the air out; when turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and air enters the chest.)

On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face, make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement, on the back between and below the shoulder-blades or bones on each side, removing the pressure immediately before turning the body on the side. During the whole of the operations let one person attend solely to the movements of the head and of the arm placed under it.

(The first measure increases the expiration—the second commences inspiration.) The result is Respiration or Natural Breathing; and if not too late, Life.

Whilst the above operations are being proceeded with, dry the hands and feet, and as soon as dry clothing or blankets can be procured, strip the body, and cover or gradually reclothe it, but taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

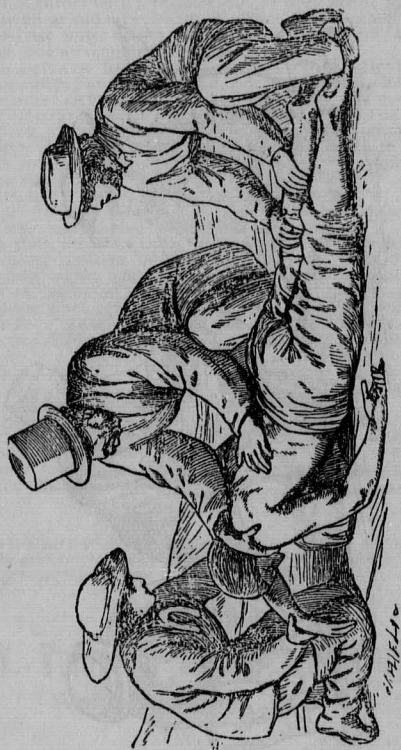
To all persons sending us a Self-addressed Envelope and two cent stamp enclosed for postage, we will forward to them by return post these Rules and Directions.

Address,

**N. Y. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps,
World Building, N. Y.**













VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVERS INSTRUCTING BATHERS AT A WATERING PLACE

63. W. 104th St

New York Dec 21st 1895.

Hon. Mayor Strong,
New York
City.

Dear Sir;

Being interested in the
Edwards Estate, and having
valuable information, would
be glad if you will make an
appointment at an early date;
should you care to take any
part in the conduct of the
case. Being a stranger to you
I refer you to Ex Judge Myer
S. Saacs. or Mr. S. H. Saacs. of
27 Pine St. The late Mr W.
L. Sanger had been working in

my.
Interest on the case.

Very Respectfully,
(Mrs) S. Lichtenstein.

69

Dec^r 21st / 1915

Dear Mr. Mayor

You can enable a
very worthy woman to
earn an honest living
by signing the enclosed
permit, without which
the Recorder says she
cannot bring her lunch
basket into the Criminal
Court Building - she
not ask how you get
the power, for nobody
knows, & nobody cares.
The bearer, Mrs. Donnelly
has been taught by

Mrs. Hewitt to prepare
good cookies, and
we both hope that a
good woman may
have a fair chance
to compete with bad
men selling bad
repentments.

This means reform
in a very necessary
direction & has the
sympathy of the Recorder.

Sincerely yours
Frank S. Hewitt

OFFICE OF

COLE & HUTCHINSON,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE,

No. 666 COLUMBUS AVENUE.

ESTATES MANAGED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

NEW YORK, 12/22 1895

Hon Wm L. Spring
Dear Sir

You will pardon me if I suggest that the Board of Apportionment and Appraisement grant the Department of Correction a sufficient Account to secure a Competent and Intelligent Assistant to the Commissioner who will be a General Superintendent. To be abolished if the Legislature should allow a Deputy Commissioner.

I know from conversation I have had with Commissioner Wright that he feels the necessity of such assistance. And it seems to me and I know I share the views of my colleagues of the Committee of the Prison Association that he should have their assistance at the Commencement of his Administration; if not he will of necessity be to a considerable extent dependent upon the Wardens some of whom are not clear of all blame for the old regime of Kipmoung and and if this is allowed the item in the provisional estimate for a District Warden could be

omitted. The Officer proposed, could
exercise a supervision over all -
Holding the Warden of each directly responsible.

It would seem to me there is also the
need of such an officer who would be
competent to represent the Commission
in the case of an emergency, when the
Department might be left without an
Executive Responsible Officer, other than
the Secretary.

I believe the Board if their attention
as business men is called to this
will see the importance of it.

~~I make~~ the suggestion entirely from
an interest in the successful administration
of the Department -

And remain

Very Respectfully,

John W. Hutchinson

J. BEVAN PHILLIPS,
ARCHITECT.

MCPHEE BUILDING,
ROOMS 511 AND 512,
Cor. 17th and Glenarm Streets.

15 Jackson Bldg.

Denver, Colo., 23rd Dec. 1895

1581
The Hon. William L. Stearns,
Mayor New York City.

Dear Sir,

Nearly three years ago I sent a set of Plans in Competition for the New City-Hall, according to the "Instructions to Architects," issued by your City Corporation. From that day to this I have heard nothing what has been done with the matter, if the Competition has been settled, I should like to have my plans returned. Some time ago I saw by the papers that the plans of three architects had been selected, giving the names of the designers.

I should like to hear what is being done in this matter.

I am
Yours truly
J. Bevan Phillips

422 West 19th St

Hon. William L. Strong
Mayor.

Dear Sir

As a loyal Republican
who voted for you & worked
hard for your election,
I venture to urge that
you will encourage
& support not only the
Police board but each &
every municipal
department in the
strict & business like
& impartial discharge
of its duty.
It would seem from

your public utterance
that such support has
not only been withheld
in the case of the Police dept.
but you have (doubtless)
in response to severe
pressure the force of which
the ordinary citizen cannot
measure) actually
endeavored or striven to
influence the policy
of this important branch
of the city government
towards a discriminating
enforcement of the
law.

I must assure you I am
not a crank or a
temperance fanatic
I believe in you & am
profoundly grateful
for the many notable
appointments & role

have made & for none more than
the Police Commissioners: but as
one of the many loyal earnest Republicans
wearing no one's collar, who supported
you & is willing to trust you, I
beseech you in the cause of decent
pure, government, ^{not to} make it more
difficult for any department to
honestly do its whole duty, than the
present untoward circumstances
& conditions render it.

Decr. 23/95

Very Truly W. J. Keppel

74



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

December 23rd, 1895.

73
Hon. W. L. Strong,

M a y o r.

Dear Sir:-

At an additional consideration for the granting of a license for the New Imperial Music Hall, 33- to 37 West 29th Street, I hereby consent and agree to put proper fire escapes on the 29th Street front of said Music Hall, under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings.

Work on the said fire escapes is now being carried on and they will be finished as quickly as possible.

Very respectfully,

George F. Kraus
Manager.

Ernest Flagg,
Architect.

54 Broad Street,
New York.

Dec. 24th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

M a y o r.


Dear Sir:-

I had the pleasure of meeting you on the Atlantic Highlands boat last summer, and spoke of the City Hall competition drawings. I was one of the competitors, and have reason to believe that my design was one of the six selected by the Commission. You said at that time that the matter would be straightened out in September or October, I have not heard that anything has been done.

Will you kindly let me know what prospect there is of a settlement of this matter?

It seems very unjust that the architects who spent so much time and money to prepare plans should be kept waiting indefinitely for a decision.

Yours very truly,



Law Department.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

Richard A. McCurdy, President.

59 Cedar Street.

72 *Edward Lyman Short,*
General Solicitor.

New York, Dec. 24th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

My experience in the examination of titles to real estate in New York City for a period of more than twenty years leads me to the conclusion that the present executive force in the Register's Office consisting of the deputy register, assistant deputy register, satisfaction chief clerk, clerk, and the present searchers, is none too large to provide satisfactory service to the profession and the public. I respectfully suggest that any diminution in the number of such employees must result in the impairment of the efficiency of such service.

Respectfully yours,

Olof. Demaree

EDWARD D. LINDSEY,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE, NO. 21 WEST 24TH STREET.

New York, December 24, 1895. 1894

To the Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor

Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

My dear Sir:-

I am one of a number of gentlemen who are now laboring at a revision or reconstruction of the City Building Law. If you could be present at a single meeting of our Convention you would be impressed with the immense importance attached to this Department by an assemblage of the highest experts on building and construction in this or any city. The arduous labor which we have undertaken for the regulation of this department is proof of the place which it has in our estimation. We believe it to be one of the most important departments connected with the government, in fact, yielding to none: and we all and severally earnestly desire that the department charged with the administration of a law, which we are determined shall be as nearly perfect as possible, should be furnished with the means for the most honest and intelligent execution. To obtain a proper personnel will require most emphatically an increase in salaries and doubtless in numbers. Upon the efficient working and administration of this law depends, we believe

EDWARD D. LINDSEY,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE, NO. 21 WEST 24TH STREET.

New York, 1894

Hon. Wm. L. Strong

- 2 -

the future safety and prosperity of our city. The rapid development of building, unparalleled in history, has led to an amount, a rapidity, and methods of construction, which will require careful regulation by law; and the supervision by the Department of Buildings must be made by most intelligent and well educated men. The methods and demands of modern construction have passed by the limits of experience ("working by rule of thumb"), and the oldest and most competent builders are now relying on men trained theoretically as well as practically.

If the cost of this Department were immediately doubled the people of the City of New York could by no possibility expend more wisely such an amount. Not only would we then have a proper Building Department, but the department itself would be raised above the antagonistic position it now holds towards the building public; and not only would the Department furnish really efficient service to the city, but it would become, as it is in the great European cities a breeding place and school for good practitioners. It would frequently afford employment to a high class of men in times of leisure, nor would this in any way be a charity on the part of a city. Such men would pay back a hundred fold more than

EDWARD D. LINDSEY,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE, NO. 21 WEST 24TH STREET.

New York, 1894

Hon. Wm. L. Strong

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they would receive. We should then have economically built as well as safe structures, such as Paris now has from exactly this treatment of her young and rising men. Much of the building of today costs in parts twice what it should and there is a frightful waste of labor and material for the want of scientific guidance. If, however, the city cannot furnish the money required, the department should be allowed to earn it. I know that I voice the sentiments of all when I say that there is not a prominent builder, architect or owner who would not cheerfully pay for the examination of his plans, and the subsequent inspection by well equipped or authoritative inspectors, a fee for each building which would make the department actually a paying one. A small percentage, regulated according to the importance and cost of the building, so small as to be absolutely insignificant, would immediately give ample means for this most necessary work.

The advantages of this system would be, first, the equipment of the department on a proper basis, with a revenue derived in such a way that increasing business would evidently furnish increasing means. Secondly, the relationship between builders and the department which would result, would be a feeling of mutual obligation

EDWARD D. LINDSEY,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE, NO. 21 WEST 24TH STREET.

New York, 1894

Hon. Wm. L. Strong

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which would do away with the feeling of antagonism which now exists.

Thirdly, it would lessen or entirely suppress the filing of plans, never intended to be built from, or to be used at a date far remote, which frequently takes up much of the time of the department.

Fourthly, it would gradually lead to the exclusion of persons unfit for taking charge of great work, as those who intend to build desire to get their money's worth in all things.

There are other advantages. Of disadvantages I can think of none that cannot be removed. The strongest disadvantage, the matter of the danger of handling fees, could be removed by making each applicant present at the Building Department a certificate that he has paid into the city treasury a sum equivalent to so much per cent. of the cost of a building. A statement of costs of each building is now required, and will continue to be required, in the specifications accompanying an application, and so no difficulty would be experienced in fixing the amount of the fee.

When I consider the importance of this great department which, under new regulations and under honest administration, will become far more powerful for good in the immediate future, and when I am

EDWARD D. LINDSEY,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE, NO. 21 WEST 24TH STREET.

New York, 1894

Hon. Wm. L. Strong

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told that the Board of Health certainly, if anything, less important than this great department, when I am told that the Board of Health receives from four to five hundred thousand dollars per annum, I perceive at once that the Building Department, under whose guidance and supervision hundreds and thousands of workmen spend their lives, hundreds of millions of dollars are expended, and the safety of a whole city is made or compromised, I perceive, I say, that this department and its importance is not understood, and in this age of reform and effort towards good government, it is the right and duty of those who know about a given matter, of interest to the city, to say what they can.

I am not alone in this matter. If I had chosen, I could have given you at the foot of this letter fifty endorsements of what I have said.

Allow me to add in conclusion that I make these suggestions the more willingly because I believe in the honest and enthusiastic determination of the superintendent, Mr. Constable, to use the opportunity you have given him to try to bring about an improvement of what is now a bad situation.

Very respectfully yours,

E. D. Lindsey

OFFICERS.

CYRUS CLARK, PRESIDENT,
Residence, 327 W. 76th St.

JAS. VAN DYCK CARD,
WILLIAM C. STUART,
JOHN C. COLEMAN, } VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, TREASURER.

G. B. SHEPPARD, SECRETARY,
Room 119, 10 Wall Street.

THE

WEST END ASSOCIATION,

426 Columbus Avenue.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
SECRETARY, AT HIS OFFICE.

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS:

JAMES VAN DYCK CARD, 248 West 73rd St.

SANITARY AFFAIRS AND NUISANCES:

EMERSON COLEMAN, 167 West 73rd St.

MEMBERSHIP:

GEORGE C. BATCHELLER, 129 West 73rd St.

GRIEVANCES:

FRANK R. HOUGHTON, 32 West 83rd St.

FINANCE:

GEORGE C. BATCHELLER, 129 West 73rd St.

LEGISLATION, LAW AND SCHOOLS:

JOHN C. COLEMAN, 167 West 73rd St.

TAXATION:

Hon. GEORGE F. LANGBEIN, 315 West 89th St.

HOUSE COMMITTEE:

JAS. V. D. CARD, 248 West 73rd St.

New York Dec 25/95

How long I stray
My dear Sir

The Dept. of Public Parks at its
last meeting, adopted a resolution
asking the Gas Com. to supply 97 traps
lights for Riverside Drive.

When I last talked with you
upon this subject, you thought that
57 would be enough - but upon
talking with the Supt. of Parks, he & I
came to the conclusion, that the traps
ought to extend all around Chambers
& also wherever there are small Parks
between the Drive & the extreme Eastern
narrow road-way.

A computation was made
& the number was found as above stated.
I saw Compt. Fitch at the New England
Dinner & stated the action taken by the
Park Dept. & he agreed to vote for it
when it came before the Gas Com.

97 traps
rec.

Very truly yours
Cyrus Clark
Pres.

New-York, December 26th 1895.

To his Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York.
Ed. W. Strong.

Honored Sir.

In receipt of your favor of Nov. 21. upon an inquiry of mine, wherein I begged your Honor to act upon the bill of the Municipal Building so that the 6 best Architects of said Competition might finally receive their rewards and wherein there was given expression to the hope that your Honor might soon comply with that general request - I herewith beg leave to approach your Honor again.

It is well known among the Architects and other people of prominence that the matter rests solely in the hands of your Honor since weeks and weeks and it is the general belief that it would be an easy matter for you to bring a decision about.

Pardon me when I have spoken so frank but it is in behalf of the Public who are interested in that matter as of some friends who rather seem to lose patience now.

I am Sir, most respectfully

yours

223 East 86th Street.

E. L. Van Logan

Contents:

3 Pushcart Ordinances
or other rules
for the next
Annual Message

Brooklyn, N.Y.
Dec. 26th 1895

Hon. Mayor Strong

Dear Sir

Having solved the pushcart problem?
I desire to acquaint your Honor with
the fact. It may be of use for your next message.

It will especially be seen that no
Million dollar markets are necessary for them.
Daily swept sidewalks, clean streets and
public parks furnish also better play-
grounds for children than greasy market places.

The majority of citizens in certain
sections of all large cities desire and need
in their streets pushcart and other peddlars
with cheap goods, even if the same are old
stock and unsalable elsewhere.

Crowded tenement house dwellers have
not always time to go far to market places
for their supplies, have not room nor means
for much at a time. Near by stores do not
always suit. Pushcart and street peddlars is

is what they want.

Only when both sides of the streets are used by them at the same time do they obstruct traffic &c. &c. Passing teams &c.

If the following new regulations ^{are made}, all will be about right

1. Only one sidewalk or side of a street at a time to be approached by pushcarts and wagon peddlars when not wanted for other purposes; before 12 m. for inst the North & East sides, for the rest of the day the South & West sides. The change to be made punctually at 12 m. every business day. No stoppages even for sales on the forbidden side should be tolerated.
2. Fruit, vegetable and perishable goods peddlars to have precedence of others. The police may displace candy and other peddlars for the first class, always, everywhere to have priority.
3. The usual $6 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ feet pushcarts to be altered and new ones hereafter to be constructed with folding or drop ends on the extension table principle.

The centre piece, just large enough to cover the wheels, drop ends 20 inches long, each, will make the whole the usual length.

As soon as the, by sales reduced stock of goods permits, or want of space in streets demands it, one or both ends of push-carts must be folded or dropped.

I have induced a wagonmaker to make such. A sample can soon be placed for your inspection wherever you desire it.

Closing this communication, short to save your time Mr. Mayor I beg leave to again submit my printed circular describing a new system for the Dept. of Street cleaning, which if ordered by your Honor to be adopted would reduce the present expense of the D. S. C. about one half or more.

A sidewalk bridge circular is also again included.

I have the honor to be
most respectfully
yours

John F. Schultz

213 Miller Ave
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Subject for the Annual Message

SIDEWALK DRAWBRIDGES

For Wholesale Stores, Factories & Commission Merchants.

Fig 1

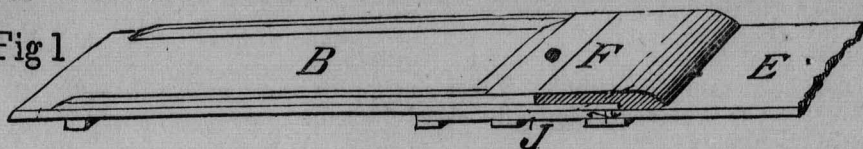


Fig. 3.

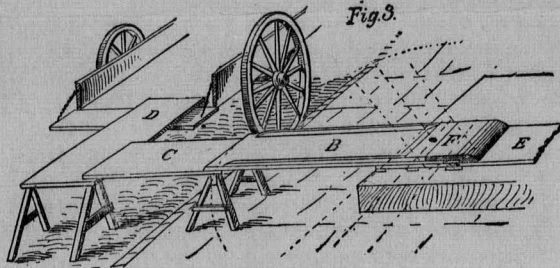
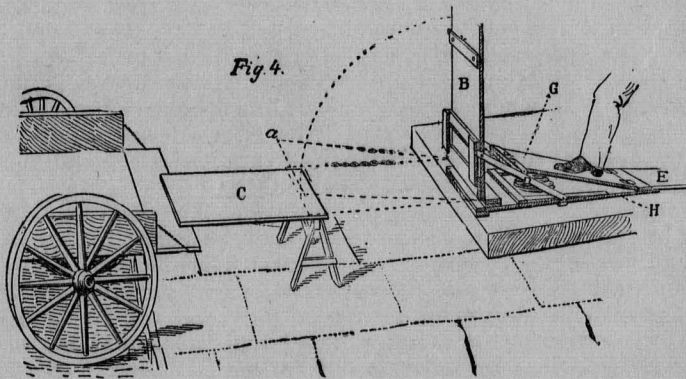


Fig. 4.



Figs 1 & 3 show horizontal swinging bridges and their application. In fig. 1, B with its iron counterweighted end F, is the bridge-piece, turning on its stationary platform J, to which a plank E may be hooked under F as shown. Planks C &

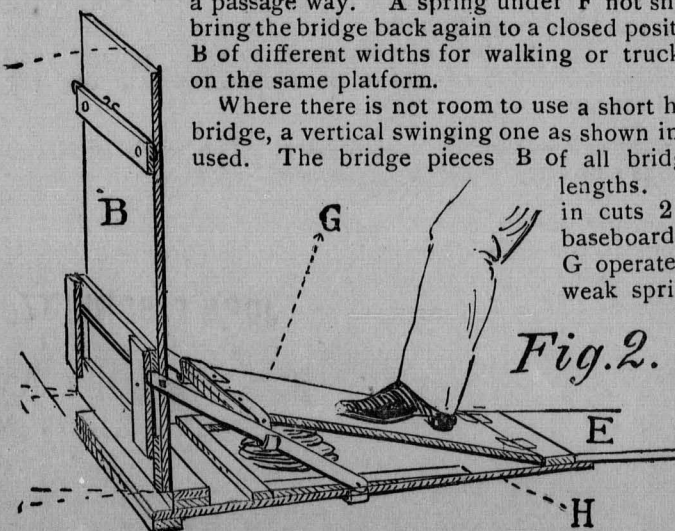
D in fig's 3 & 4 on wooden horses are useful when wagons cannot be backed up on sidewalks close enough to reach the bridge piece B.

A slight push against B fig. 1 by a pedestrian wishing to pass will make it turn and open

a passage way. A spring under F not shown in the cut will bring the bridge back again to a closed position. Bridge pieces B of different widths for walking or trucking can be used on the same platform.

Where there is not room to use a short horizontal swinging bridge, a vertical swinging one as shown in fig's 2 & 4 can be used. The bridge pieces B of all bridges are the same lengths. The spring seen in cuts 2 & 4 between the baseboard H and footboard G operates the bridge. A weak spring may be used

Fig. 2.



raising the bridge-piece B only to the dotted line position marked A fig. 4. The porter returning from the wagon to the store can with one step 8-10 inches high bring the bridge-

Pat. July 26th, 1892.

piece down for use. Pedestrians raise it from the A position high enough to pass. The spring helping will make it easy enough for a child to do it. When loading wagons, and planks C & D are not used, the wagon close enough to the bridge that a porter will not have to step off of it depositing goods on the rear end of the wagon, more springs or stronger ones can be placed under the footboard G to raise itself to a vertical position without extra aid. The bridge piece in the A position, to be raised by pedestrians, as they do a half closed door, opening a passage 2 feet 9 inches or 3 feet wide, will satisfy the public. The bridges are then light, easy for one man to carry in and out of the store for use.

The business men mentioned in the foregoing, mostly interested and in fact all the inhabitants of large cities, examining the above cuts of sidewalk bridges will at once pronounce them eminently useful and practical; will wonder that their introduction has been left to this late day.—All goods received and delivered must necessarily be transferred across sidewalks. The labor is very much lessened by laying a run of planks from the wagon across the sidewalk up to the store front platform or steps. The goods can then be trucked often on the level, from the wagon into the store and vice versa. Sidewalks again are for the citizens to walk on, should be free from obstructions. Our wholesale dealers, commission men etc. are well aware of that fact and whenever possible do not obstruct sidewalks with planks across them or wagons on them loading goods, we all need, except in cases of necessity; such cases, we in large cities all know happen thousands of times each hour of the day. The people so far knowing there was no help to have things otherwise, did not grumble; crept under or jumped over obstructing planks, or walked off the sidewalks into muddy streets, around them; when climbing up and down slippery steps at the store end of the obstruction seemed too risky. Now after sidewalk bridges or gates have happily been invented, the citizens will expect and demand their application.

Our wholesale dealers, commission men etc., always as kind and obliging to the public as can be desired, will not of course wait to be compelled by city authorities, who are aware of this invention, to henceforth use such bridges or gates, but obtain them on their own accord as fast as they can be furnished.

The inventor and manufacturer of the bridges on their side will do the best possible to satisfy the buyers of the same; will exchange horizontal for vertical, narrow for wide bridges and vice versa, after trial, if desired. Double stores and larger houses may want one or more of each to commence with. Hard wood planks for C D & E and wooden horses for same as shown in the cuts, will be kept on hand and made to order. Store front platforms of hard wood, substantially made can likewise be constructed to order by the manufacturers of the bridges, to have things not in an ancient and primitive way but in a modern and scientific one

The prices of bridges cannot now be exactly given. The width of No. 2 and number of springs necessary under the footboard must of course vary their prices.

So that of No. 1 according to their width and size of counterweights necessary. It seems possible to make some of No. 1 for \$5.00 or less. No. 2 from \$8.00 up.

JOHN F. SCHULTZ,
Patentee & Manufr.
Present Address **213 Miller Av,**
26th Ward, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

GARBAGE, STREET CLEANING, &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF ASH GARBAGE AND STREET CLEANING SERVICES FOR CITIES, TOWNS AND WELL REGULATED VILLAGES. A PRACTICAL REMEDY TO EFFECT SEPARATIONS OF ASHES FROM GARBAGE, CLEAN STREETS, ETC.

The present primitive, wasteful and unsanitary practice of housekeepers mixing ashes, garbage and refuse in general, permitted even encouraged by city authorities, is yet by all intelligent, provident citizens admitted an intolerable evil; so, also, the consented, or at least unfined careless custom of defiling streets with paper, refuse and sweepings from sidewalks. Mixed refuse soon becomes a nuisance, dangerous to health and expensive for cities to remove. The receptacles for refuse themselves, boxes permanently fixed in front of houses, or barrels loosely kept around them, after a short time's use become as bad or worse than their contents, unavoidably remaining unrecovered for days at times. Separated, all the refuse is still of some value in the hands of those anxious to obtain it.

MILLIONS IN MONEY

have been and will yet be needlessly wasted, besides no one can estimate to what extent public health has, or will yet suffer, if the abominable habit is not peremptorily prohibited. If it were even possible for the Department of Street Cleaning carts to call daily at every house for mixed refuse, as it is the custom to do in parts of nearly all large cities, the average housekeepers do not co-operate, do not offer it daily, but wait till they have a barrel full of execrable stuff, generally also accessible to flies, carrying inculcable, infectious matter to the most cleanly persons far and near. Separated ashes and encindered refuse together can be easily kept for days or weeks till called for by Department of Street Cleaning carts; so can bundled waste paper, pasteboards and rags, tin cans, etc., but not kitchen refuse or garbage. To dispose of the latter, whatever is not sold or given to private garbage collectors, an entirely original method is herewith offered to every city, town or village in the land or world.

RED BARREL STATIONS

in the streets and no kitchen refuse or garbage collections by Department of Street Cleaning from houses is the principal solution to keep it from getting mixed with ashes. The citizens can and must destroy and burn the worst and entirely useless part of it—that part which, if kept, grows offensive. There are stoves in every house. Private parties are very willing to establish routes to collect kitchen refuse and garbage from private houses, as they do now take all from hotels, etc. Whatever garbage housekeepers cannot dispose of to private collectors or do not wish to burn, they can be given a daily opportunity to take it to the "Red Barrel Stations," which are conveniently located on the principal streets and avenues. One station for every two or four blocks to be established. The barrels may be ordinary strong flour barrels, recoopered and painted a bright red. To make them extra strong, additional iron wire hoops may be used. Their bottoms are perforated with auger holes for drainage. They are so light to handle and cheap, that it would be folly to use heavy and costly iron barrels for the purpose. Spring attachments on the outside of the barrels hold waste paper, finable if deposited inside. Scavengers then also have better access to it. Department of Street Cleaning rules, lettered on metal plates, are fixed to each barrel. They are numbered and have the initials of the Department of Street Cleaning stenciled on them in prominent letters. Street cleaners have charge of them, wash and clean them daily, placing them during the day on sidewalks near the curb, alternately before different houses, but always in their sections. They are provided with watertight covers, especially in winter. The covers are chained to them, or otherwise equally well secured. They may serve during the day as receptacles for small

refuse from pedestrians, as nothing whatever is allowed to be thrown into streets or on sidewalks, not even a banana peel or a business card. Street sweepers deposit sweepings in them during the day. Street sweeping, gathering cartloads from them into carts, besides the street dirt left in heaps for want of more Red Barrels. After 5 or 6 P. M. in winter and 6 or 7 P. M. in summer, when most of the traffic is off the streets, they are placed on top of heaps of street sweepings in the streets, and constitute for that day Red Barrel Stations. Everybody in the neighborhood can bring garbage they cannot otherwise dispose of, bones, dead mice, rats, cats, etc., old boots, shoes, etc., but positively no ashes, tin cans and useless articles of wood or metal, to those stations and deposit them on the heap of sweepings near the barrel.

FOR ONE HOUR,

or until the Department of Street Cleaning carts remove those heaps that night, it is to be lawful to deposit there garbage. No waste paper is accepted at those heaps, excepting it serves to hold garbage. From groceries and other vegetable dealers on principal streets, Department of Street Cleaning carts may collect garbage once or twice a week, if necessary.

JUNK TWICE A MONTH.

Once or twice a month, on the 1st and 15th, extra Department of Street Cleaning carts will collect empty tin cans, paper and pasteboards, if tied in bundles of at least 20 pounds. Rags in bundles and cast-off utensils in general that citizens cannot themselves destroy or burn. Wherever waste paper and pasteboards can be sold to paper-stock dealers, who pay from 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds, it is wrong to encumber the Department of Street Cleaning with it, even in the reduced form of ashes. Hundreds of pounds a year can be saved by nearly every family. It is expected that junkmen will entirely relieve cities, etc., of junk collections, and even pay for the privilege. If the within specified plan is carried out by cities, etc., the ash and garbage collection question is settled and cannot be more simplified. Garbage need no longer be left in barrels and boxes rotting, awaiting ash carts. The worst can always be burned, and the rest taken two or three times a week to Red Barrel Stations. No nauseating, fixed garbage boxes, afflicting large western cities, will be suffered to remain after receptions of these circulars suggesting Red Barrel Stations, etc.

ASHES COLLECTED FROM HOUSES

by Department of Street Cleaning carts about once a week will be often enough in most all cities, etc. The collection expense for both ashes and garbage is then reduced to the minimum. When ashes and garbage, etc., are separated they become too valuable to be dumped in the sea or burned in crematories at large expense. Few, if any, dumping scows will be needed by seaport cities. Both ashes and street sweepings mixed with garbage can be carried in separate railroad cars on rails in cities and on top of transport boats and landed miles away. Ashes are of value for raising low lands, etc. Farmers cry for garbage. Railroaded to where they can have ready access to it, they will take all the garbage and street sweepings cities can furnish, and will want more.

Some of the rules or to-be ordinances enumerated below, by themselves, may seem trivial, but the same often repeated everywhere unfined, make an ill-governed city. Not with arrests and large fines alone, as already enacted, but with small fines in addition, can full compliance with Department of Street Cleaning rules be obtained. Offenders of any of the rules should be given a chance to escape arrest by buying instantly, or at least within five minutes, a

25-CENT COUPON

of an agent of the Department of Street Cleaning, who makes the demand. In sight of the offender the agent detaches the coupon from others in a book of, perhaps, 100 fines, issued and sold by the Department of Street Cleaning

to them at half price or less. Every policeman, city official, trustworthy citizens and employees of the Department of Street Cleaning can be agents and constantly have a coupon book with them, to sell coupons on the spot to all caught red-handed, or in the act of violating Department of Street Cleaning rules. With thousands of agents all over large cities on the lookout to serve the public and make an extra dime or two, the habitual careless will soon be made habitual careful. It must be the agents' duty to fine every case observed or be liable to fines of five coupons themselves. The following transgressions extensively permitted, should, according to an amplified and newly enacted list of ordinances, be declared

FINABLE OFFENCES:

1. Mixing with ashes or encumbered refuse to be collected by Department of Street Cleaning carts other matter, as kitchen refuse and garbage; burnable substances as paper, pasteboards, wood, mattress material, rags, leather, tin cans, and especially malodorous-growing substances. Every ash cart driver to carry a coupon book to be ready with fines while at work. He must be able to read and write.
2. Placing uncovered vessels with ashes on sidewalks. Clean streets require them covered.
3. Small pots and pans with ashes, all easily upset, so usual in tenanted districts, are finable. Ash vessels are to be at least of a bushel's capacity.
4. Overfilled and insufficiently covered vessels require each one coupon fine.
5. Permitting ashes in barrels to get wet and frozen to barrels, causing them to weigh twice or more their original weight (20 pounds), compel their owners to buy a coupon for each. The labor of ash cart men is hard enough without unnecessarily increasing it. Water-tight covers should invariably be used; when not in market, home made ones are easily devised. A square piece of wide board, with its four corners sawed off and long nails driven through, to hold it well on barrels will answer quite well.
6. Throwing paper, pasteboards, rags, etc., or any substance as large as a small banana peel into the streets or on the sidewalks is always finable. House owners suffering such on their sidewalks for an hour after 9 A. M. pay a fine.
7. Unswept and defiled sidewalks after 9 A. M. cost the usual one coupon fine. Free of dust in dry weather, the sidewalks and streets will be free of mud on rainy days.
8. Sweepings from sidewalks swept into streets finable, even if it is only dust blown up from them. The "Sweepers' Companion," described below, should be owned by every store and house owner.
9. Placing vessels with ashes on sidewalks on other than collection days, leaving empty ash vessels on them an unreasonable long time of the day: fines.
10. Leaving snow and ice on the house side of sidewalks for an hour after day storms. The street side of sidewalks is excepted (see below).
11. Obstructing sidewalks with the customary plank or gangway across them, loading and unloading wagons. Wholesale houses and commission men on business streets are never to escape the 25 cents fine. The use of a drawbridge patented July 26, 1892, for the purpose, reducing the obstruction to the minimum is permitted and encouraged.
12. Sand and sawdust used for sanding floors imposed upon the Department of Street Cleaning is finable. Sawdust must be burned. Sand can be washed free of sweepings to be as good as originally.
13. Snowfalls of two inches and over in depth must be removed from streets to the street side of sidewalks within an hour after cessation of day storms and before 9 A. M. after night storms. Fines for inside lots, two coupons; for corner lots, 12 coupons (see below). During thaws the clean, pure stored snow may by degrees be thrown back in streets near the curb to melt.
14. Defiling streets with oat-scattering feed bags. The welfare of horses, besides, demands the best feed bags.
15. Upsetting and damaging Red Barrel Stations and driving over garbage heaps near them.

House owners or janitors in charge will be held responsible for their tenants' actions regarding Department of Street Cleaning rules. Fines will be exacted of house owners. The general ash barrel for the house can be locked up. It need only be accessible in their presence for a few minutes at a certain time each day, when a bell rings or a whistle blows to see that no finable substance is smuggled into the ash barrels. No garbage barrel being kept around the house, the most ignorant tenants will know enough to burn garbage or take it to Red Barrel Stations. Department of Street Cleaning carts gathering street sweepings are at all times everywhere allowed to receive garbage. In large tenement house districts, during summer, above carts may be ordered to stop at certain places, half an hour, each day, before 7:30 A. M. and before 1:30 P. M. for reception of garbage direct into their carts, refusing ashes and all forbidden material.

STREET SWEEPING

of the most approved kind seems to be the employment of single sweepers to allotted sections. Starting with their sections clean, their business is to sweep into fairly large heaps, near the curb, gross accumulating matter. Such matter is dropped, or forms generally, only in isolated places, surrounded then by quite clean reaches of pavements. Having only brooms, seldom shovels, for tools, they have to sweep the freshly deposited street dirt over clean parts of pavements to form the large heaps required; doubling or trebling their work, as the clean parts are also made dirty, sweeping the dirt ahead. Carrying the dirt together by shovelfuls saves little or no time. Big, costly and street encumbering hand carts have been used. They are not a success. The writer of these pages has invented something for the purpose, to save unnecessary sweeping, to be called the "SWEEPER'S COMPANION."

It is a standing rectangular box, about the size of a large carpet bag, with or without truck wheels. It is divided by a slide into two compartments. Into the lower and open one, provided with a thin projecting lip of iron, a heap of sweepings can be swept directly. It can be carried with one hand, or trucked to the next small heap; the same, also boxed, perhaps filling the open compartment; the box, then turned on its back, the slide withdrawn, and the box turned on its upper end, make the contents of it gravitate to that end; the slide then replaced, and the box turned back to its original standing position, leaves its open lower compartment again empty. A couple of boxes full will make large enough heaps for horse carts to gather. The contents of sweeper's companions can be emptied in Red Barrels, leaving less heaps in the streets. Barreled, the heaps will not scatter again. The red barrels always looking clean if not beautiful, will soon be wanted, one for every city block. They obstruct sidewalks no more than P. O. package boxes. Sweepers with the companions can leave the clean reaches of pavements between heaps clean; need do no unnecessary sweeping; can do about twice the usual work with probably less exertion. A couple of springs on one side of the box will hold for a while the paper they find, to be bundled and sold by them to paperstock dealers, paying 20-25 cents per 100 pounds. Every house owner having, according to new regulations, to sweep his sidewalk daily, should have the companion. It will hold several days' or a week's sweepings, etc. No city need expect clean streets unless the house and lot owners are compelled to sweep their sidewalks daily, box the sweepings, and not sweep it into streets. Street sweeping machines are very useful inventions. Every city, including those with very uneven and imperfect pavements should use them. They are great helps to section sweepers. The latter provided with the companions, need then only gather the sweepings from hollows, holes and uneven places which machines have filled with street dirt.

Wagons and trucks stored in streets obstruct them and hinder street sweepers and machines at work. No part of any large city can, however, do without them, and have, it seems, no right to outlaw them to distant parts for storage. Permits to store them are justly granted. The price of per-

mits should vary as the street or part of city does. Some streets, especially those with livery stables, and those likely to be preferred for dwellings by truckmen should be free for such storage. The majority of property holders and rent payers of any street, or blocks of the same street, desiring free storage for vehicles along the curb, should obtain it, employing private street cleaners. When majorities cannot be obtained anywhere, large numbers of voters should suffice. For loading with little trouble

BARRELS FULL OF ASHES, &c.,

into high ash carts, the writer invented a device with which even a weak and delicate ash cart driver can do it alone, and quick, at that. The expensive galvanized cans much recommended for ash cans, need, therefore, not be used. The cheap, second-hand flour barrels, although larger, are as easy to load as smaller cans. The writer's purpose to improve street cleaning systems includes

SNOW AND ICE REMOVALS

from streets and crossings. To have them clear of snow and ready for traffic within an hour after heavy snowfalls. The largest number of men in the Department of Street Cleaning of New York, for instance, ever employed to remove snow was about 5,000 a day. What little they accomplished, New Yorkers are aware. Ten or twenty times that many cannot do it, the way it was done, and as quick as it ought to be done. One man from every house and lot, however, can do it inside of an hour; remove it from the streets and temporarily store it on the curbside of the sidewalk, leaving ample room on the houseside of the same for pedestrians. The snow should be stored in pressed forms, easily by any one made or devised, so that it can be loaded into all sorts of vehicles without shoveling, should it be desired to remove it later. Cylindrical, barrel-shaped forms are probably the easiest made; 2 or 3 feet long, thin wood slats, tacked or riveted to two about 6 feet long belts, can be rounded up and set on end, to be a form for pressed snow cylinders about the size of flour barrels. Corner lot owners, having then a task about six times that of inside lot owners, have no cause to complain. Originally the land was not dearer than inside lots, but is valued much higher now as corner lots. They can afford to do more street cleaning duty. They are also to keep the crossings free of snow and ice during and after storms, to escape fines of a dozen coupons, costing \$3.00. Inside lot owners equally guilty buy 50 cents worth of coupons for every hour their share of snow in the street remains. That's to be the law. Citizens in general will be delighted with that law. House owners themselves will remove the stored snow from sidewalks for their own good and at their own expense. From narrow sidewalks of business streets Department of Street Cleaning carts will remove the snow as soon as it is stored. The owners of all kinds of vehicles, seeing the citizens at work, largely for their benefit, will in turn drop all other business to remove stored snow from sidewalks. A reasonable charge to house and lot owners without teams is allowed. Rivers, very wide streets, plazas and parks will furnish room for pressed forms of snow, piled up 6 feet or more, if necessary. Street railroads use their

SNOWPLOWS, &c.,

during and shortly after storms. Property owners along the line will do the rest. The railroad company will justly estimate the value of the work done for them, donate that in

a lump sum for the poor with the Commissioners of Charities. Section street sweepers should all be able to read and write enough to write down names of delinquent property owners, and the work done for them, for instance, sweeping sidewalks in front of unoccupied houses and lots, etc. Their occasional assistants need not necessarily possess that scant ability. The firing process is to apply to parties inside the Department of Street Cleaning as well as outside. Policemen with coupon books can often have chances to sell coupons to ash cart men. (1) For soiling sidewalks in loading ash barrels. (2) For having at any time their carts, unless empty, uncovered, excepting a place to dump barrels. The top of carts fenced 18 inches high with thin boards or canvas may suffice. (3) For losing ashes and garbage in streets. (4) For accepting with ashes and garbage forbidden material, etc. (5) Street sweeping gathering cartmen loading dry street dirt by shovels full, winnowing the same in the wind of dust before the solid parts reach the cart, will have to change their ways to escape being pestered with requests to buy 25-cent coupons. They will find a box, basket or half-barrel tub a necessary implement, besides their shovel and broom. They will have to use their broom far more than now to keep their earnings. With the fining system for offenses against a long amplified list of Department of Street Cleaning rules, only incompletely given in these pages, authorized, in operation and rigorously enforced, the ash, garbage, sidewalk and street cleaning question will be, to a great extent, if not completely, settled. Without the fining system, possibly raised to 50 cents per coupon, no lasting improvements need be expected. In similar manner all employees of the Department of Street Cleaning, and perhaps other departments, too, can be got to be very careful and very dutiful.

The Commissioners of Departments of Street Cleaning of every city can be reached by the same laws, and with much justice be fined a 25-cent coupon for every one of their horses in shafts before carts at work on rock paved streets with knees unprotected by padded leather knee-caps. Carthorses always weighted down with part of the cart's weight on their backs, above all other horses, should be so protected. Falling, then, with their knees on often sharp stones uninjured, they would not, as now, in pain lay down on their sides—frequently, also, breaking shafts—but rise, not finding it painful to do so. Cannot the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take up this too long delayed, to heaven for relief crying evil and inhuman treatment, for the benefit of all horses employed in cities with paved streets?

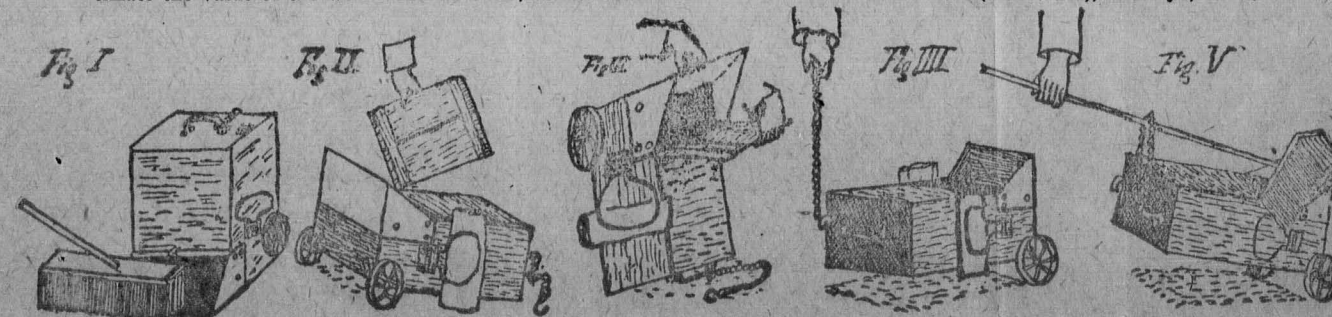
The within outlined ash, garbage and street cleaning method; Red Barrel stations and coupon fining system, applied, where no better system is used than that in our largest American cities, will reduce their usual expense probably much more than one-half.

Authorities of cities, towns, etc., receiving this circular, adopting measures specified, for the benefit of their corporations, will naturally feel themselves under obligation to discharge with something substantial, can relieve themselves of worry and disquietude by writing to the undersigned—probably ready with further suggestions—and find how little it takes to do it. For information regarding inventions named within, please address

(June 1, 1895.)

JOHN F. SCHULTZ,

213 Miller Ave. (26th Ward), Brooklyn, N. Y.



1. Filling lower, open compartment. 2. Drawing partition aside. 3. Replacing same. 4. While at work. 5. Going home.



First Branch City Council

OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec 26 1895

Hon. Mayor Strong,
New York.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly furnish me with
copies of ordinances pertaining to the number
and mode of selection of your School Commis-
sioners, length of terms &c.?

Also, ordinances relating to the paving of
new streets, what provisions are made for
the payment of the same, kind of material used,
& what proportion of the cost, if any, is paid by
the property holders, binding on said streets.

Your attention will greatly oblige

Yours truly

Henry F. Hew

M. C. C. 2nd Ward

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Madison Square Garden Company.

New York, Dec 26 1895
Honorable Mayor Strong:
Dear Sir.

As managers of the coming six day ladies bicycle contest in Madison Square Garden, we have been requested to ask you to start the race on the morning of January 6th 1896. at 12.05 am. -

We would deem it a compliment if you would favor us with your company on this occasion.

Knowing that you are an ardent supporter of all athletic sports we take great pleasure in addressing you

With compliments of the season we are

Yours very respectfully

Madden & Holland

Managers R.



SMITH & MCNELL'S

HOTEL

CORNER OF FULTON & WASHINGTON STS.

400 Well Heated Ventilated and Furnished ROOMS,
50 ¢ & upwards per night.

ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN

193 TO 201
WASHINGTON ST.
& 198 & 200
GREENWICH ST.

79

New York Dec 26th 1893.

To his Honor the Mayor -

Dear Sir:

If you would yourself
make a look of investigation or cause
one to be made on Sunday morn.
through certain localities of this city -
particularly that covered by the Fifth
or Elizabeth St. Precinct taking in
as it does the west side of Park Row -
and Bowry to West St. and all of
Baxter St. - I think you will find an
utter lack of enforcement of the Sunday
Closing laws as to call forth from your
Body an order of accounting for
the part of your Police Board who
while neglecting an opportunity to



SMITH & MENELL'S

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CORNER OF FULTON & WASHINGTON STS.

400 Well Heated Ventilated and Furnished ROOMS,
50¢ & upwards per night.

ON THE
EUROPEAN

PLAN

193 TO 201
WASHINGTON ST.
& 198 & 200
GREENWICH ST.

New York

189

sound in trumpet tones their fulsome
adulations of self. even appealing;
to the religious sentiment from the
pulpits of churches while in that some
more the unclerked, wanton desecration
of the Sabbath laws are openly and
defiantly violated.

You will see clothing. hat: shoe
furnishing. jewelry. gunlocks
sales pistol and mercantile instrument
stores open on and flourishing in full
black illuminated in some places
even more bright than on a week day
day with full corps of salesmen
and "pullers in" in attendance
you or your representatives will



SMITH & MCNELL'S

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CORNER OF FULTON & WASHINGTON STS.

400 Well Heated Ventilated and Furnished ROOMS,
50¢ & upwards per night.

ON THE
EUROPEAN

PLAN

193 TO 201
WASHINGTON ST.
& 198 & 200
GREENWICH ST.

New York

189

frequently receive the persistent attentions
of the - latter even though police in
uniform are up them right put-away
seeing and being seen. and as if
both one of them being a little cared
for as a bootblack.

Extending your long through the
Bowery on both sides ^{and their streets} you will see the
defiance of law as it is not confined
to a single precinct nor a single
quarter of the city.

And again has the attention
of Mr. Roosevelt and Chief Clerk been
called by me to this condition of affairs
and often have I personally made
complaints at different station houses



SMITH & MCNELL'S

HOTEL

CORNER OF FULTON & WASHINGTON STS.

400 Well heated Ventilated and furnished ROOMS,
50¢ & upwards per night.

ON THE
EUROPEAN

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WASHINGTON ST.
& 198 & 200
GREENWICH ST.

New York

189

Aside from making a hobby of but
a single law. The Tax case. I think
he may justly be charged with imbecility
or something worse in failure to
enforce law that he made oath to do.

Dr. Parkhurst in answer to a letter
asked me if I thought I would have done
much better than Mr Roosevelt had?

I replied. if I could not and did not.
I'd resign. It has been suggested if
he were to be removed for enforcing the laws,
I would make answer. "Remember him
for not-enforcing the laws."

I hope the above will be of

Yours most respectfully -
Wm. F. Campbell.

above address.

AGENTS FOR
 STANLEY MFG CO. (McKAY SEWING MACHINE)
 McKAY METALLIC FASTENING ASS'N.
 McKAY & BIGELOW HEELING MACHINE ASSN.
 NATIONAL HEELING MACHINE CO.
 CAMPBELL MACHINE CO.
 REECE BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE CO.
 MORLEY BUTTON SEWING MACHINE CO.
 EXCELSIOR NEEDLE CO.
 UNION EDGE SETTER CO.
 GLOBE BUFFER CO.
 WIRE GRIP FASTENING CO.
 BOSTON LASTING MACHINE CO.
 WATSON UPPER BEADING MACHINE
 "SOLIDITY" REPAIRING LASTS AND JACKS.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 KRIEG'S PATENT EMBOSSING MACHINE
 NEW PROCESS HEEL AND SHANK FINISHING MACHINE
 HAND SEWED CHANNELER & C. & C.
 "ACME" & "YANKEE" BUTTON FASTENERS
 "SAFETY" RUBBER HEEL LIFTS
 RED CROSS BRAND OVERGAITERS AND LEGGINGS
 BASKELL'S CUSTOM MEASURE BOOK
 LOCK SHANK BUTTONS
 "COMMON SENSE" OIL DYE
 I. X. L. BLACK
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
 J. G. PUGSLEYS ANKLE SUPPORTERS
 CURVED JAW CUTTING NIPPERS
 "FAST COLOR" EYELETS
 IMPORTERS OF
 "RED CROSS" BRAND SHOE LACES
 "GERMAN" CIRCULAR FEED REPAIRING MACHINE
 SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRED.



New York.

Dec. 27th, 1895.

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Hon. W.S. Strong, Mayor,
 New York.

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to call your attention to a matter that is now under consideration of the Board of Apportionment, and that is, the construction of a Building suitable to house all the City Officers. This Building should be put up in the City Hall Park, facing the full length of Chambers St., from Centre St. to B'way, to a proper depth of about 200 feet, six or seven stories high, with sufficient number of Elevators therein and a Building such as any common sense business man would construct and all of the old Buildings in City Hall Park, to be removed, including the County Court House, which is of no use whatever, as it does not answer the purpose for which it was intended in any respect.

My object in calling your attention to this matter, is that something should be done through your Office to have a law passed, permitting the construction of such a Building and such a law ought to be passed during your term of office, so that you

AGENTS FOR

STANLEY MFG CO (McKAY SEWING MACHINE)
 McKAY METALLIC FASTENING ASSN.
 McKAY & BIGELOW NEEDLING MACHINE ASSN.
 NATIONAL NEEDLING MACHINE CO.
 CAMPBELL MACHINE CO.
 REECE BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE CO.
 MORLEY BUTTON SEWING MACHINE CO.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
 J. G. PUGSLEY'S ANKLE SUPPORTERS
 CURVED JAW CUTTING NIPPERS
 "FAST COLOR" EYELETS

IMPORTERS OF
 "RED CROSS" BRAND SHOE LACES
 "GERMAN" CIRCULAR FEED REPAIRING MACHINE
 SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRED.

J. K. KRIEG & Co

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

**SHOE MACHINERY.
 MFR'S GOODS & FINDINGS.
 SHOE STORE SUPPLIES.**

39 WARREN ST.

New York,

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No. 2.

would have the opportunity of appointing the Commissioners, which would assure a proper protection to the City.

The present City Hall should also be removed to some other place, such as has been mentioned before, Bryant Park or some other Park and made use of for a library or for some such purpose as that.

As you are well aware of the danger and risk in maintaining the records of New York Real Estate in the present Register's Office, which is not secure in any manner and in all probability the interest on the amount invested would not be a great deal more than what the City is now paying for rents.

Some people may say that the City Hall or municipal Buildings ought to be further up-town, but taking in consideration that nearly all law offices and ~~other~~ money Institutions are all centered below Canal St., and the City Hall Park is easier of access than almost any other part of ~~the~~ Manhattan Island.

I hope you will pardon me for writing this letter, but it has always appeared to me a disgrace to a City like New York to

AGENTS FOR

STANLEY MFG. CO. (McRAY SEWING MACHINE)
 McRAY METALLIC FASTENING ASS'N.
 McRAY & BIGELOW HEELING MACHINE ASS'N.
 NATIONAL HEELING MACHINE CO.
 CAMPBELL MACHINE CO.
 REECE BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE CO.
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 NEW PROCESS HEEL AND SHANK FINISHING MACHINE
 HAND SEWED CHANNELER & G. A. C.
 "ACME" & "YANKEE" BUTTON FASTENERS
 "SAFETY" RUBBER HEEL LIFTS
 RED CROSS BRAND OVERGAITERS AND LEGGINGS
 GASKELL'S CUSTOM MEASURE BOOK
 LOCK SHANK BUTTONS
 "COMMON SENSE" OIL DYE
 I. X. L. BLACK

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J. G. FUGSLEY'S ANKLE SUPPORTERS
 CURVED JAW CUTTING NIPPERS
 "FAST COLOR" EYE LETS

IMPORTERS OF

"RED CROSS" BRAND SHOE LACES
 "GERMAN" CIRCULAR FEED REPAIRING MACHINE
 SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRED.

J. K. KRIEG & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SHOE MACHINERY.
MFR'S GOODS & FINDINGS.
SHOE STORE SUPPLIES.

39 WARREN ST.

New York,

189

No. 3

have such quarters for their Public Officers, as we have.

The smallest Cities throughout the Country are much better provided for than we are in this large City and I hope that you will see your way clear to take the proper steps to bring about a change in this direction.

Yours truly,

J. K. Krieg

Diet ated.

THE CHICAGO HERALD,

NEW YORK OFFICE

ROOM 185, WORLD BUILDING.

Leo L. Redding
~~CHICAGO HERALD~~
CORRESPONDENT.

Dec 28 1895

Mr. W. L. Strong,
Mayor, New York City,
Dear Sir:-

I am instructed by
the managing editor of
the Times-Herald, of Chicago,
to ask you these questions:

- (1) What municipal reform
has been accomplished in
New York this year?
- (2) What is the greatest municipal
problem for solution in
New York next year?

May I ask you to
dictate to your stenographer
a few hundred words
answering the questions?
I will call at the
City Hall Monday afternoon
for an answer.

I hope, Sir, you will
favor me and greatly
oblige the Times-Herald
as well as

Yours Respectfully
Leo L. Redding
(Correspondent)

JAMES MACNAUGHTAN,
PRESIDENT.

FORM 110-6 M 7. 95

905.

JAMES W. CLAWSON,
CASHIER.

THE TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK.

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

New York, December 28th 1895

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

My Dear Col. Strong:-

Owing to the desire of the Governors of the Wool Club to open its doors to its members at the earliest date possible, it was decided at our last meeting to postpone the Governors' dinner for the present.

Workmen are busy day and night to finish the Club, and everything will be in readiness for an opening on the 4th of January.

The Secretary will send you five cards of invitation for your friends. Should you desire more kindly notify me of the number, and do not stint yourself in any way. We should like to have some of your very fine friends there, among them Mr. Walter Stanton, Mr. C. N. Bliss, Mr. A. D. Julliard and other like ilk, who would be pleased to see New York take its rightful position among the markets of the world as a wool centre.

I should like to have shown you the Club before the opening day but you may rely upon it that everything is of the very best, and need not hesitate to invite your friends, with any fear of disappointment.

Trusting that we may be sure of the honor of your presence, and believing that you will be proud of the institution of which you are the President, I beg to remain with kindest regards,

Yours Very Truly,

James Macnaughtan

Dictated.

November 30, 1895.

The undersigned Committee of Ladies are arranging a

SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL

To take place on **SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 29TH**

for the enjoyment and entertainment of the little children who are toiling for their daily bread on the Theatrical Stage. The children will entertain and be entertained with Music, Theatricals, Tableaux, Pantomime, etc., to be followed by a Banquet and Dancing and Christmas Tree, with useful gifts.

Mr. Kreykenbohm has generously donated the use of Tammany Hall and Mr. Tony Pastor his Theatre, thus placing at our disposal the entire space of one of the largest buildings in the city, enabling us to care for the greatest number and insure the comfort of all.

Now, as we desire to make all happy, we ask your co-operation. Any donation of Money, Toys, Books, Candies, etc. which you may send for this worthy affair will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged by

THE COMMITTEE.

MISS LOUISA ELDREDGE, President.

MRS. ANTONIO PASTOR,
MRS. A. T. HARMES,
MISS LILLIE ELDREDGE,
MRS. QUEENIE VASSER LYNCH,
MISS OLIVE NELSON,
MISS KATHERINE JOHNSTONE,
MISS ANNIE WHITE,
MISS KATE BARTLETT,
MISS MATTIE FERGUSON,
MISS RICCA ALLEN,

MRS. E. L. FERNANDEZ, Vice-President.

MISS CORA TANNER,
MISS BEATRICE MORELAND,
MISS ANNIE ELLSLER,
MISS BIJOU FERNANDEZ,
MISS CLARA THROPP,
MISS VIVIAN BERNARD,
MRS. MAY ELLIOTT RANDALL,
MISS JENNIE YEAMANS,
MISS KENYON BISHOP.

H. S. SANDERSON,

Secretary of Committee, TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Kindly address reply to

M

No.

Miss Louisa
142 3 13 1/2

New York City.

Kindly notify the Committee of your acceptance of their invitation, which is hereby extended to you and to any children you may desire to bring they will be welcomed. Let them enjoy the merry Christmas Festival, and peals of innocent laughter will repay you with the knowledge of having made the little ones happy.

Tickets of Admission will be sent you on application to any of the Committee. No person admitted without a ticket.

EXERCISES BEGIN AT 8 O'CLOCK,

SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29th, 1895.

FIRST PART.

ENTERTAINMENT ON THE STAGE OF TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE,
FOR THE CHILDREN.

SECOND PART.

CHILDREN'S BANQUET, TAMMANY HALL SUPPER ROOMS.

THIRD PART.

CHRISTMAS TREES. DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS TO THE CHILDREN,
MAIN HALL, TAMMANY BUILDING.

FOURTH PART.

GENERAL SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL,
IN THE LARGE BALL ROOM.

86 142 8 13¹/₂ p

Wager Strong

Dear Sir

Will
you ~~honour~~ kindly help
me to make the Staple
Children's Xmas a
happy one.

Respectfully

Aunt Louisa



AUNT LOUISA ELDRIDGE,

142 East 13th Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

New York Dec. 30, 1895.
To The City Authorities
Dear Sirs.

I understand that
Garlick, has been
compulsively a nuisance
and a man that will tell
all he can or you may want
as he did is not fit for a
minister. I heard that he
wrote to you I was not
respectable; & I appeared
against him last week
in the letter that I wrote to
the City Authorities in
response. He is a mean
man & Garlick was in
Court last week & Lewis
reported him the same

Since he did ~~the~~ offer a word to say against it.
 parties and he was Sir I want to say to you
 in favor of Service a - that a colored man in
 of ~~himself~~ ~~in~~. he paid. 330. W. 37 St. James
 Service to help to improve ~~James~~ Williams I
~~was~~. and then was quite a ~~hand~~. he told you I had
 number of the ~~in~~ that paid money in the Bank
 him the same way. and he if I had seen ~~any~~ I would
 exposed them & left a not he is much ~~the~~ James
 scandalous ~~them~~. paid, or even name
 Gaslick is man of low Jackson to move in the
 Character and ought to room in same house
 be ~~traded~~ to ~~leave~~ on other side of the hall -
 the pulpit. there is Jackson get to this.
 not but ~~the~~ colored ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~made~~ ~~in~~ ~~from~~
~~man~~ in the ~~united~~ that man Williams
 States would have any and others. he stays in
 power ~~and~~ ~~see~~ about his room all day
 my ~~marrying~~ or any long to ~~write~~ ~~him~~
 thing else and that would just as ~~do~~ ~~go~~ ~~out~~
 be my father ~~if~~ he was ~~he~~ ~~could~~ and ~~proving~~
 alive. he would not have ~~any~~

food ^{with} are me and he
does it every time
I go out & if he does not
stop coming I will have him
arrested has been seen
in my room but
I did not see him my
self. Williams & Gilbert
is the 2 reason that prevents
him to do it these 3
reasons ought to be put in
the to make I find that
there are just as many
craft workers here in
New York as they are Newark.
That is cause of my not
going where my friends
are & the cause of my
friends not coming
where I am. These 3 reasons
had got just the same
hand in it. & every one
of the colored people that
I am to lazy to work ought
to be tide to a street.

Sir will you please be
kind enough to say to
next Colored people that
comes to your office.
with any more lies or
letters of lies that I am
just as free as they are and
I do not have to go to them
for any of their advice
I shall do as I like about
marrying no colored
man in New York or
Newark or Brooklyn. if
they don't have a ~~real~~ ^{all} ~~man~~
I shall appear against ~~as~~ ^{all}
of the Colored men &
women in the United
States. that is against
me. let every body
know how much I
have been treated by
lies & prison.

they did every thing
that they could possibly do
to keep men from
getting any work. in
Newark, and the
persons that wrote
here and told the lies
about my being too lazy
to work is very much
undermined and
kept me out work.
if any one wants to
find out about my
being too lazy to work
just ask Mr. Loring
my Boss whom I worked
for 9 years, six months or more
he owns flat

Brooklyn
E.D.

There has been so many
lies told and brought
your Office against me
I did not feel like
coming to your Office;
and if you wish to see
me about any thing
that is said against
me in your Office
please to I will answer it
let me know
you. I am very
thankful that I am
going to have protection
if there is any more lies
told on me. There has
been lies enough told
for 9 years, six months or more
enough to kill ten
workers if they had
been taken to heart. &
I hope you will excuse
I see for writing this

2

long letter I do not
expect to write another
letter as long as this if I
can help it. of this kind
some of the Educated
gentlemen says it is
enough to affect my
brains to write such long
letters of this kind to have
so much to explain.

yours very Respectfully

Rhoda W. Avery
155 W. 51 St

J. D. FREDERIKSEN,
President.

J. H. MONRAD,
Vice-President and Superintendent.

J. P. HANSEN,
Sec., Treas. and Manager

VINE HILL LUMBER COMPANY.

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE LUMBER.

MILLS AT VINE HILL, ALA.
RETAIL YARD AT SELMA, ALA.

Vine Hill Ala., *Dec 30* 1895

The Mayor of New York City
Dear Sir

I take the liberty to address you on a matter which is of vital importance to me and many others and of which you are in a position to give us valuable information. It is claimed that in the year 1822 a certain Aaron Burr subleased to the City of New York a piece of property for 66 years which can now be described as follows: Beginning at a point on Hudson river, then down the river taking in part of Long Island, then to the Battery, then up Canal Street to Broad Str then to point at beginning. The conditions of the lease being such that at its expiration said property with all improvements were to revert to the descendants of Thomas Edwards. It is further claimed that your city has acknowledged this claim. I am representing a branch of this Thomas Edwards descendants and would

be under many obligations to you if
you would inform me if above state-
ments are facts. I enclose self addressed
envelope for reply.

Yours respectfully
JH Maurer

92

209 madison st.
Waukesha, Wis.
Dec. 30th 1895.

To the Honorable
Mayor Strong
New York City

Dear Sir: Pardon the liberty I take
in troubling you with the following

I am painting a large Historical
picture representing Wm B Cushing
in the act of destroying the Confederate
war vessel Albemarle. During our
Civil war, and with all detailed
information of that heroic act obtainable.

I see by the press the only
surviving member of Lieut. Cushing's
companions of that bold achievement
is employed as a deck hand

on one of the New York
police boats.

Not knowing who of the
police department to apply
I venture to kindly ask
you for the name and
address of this survivor

With high Esteem
I am Sir Yours
Respectfully

Wm C. Knicker

OFFICE OF
EDSON LEWIS,
MAYOR CITY OF MOUNT VERNON,
NEW YORK.

87

Dec 30th/95

Hon W L Strong
Mayor

Dear Sir

I should be pleased to
see you here on Ton 3rd at the
hearing of the Bronx Valley Sewers
Commission - You can leave the
Grand Central Depot on the 7 PM
train via N Y N H + Hartford R.R.
- I should be pleased to meet you
here at the Depot with my carriage

Respectfully Yours
Edson Lewis
Mayor



ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
PRESIDENT.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS,
TREASURER.

CHAS. D. KELLOGG,
GEN'L SEC.

Charity Organization Society

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST 22^d STREET.

December 30th, 1895.

TELEPHONE NO. 380, 18TH STREET.

CABLE ADDRESS: "CHARITY, NEWYORK."

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

Dear Sir:-

I am instructed by our Executive Committee to write to you requesting that you will give instructions to your proper officers to have licences refused, during the coming year, to all deformed and mutilated persons to peddle articles, or to play upon hand organs, or otherwise to display their deformities upon the public streets of the city, without previous thorough investigation, by experienced visitors, as to their circumstances, and as to the availability of better means of relief or support.

We are satisfied from the numerous investigations we have made for several years past that it is almost an invariable rule that such persons are vagrants, that the goods which they display are commercially worthless, and that their deformities are exposed to the public gaze simply to excite sympathy, and as a means of begging. There is also much deception practiced, some of the supposed injuries being merely pretences of persons with sound bodies. The evil has excited so much attention in Philadelphia, and especially among the medical profession, that at the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature a law was enacted forbidding such exposures in places of public resort upon the grounds of public health and public morals. The same reasons which have led the State of Pennsylvania to act apply equally to New York.

Should it be objected that some persons might, by a sweeping rule, be prevented from earning a legitimate and honest living, I would say that this Society will be willing to investigate thoroughly and without charge the merits and the needs of every ^{crippled} applicant for a licence, and return the results to you or your proper officer promptly; adding if you so desire whatever suggestions ~~as~~ seem in each case to be appropriate to enable the persons to earn a reputable living or to find admission to a suitable permanent Home.

Begging your early and earnest consideration of this request,

I am, with high esteem,

Chas. D. Kellogg
Gen'l Secy

Edwin Chamberlain.

Daniel G. Gillette.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

Richard A. M. Curdy, President.

Edwin Chamberlain
General Agent for Texas.

Address

Edwin Chamberlain & Company,

AUSTIN
San Antonio Texas, DECEMBER 30, 1895

HON. WM. L. STRONG

MAYOR.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR.

WILL YOU KINDLY PLACE ME IN COMMUNICATION, WITH THE
PROPER DEPARTMENT, FOR OBTAINING RELIABLE INFORMATION, CONCERNING
--ING THE CLAIMS OF THE HEIRS, OF THE ROBERT EDWARDS ESTATE.

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT THERE IS SUCH A CLAIM, OF RECORD
OF , AND PENDING AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW YORK. IS THIS TRUE OR
NOT?

I ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY, AND IF YOU WILL DO ME THE FAVOR
TO GIVE ME A BRIEF STATEMENT, OF WHAT YOU MAY KNOW OF THIS,
AND GIVE THE ADDRESS OF THE PROPER OFFICIAL TO COMMUNICATE WITH,
WITH, FOR FURTHER FACTS, YOU WILL GREATLY OBLIGE.

YOURS TRULY.

Joseph F. Edwards

89

103

Don
DONALD MCLEAN,
Counselor at Law
170 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

(Corporate name, St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women.)

Incorporated Dec. 18th, 1891.

LOCATED AT

NO. 108 EAST 128TH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

This Institution is supported entirely by
Voluntary Contributions.

1895.

EXTRACT FROM BY-LAWS.

“Patients of any race, color, or religious creed, requiring treatment for diseases peculiar to women, shall be received into the Infirmary, and treatment shall be given without charge * * *.”

FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

(Corporate name St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women.)

Incorporated Dec. 18th, 1891.

LOCATED AT

NO. 108 EAST 128TH STREET,

NEW YORK.

A Hospital and Dispensary for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

The poor of all religious denominations treated gratuitously.

Supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Applications for admission must be made to the Surgeon-in-Charge.

Out-door patients are treated at the Clinic daily, except Sundays from 2 to 3 P.M.

Visitors Admitted from 3 to 4 P.M.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CHAS. A. GOULD ESQ., *President.*

DONALD McLEAN,

EBENEZER SCOFIELD,

JAMES WILKIE,

GEORGE W. JEWETT, M.D.

VERNON M. DAVIS,

MALCOLM McLEAN, M.D.,

FRANCIS G. LLOYD,

JOHN BOTTOMLEY.

Assistant Board.

MRS. MARGARET BOTTOMLEY,

" JOHN BOTTOMLEY,

" WM. S. BECKLEY,

" W. T. CALLAWAY,

" WM. EILBECK,

" JAS. D. FORD,

" WM. H. HOTCHKIN,

" E. R. HOLDEN,

" WM. HARGRAVE,

" FRANCIS G. LLOYD,

" JAMES G. McLOUGHLIN,

" NICHOLAS R. O'CONNOR,

MISS AGNES SCOFIELD,

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MISS MARY LOCKWOOD,

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,

" MALCOLM McLEAN,

" W. W. PRINCEP,

" ORISON B. SMITH,

" HENRY A. TOPHAM,

" W. G. WOOD.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Consulting Surgeons.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M.D., THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, M.D.

Surgeon-in-Charge.

MALCOLM McLEAN, M.D.
29 East 126th Street.

Assistant Surgeons.

E. CLARK TRACY, M.D.,
 WILBUR F. MARTIN, M.D.,
 FRANK A. BOTTOME, M.D.,
 JOSEPH E. LUMBARD, M.D.,
 CHARLES F. McCANN, M.D.

Supervising Nurse.

MISS K. L. LATTA.

Matron.

MISS J. CRANDALL.



REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT BOARD.

With sincere thanks to our many friends for past kindnesses, we offer this, our Annual Report, for their careful consideration, and also for the consideration of those as yet not interested in this Infirmary and the exceptional character of its noble work. Standing, as it does, alone, the sole institution of its kind in the upper part of the great city of New York, free, non-sectarian, refusing aid to none who may stand in need of its peculiar ministrations, it must inevitably appeal to the sympathies of all who love to do the Master's work.

A visit to the wards, so home-like and restful, will convey more clearly than can words, the pleasure and happiness afforded the patient sufferers, many of whom have never before known the luxuries of dainty, cheerful surrounding, a soft comfortable bed, or the gentle care of refined and kindly women. Under such influences the good which has emanated from these "little white rooms" can never be properly estimated. Many patients look forward with genuine regret to the time when they shall leave, and return as often as time or distance will permit, to see the kindly faces of those who have ministered to them so willingly in time of suffering.

In the five years' history of this Infirmary—for the past three years an incorporated institution of the City—but two deaths have occurred. Of this unusual record, we are justly proud.

During the past year four nurses have been graduated from the Training School, and under the guidance of Miss Latta, our admirable head nurse, ten others are in training for their chosen work, than which none is more noble.

The housekeeping department is under the direct supervision of Miss Crandall, who gives to her work faithful and conscientious

attention, and who does much, as well, to make bright and pleasant the leisure moments of the nurses.

While the building in many ways is well adapted to our work, the heating facilities are inadequate to the last degree, but as yet we have not been able to see our way clear to putting in a new apparatus, the demands of the work on our funds being too great.

We hope to keep with us for the coming year all old friends; and may we ask that new ones will come forward to help and cheer us on our way, and thus bring to themselves as well added happiness in the knowledge that they have been instrumental in giving needed relief to some poor, weary sufferer.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES SCOFIELD, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-IN-CHARGE.

The sixth year's work of this Hospital has been completed, and the Surgeon-in-Charge looks back with satisfaction and gratitude upon the record of the labor accomplished. With satisfaction, that the institution has not fallen short of that which it was intended to be—a pronounced blessing to the poor women who have claimed its benefices; and with gratitude for the counsel and assistance which kind friends, professional and others, have continued to give as necessities required.

As the work of the institution has steadily increased, so the public interest in its welfare seems to have spread. Since its incorporation as an independent organization, the Infirmary has appealed more generally to all classes and denominations in the community; and we are looking forward hopefully to the time when a very general and generous support will be given for its maintenance. As it is now conducted, the closest economy is observed in all departments; so that no unnecessary expenditures are made, and all funds are caused to go as directly as possible to the essential work of the Hospital. While this is true, it is noteworthy that the patients receive the very best of everything their cases require. The diet is wholesome, and delicately served—indeed, in no hospital in the land is more consideration shown than in this particular. The beds are of the best quality—with hair-mattress and woven-wire springs—and all other items of the outfit which go to make a first-class bed. One feature which is very noticeable, is the comparative privacy of the individual beds in the wards. Between all the beds are suspended folding curtains, so that when occasion requires any patient may be isolated from the rest, thus giving a sense of comfortable seclusion.

The discipline of the wards is practically faultless. No un-

couth act or word is for a moment tolerated, and a continual object lesson and training in good moral behavior is maintained at all times.

The permanent effect of this experience has been seen in the homes of some of these patients after their return to their families.

When, several years ago, it was proposed that we might, with advantage, establish a corps of Nurses of our own training, and then not only carry on the hospital work, but also keep up a fresh supply of capable attendants, there were expressed misgivings as to the success of the project. But the scheme has so far exceeded our expectations, that we have not only established a permanent corps of Nurses, but have won such an enviable reputation as a School for Training, that our diploma to-day is ranked among the best in the land. A significant and gratifying feature of our work, is the fact that our Nurses are managed so as to be self-supporting. Certain of their number, after they have been duly qualified, are permitted to do private duty; thereby earning an income for the institution. Since the opening of the Training School, the Infirmary has not been at any expense whatever for any salaries in the Nurses' Department. In this connection it may be of interest to note, that the course of training is of the most comprehensive sort, covering, as it does, all the branches of medical, surgical and obstetrical nursing. Lectures are given every week by the Medical Staff, and clinical or bedside instruction is given individually on all subjects available *outside* of the special work in the wards. Of course, within our special line of practice, the opportunities are exceptionally good, and our Nurses go out equipped with a thorough understanding of their duties. It is especially noteworthy that we have never had a Nurse assigned to private duty, who has been dismissed or suspended for any incapacity or unsatisfactory service. On the contrary, they have uniformly given such satisfaction as to receive the strongest commendations of physicians and patients.

Positions in the class are now in such demand that from five to six excellent candidates are constantly in waiting for vacancies.

One peculiarity of the work in our class is worthy of special notice, namely, the remarkable amount of responsibility which we place upon our Nurses' Department.

Notwithstanding the gravity of many of our cases, and the great watchfulness and judgment required in their care, we carry on the work entirely without the aid of a Resident Physician.

This would be impossible and unsafe, were it not for the high standard we maintain in the training in our School. With a very capable and energetic Supervising Nurse, and a corps most admirably fitted for their great responsibilities, the patients are faithfully cared for, and the work carried on safely and satisfactorily.

It is an emphatic endorsement of the efficiency of this arrangement, that we have not been obliged to record a death for over two years.

In case of imminent danger to any patient, an Assistant Surgeon readily gives his services in the emergency, and keeps close watch so long as the case requires the personal attention of a physician. Thus, we have been enabled to assume the care of any case however grave; and our results are the best comment to be offered.

The work in the Clinic or Dispensary has increased markedly, as has the more serious work in the wards. There have been treated in the Clinic during the past year 1,510 patients—women who have, in the majority of instances, been relieved of complaints which rendered their lives miserable in their homes.

Cases which have been found of such a nature or condition as to require rest and operative interference, have been admitted to the wards where they have received all the attention their condition demanded.

Many of the surgical cases being treated in the wards are of the severest kind. Not only are the major operations performed for the removal of tumors, etc., by abdominal section, but many cases require repeated difficult plastic operations carried on at intervals during a whole year before a cure can be accomplished.

Several of such cases we have now under treatment, in which, by means of four or five operations, we have been able to lift the patients out of a condition of abject misery and helplessness, and to put them upon their feet—well on the way to complete recovery.

It is important to observe, in this connection, that all such cases require the surroundings of a *special hospital* for their suc-

cessful management; and it is to this fact that we point particularly as the warrant for our claim upon the public for their support. If the public can be made fully to appreciate this truth, we feel confident that we could count with greater confidence upon their generous support.

General hospitals and dispensaries abound in this great city, and there is little need for their further multiplication; but hospitals devoted entirely to the treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Women are scarce; and the *poor are not sufficiently provided for* in this department. This is our plea for our existence

It is unfortunate that our present building does not afford us room to set apart at least two private rooms for patients who can pay a moderate fee for their board and nursing. Such rooms would be of great pecuniary advantage to us, and it is hoped that we may realize it in the near future.

The Operating Room which has been in use for the past year or two, has served a good purpose—although it lacks many of the useful adjuncts of such a department.

Adjoining our main building in the rear we have already a very excellent foundation of ample dimensions to support a complete wing, in which might be arranged a perfect Operating Room, Clinic Room, Nurses' Apartments, etc., together with Kitchen and Laundry.

Should we be able to secure such an addition, we could then utilize several rooms in our present building in such a manner as to provide at least two good private rooms for patients as above suggested. The income from these rooms would more than pay the interest on the cost of the new wing.

A very serious defect in our present quarters, is our heating apparatus. We are dependent upon two large hot-air furnaces, which are difficult to manage, and are exceedingly extravagant in the consumption of coal. The introduction of a steam-heating, or hot-water, system is urgently needed; not only on grounds of economy, but also for hygienic reasons. It is earnestly hoped that some charitably disposed person may feel inclined to give us this boon.

The Surgeon takes pleasure in acknowledging the courteous and kindly counsel of our Consulting Surgeons whenever occasion has arisen.



With special satisfaction, also, he desires to express his appreciation of the faithful assistance given him at all times by his Assistant Surgeons. Upon them has devolved the work of the Clinic, as well as the house-visiting duties in the wards; and these duties have been performed with delicacy, fidelity and regularity; thus rendering indispensable service to the Surgeon-in-Charge as well.

The responsible duties of the Supervising Nurse have been faithfully and intelligently discharged by the present incumbent, Miss Latta; and the Matron, Miss Crandall, has contributed largely to the comfort of all for whom she is called upon to provide.

The Surgeon desires to record his sincere appreciation of the labors of those officers in the Board of Managers and the Assistant Board, who have, by their efforts, done such essential work in making the Infirmary what it is to-day. Self-sacrifice and inconvenience are necessary accompaniments of such a "labor of love;" and those who have freely offered both, will have their lasting reward in the consciousness that they have contributed to the well-being of their less fortunate fellow-beings.

Respectfully submitted,

MALCOLM McLEAN, M. D.,

Surgeon-in-Charge.

RECORD OF CASES TREATED.

Anæmia, chlorotic, - - - - -	3 Cases
Anæmia, with infantile uterus, - - - - -	2 "
Abortion, - - - - -	3 "
Abscess, Pelvic, - - - - -	3 "
" Vulvar, - - - - -	1 "
" Recto-vaginal, - - - - -	2 "
Adhesions, Ovarian, - - - - -	5 "
" Uterus, - - - - -	8 "
Atresia, Vaginal, - - - - -	2 "
" Cervicis Uteri, - - - - -	2 "
Cellulitis, Pelvic, - - - - -	2 "
Cervix Uteri, Lacerations, - - - - -	28 "
Coxalgia, - - - - -	2 "
Cyst, Broad Ligament, - - - - -	4 "
" Ovarian, - - - - -	5 "
Cystitis, - - - - -	4 "
Cystocele, - - - - -	6 "
Fibromata of Uterus, - - - - -	10 "
Fibro-Sarcoma of Ovary, - - - - -	4 "
Fissure in Ano, - - - - -	5 "
Fistula in Ano, - - - - -	3 "
" Perineal, - - - - -	1 "
" Abdominal, - - - - -	2 "
" Recto vaginal, - - - - -	2 "
" Vesico-vaginal, - - - - -	2 "
Foreign body in bladder, - - - - -	1 "
Hæmatocele, Pelvic, - - - - -	2 "
Hæmorrhoids, - - - - -	8 "
Hernia, abdominal, - - - - -	2 "
Hydrosalpinx, - - - - -	2 "
Kidney, Floating, - - - - -	2 "
Oophoritis, - - - - -	8 "
Ovaries, Prolapse, - - - - -	8 "
" Papilloma, - - - - -	2 "
Parametritis, - - - - -	6 "
Parovarian Cyst, - - - - -	3 "
Perineal Lacerations, - - - - -	24 "
Peritonitis Pelvic, - - - - -	2 "
Pregnancy Ectopic, - - - - -	3 "
Polypus, Uterine, - - - - -	4 "
" Rectal, - - - - -	1 "
Pyosalpinx, - - - - -	15 "
Procidentia uteri, - - - - -	12 "
Rectocele, - - - - -	8 "
Salpingitis, - - - - -	10 "
Stenosis of os uteri, - - - - -	10 "
Urethritis, - - - - -	3 "
Uterus, Retroflexions, - - - - -	26 "
" Antelexions, - - - - -	35 "

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Assistant Board of Managers, . . . \$18 00	Geo. W. Jewett, M.D., . . . 10 00
Alms-box at door, . . . 52	H. C. F. Koch & Co., . . . 25 00
Mr. Geo. Bonney, . . . 10 00	Ladies' Reception and sale, 104 69
Miss A. Baker, . . . 14 00	Mr. Francis G. Lloyd, . . . 10 00
Mr. Geo. F. Baker, . . . 25 00	Mrs. Alice R. Lombard, . . . 10 00
Mrs. Margaret Bottome, . . . 30 00	Mr. Donald McLean, . . . 10 00
Mr. John Bottomley, . . . 10 00	Malcolm McLean, M.D., . . . 10 00
Mr. Wm. H. Bormann, . . . 25 00	Through Mrs. Donald McLean, . . . 25 00
Mr. R. M. Bruce, . . . 25 00	Through Dr. M. McLean, . . . 20 00
Mr. Chas. Blandy, . . . 5 00	Mr. John M. McLaughlin, . . . 50 00
Through Mrs. M. Bottome, . . . 10 00	Miss Annie Martensen, . . . 5 00
F. A. R. B., . . . 5 00	Moore & Schley, . . . 100 00
Mrs. Bryan, . . . 5 00	Mrs. P. J. McCoy, . . . 10 00
Mrs. John Campbell, . . . 25 00	C. McL. through Mrs. McLoughlin, . . . 20 00
Mrs. H. G. Connell, . . . 2 00	Nurses' earnings from Sept., 1893, to Dec. 31, 1894, . . . 2,046 50
Mr. H. G. Connell, . . . 2 00	Mrs. Nicholas R. O'Conner, . . . 6 00
Church of Holy Faith, . . . 3 02	Miss Martha Potter, . . . 10 00
Cooking School Lectures, . . . 142 63	Mrs. R. Sampter, . . . 10 00
Mrs. B. M. Cowperthwaite, . . . 10 00	St. Andrew's Guild, . . . 300 00
Collegiate Reformed Low Dutch Church, . . . 42 52	Mr. Walter P. Silleck, . . . 10 00
Mrs. Wm. Callaway, . . . 10 00	Miss Fanny C. Simpson, . . . 25 00
Mr. Jos. M. DeVeau, . . . 10 00	Mr. Orison B. Smith, . . . 10 00
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, . . . 5 00	Mr. Robert Simpson, . . . 100 00
Mr. Vernon M. Davis, . . . 10 00	Mrs. H. H. Starkey, . . . 10 00
Mr. W. L. Dickinson, . . . 20 00	Mr. E. J. Swords, . . . 10 00
Mr. P. Eagan, . . . 2 00	Mrs. Orison B. Smith, . . . 10 00
"Fear Not" Circle of K. D. . . . 10 00	Miss G. L. Simpson, . . . 20 00
Mr. P. J. Ferrigan, . . . 2 00	Mrs. and Miss Scofield, . . . 4 24
"Friend," through Mrs. Bottome, . . . 10 00	Mr. John Simpson, . . . 60 00
Grace Church Charity Collection, through H. R. Stewart, . . . 5 07	Mr. E. Scofield, . . . 10 00
Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, . . . 100 00	Mr. J. B. Simpson, Jr., . . . 10 00
Mr. Chas. A. Gould, . . . 100 00	St. Andrew's Men's Auxiliary, . . . 288 00
Mr. Samuel Goodman, . . . 5 00	Miss Stilwell, . . . 2 00
Miss Helen Gould, . . . 50 00	Thanksgiving Day Collection at Collegiate Reformed Church, . . . 136 62
Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, . . . 167 57	Thank offerings, . . . 189 00
Hospital Sunday Collection St. Andrew's Church, . . . 151 50	Theatre and Concert License Fund, . . . 100 00
Hospital Sunday Collection St. Agnes' Chapel, . . . 12 95	Mr. F. F. Thompson, . . . 25 00
Hospital Sunday Collection Church of Incarnation, . . . 12 00	Miss Miriam B. Tilzie, . . . 10 00
Hospital Collection from Paint and Oil Trade, . . . 25 00	Mr. W. W. L. Voorhees, . . . 10 00
Harlem Charity Ball, . . . 242 70	"Visiting Circle," . . . 280 00
Mrs. E. R. Holden, . . . 10 00	Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, . . . 100 00
Mrs. Holden, . . . 5 60	Mr. Geo. P. Webster, . . . 10 00
Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, . . . 10 00	Mr. James Wilkie, . . . 10 00
Miss Hassett, . . . 25 00	Mrs. Chas. W. White, . . . 14 08
	Hon. Chas. Welde, . . . 25 00
	Miss Edith B. Wolverton, . . . 10 00
	Hon. A. J. White, . . . 50 00

DONORS OF BEDS.

MRS. JOHN H. SUYDAM.	MRS. VERNON M. DAVIS.
MRS. DONALD McLEAN.	MRS. E. R. TUTHILL.
MRS. EBENEZER SCOFIELD.	MRS. WILLIAM EILBECK.
DR. MALCOLM McLEAN'S BIBLE CLASS.	MRS. W. G. KELLY.
MR. E. H. COLMAN'S BIBLE CLASS.	MISS BANKS.
HOSPITAL COMMITTEE OF ST. ANDREW'S GUILD.	MR. SAMUEL GOODMAN.
REV. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D.D.	MR. ZSCHERMACK.
MISS JEROME'S BAND OF KING'S DAUGHTERS.	GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
MRS. H. C. BLYE.	MRS. GEORGE R. DAVIS.
MRS. GEORGE E. MALTBY.	ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN.
MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF ST. ANDREW'S GUILD.	MRS. JOHN B. SIMPSON.
	REV. EDWARD H. CLEVELAND.
	MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL.
	MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME.

DONATIONS IN KIND.

"VISITING CIRCLE,"

ASSISTANT BOARD OF MANAGERS,
NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA,

N. Y. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH S. S.,
MISS HITCHCOCK,
MRS. BOTTOME,
MRS. SCOFIELD,
MRS. and MISS SCOFIELD,
MISS SCOFIELD,

Mrs. THOS. P. SCOFIELD,
Mrs. DOLBEAR,
Miss BANKS,
Miss THOMAS,
Mrs. TITUS,
Mrs. CHESNEE,
Mrs. WALL,
Mrs. O'CONNOR,
Mrs. S. GILLESPIE,
CHURCH OF THE ARCHANGEL,
Mr. WILKIE,

Mrs. BONNEY,
Mrs. JOHN O'HARA,
Mrs. SINCLAIR,
Mrs. CALLAWAY,
Mrs. J. J. BRADEN,
Mrs. BRUCE,
THE MISSES SCOFIELD,
GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY,
Dr. McLEAN,

Dr. TRACY,

10 sheets, 10 pillow cases, 20 towels,
2 comfortables, 2 table cloths, 24
napkins, 2 wrappers, 12 towels, 12
napkins, 2 operating coats, 2 syr-
inges; 2 hot-water bags, 6 sheets,
18 towels, 2 hot-water bags, 2
syringes, 36 face towels, 2 surgeon's
jackets, 12 ether towels, 22 sheets,
12 comfortables; 12 wash cloths; 64
duck towels, 1 operating gown, 6
hand towels.

Plants for yard.

6 towels, 1 dozen pillow cases, 6 flannel
skirts, 1 pair blankets, 1 shawl.

6 glasses jelly.

2 cakes.

1 turkey.

1 turkey, vegetables, fruit and pies.

20 yards muslin curtains.

3 table covers, 21 fruit plates, 2 dozen
tea plates, 4 small plates.

7 jars jelly.

1 box tea.

Fruit, oysters.

3 bowls jelly.

Reading matter, 2 wrappers.

3 quarts ice cream.

1 screen.

Fruit.

6 hot-water bags, set kitchen utensils.

Vegetables.

1 bag flour, vegetables and sundry
groceries.

1 box crackers, grapes.

1 cake.

3 bed trays.

1 bot. Ink.

1 chafing dish.

2 thermometers, 1 palm plant.

2 plants.

3 tray cloths.

Medicines, instruments, surgical sup-
plies, etc.

Medicines, etc,

Mrs. VERNON DAVIS,	Fruit, 1 coffee mill, coffee pot, 2 dozen meringues, 10 yards muslin.
Mrs. C. W. WHITE,	1 dozen jelly, 1 pair shades.
Miss LOCKWOOD,	1 cake, 2 pies.
Mrs. HOLDEN,	14 butter plates, 2 dozen teaspoons, fruit.
Mrs. HOAGLAND,	4 jars beef extract, 1 dozen eggs.
Mrs. DONALD McLEAN,	Plants.
WHITEHALL, TATUM & Co.,	1 acme water cooler,
Mrs. WOOD,	Toweling.
Mrs. BOLTON,	2 pieces castile soap.
Mrs. HOTCHKIN,	Flower seeds.
Mrs. J. B. SIMPSON,	Cleaning and fixing yard, 1 folding bed, 1 chest of tea and sundry groceries.
"ST. ANDREW'S CIRCLE" OF KINGS' DAUGHTERS,	Ice cream, 1 dozen oranges, 1 dozen eggs, 1 glass jelly, 1 turkey, oranges, gingersnaps, can of berries, vegetables.
ST. ANDREW'S MEN'S AUXILIARY,	2 turkeys, cranberries, celery, sweet potatoes, fruits.
CIRCLE OF KINGS' DAUGHTERS, Greenwich, Connecticut, through Mrs. G. A. SEIXAS,	31 sheets, 18 pillow cases.

The Board of Managers desire to ask the attention of the public to the foregoing Reports of the St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, and to solicit their liberal contributions to this excellent work. The annual expenses of the institution average \$5,000, about one third of which sum is offset by the earnings of the Nurses' Class. This leaves about \$3,500 to be contributed by the public for the maintenance of the work.

This year an additional burden is put upon us by the calling in of \$2,000 of the mortgage now upon the property. This is called for on the 1st of March, and it is earnestly hoped that generous friends will come to our aid in the emergency. Subscriptions may be sent to any member of the Board of Managers.

This Hospital has no endowment whatever, and is entirely independent of all church connections. It, therefore, appeals to the charity of *all*.

Checks may be made to the order of "ST. ANDREW'S INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN."

FORM OF BEQUEST.

*I give and bequeath to ST. ANDREW'S INFIRMARY
FOR WOMEN, incorporated under the laws of the
State of New York, December eighteenth, 1891, the
sum of..... Dollars,
to be applied to the uses and purposes of said cor-
poration.*

1,
THE BOARD FOR THE
Park Avenue Improvement Above 106th Street

OFFICES
132 PARK AVENUE, COR. 42d STREET

COMMISSIONERS

FRANK BULKLEY, PRESIDENT
HENRY L. STODDARD, SECRETARY
WALTER KATTE, SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
ALMERIN H. LIGHTHALL
ERNEST HARVIER

NEW YORK, Thursday, 1895

My Dear Mr. Mayor:—

The Gas Commission will be asked today to permit electric lighting to be extended to Fordham & Bedford Park. Your policy toward our two wards has been so ~~to~~ broad, liberal & public-spirited as contrasted with Gilroy's that the people up there appreciate it & realize the difference. I trust that in this matter, too, therefore, you will see your way clear to meeting their expectations.

Yours Very Truly
Henry L. Stoddard

Wm. William L. Strong,
Mayor

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

December 31st, 1895.

Hon. M. L. Strong,
Mayor.

Dear sir:

In view of my appointment as a stenographer in the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, of this State, I respectfully tender, herewith, my resignation as Starrant and Bond Clerk in the office of the Mayor of the City of New York, to take effect from and after January 1st, 1896.

In severing my connection with your office I beg to express to you my thanks for your kind sympathy and support, thus enabling me in the performance of my official duties to bring to their fulfilment that degree of cheerful and earnest zeal necessary to accomplish the worthy aims of your administration, so far as lay within my power.

Very respectfully,

A. H. Alexander

WILLIAM R. BLAIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Beaumont, Texas, Oct. 14th, 1895.

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To the Mayor Of New York City,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

There was in your city about the year 1860 a co-partnership doing business under the firm name and style of Byram, Hinds & Bliss, (or Hiram, Hinds & Bliss. This firm afterwards became insolvent and was placed in the hands of a receiver, or trustee.

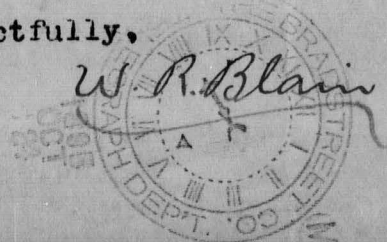
The members of this firm were B. L. Brittain, Aaron G. Byram, or Hiram, John H. Hinds and Wm. H. Bliss. There is a small tract of land in this State belonging to this firm, or their successors, and I would like very much to have some information that would lead to the discovery of some of them, by whom I could trace the whereabouts of the different parties to whom the title to the land has descended.

If your office can give no information in regard to the matter, please turn this letter over to the City or County office in whose office the information could most likely be obtained. I am of opinion that all the original members of the firm are now dead, and if so the Probate Court, or some other office may have a record of some of the estates, and who administered on them.

Trusting you will give this matter your kind attention, I am,

Yours respectfully,

W. R. Blain



Lundy records

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In the Spring of 1895 a contract was made by C. H. Merriman for the erection of a building at the corner of 75th Street and Columbus Avenue. The work was to be done under the supervision of an architect named Lamb. The contracts and plans as prepared were for an apartment house, the height of which was in the neighborhood of 139 feet.

It appears that after the plans were filed, objection was made to their approval on the ground that the apartment house was of a greater height than the Statutes of the State permitted. This fact was not communicated to the owner, and without the owner's knowledge the erection of the building was proceeded with and all the plumbing work was, either with the approval or without the objection of the Building Department, placed in said building, with the exception of the ranges, sinks and wash-trays. When the owner proceeded to put in these latter articles the Building Department interfered and stopped the work.

Inquiry shows that the plans were changed by the architect to the extent of calling the building a hotel.

It was the intent of the owner to finish the building and to use it as an apartment house if an Act of the Legislature should be passed authorizing the same, and if not, to place a public restaurant and necessary rooms for guests in the building and use it as a hotel.

Merriman
Groom.

Answer

C R Robert
Albion Hotel

To The Hon Mr L. Strong

Mayor of New York

Your petitioners respectfully ask your Honors assistance under the following circumstances - The Commissioners appointed in accordance with the Act of the Legislature to enquire into the validity of the claims for damages sustained by the property owners in the 23rd & 24th wards in consequence of the raising of the grade of the streets, after an exhaustive examination lasting many months, rendered a decision in Nov 1894 & making awards to the property owners, which then (according to the legislative Act) became a charge against the Mayor, Aldermen &c in favor of the respective persons to whom the same shall be made.

Since the awards were made the Controller has interposed many obstacles in the way of the several claimants getting their awards & upwards of two months ago, the Court of Appeals sustained a mandamus issued against the Controller compelling him to pay the same - He still refuses to do so, making such excuses as he dont want to issue any more bonds in 1895, and also that he does not want to offer any bonds in the present state of the money market - The property of many of your petitioners is in jeopardy, their taxes are unpaid & many of their houses are sunk 12 feet below the level of the street and they

have no means to raise them until they get
their awards paid and they respectfully
apply for your Honors assistance to help
them out of their difficulties,

And your Petitioners will ever Pray

Patrick Hughes	481 E 148 Street
Nellie Leahan	485 E 148 th Street
Henry Wienecke	471 E 148 Street
Martin Gilmartin	469 E 148 "
Michael Sullivan	441 E 148 th St
St Sillinger	480 E 148 th St
Core S'tump	448 E 148 th St
Th. Reinhardt	428 E. 148 St
James Pells	457 E 148 th St
Amada Buttner	470 E 149 th St
Geo A. Pease	R.R. ave & 148 th St

Petition

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JAMES M. E. O'GRADY,
Chairman of Committee on Affairs of Cities.



Albany

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Rochester, January 3rd, 1896.

Hon. Francis M. Scott,

Counsel to the Corporation,

2 Trion Row, New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I received your letter of the 31st ult., inclosing two copies of the bill authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of raising the money necessary to pay the arrears of taxes now due to the State for the city's portion for the care of the insane, and I introduced the same as requested by you.

When in New York recently you will remember I talked with you about the presentation of the claim of John C. O'Brien against the City of New York to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. I also had a talk with Mr. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary, and he suggested that we come down some Monday in January, when he would secure us a hearing. Will it not be possible for you to do me the favor of arranging Monday the 13th, or Monday the 19th in the morning as the time when such a presentation of the claim may be made to the board? I think perhaps the latter date would be the pre-



JAMES M. E. O'GRADY,
Chairman of Committee on Affairs of Cities.



Albany

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F. M. S. 2.

ferable. I am assuming that the action the board will take will be to refer the matter to the sub-committee, of which you will be a member. I think this the wiser plan because in that case we can present our claim fully and fairly without being embarrassed by the rush of business which usually accompanies the public meeting.

I will esteem it a great favor if you will give the matter your kind attention and write me at your very early convenience.

I am writing Mr. Hedges at this same time.

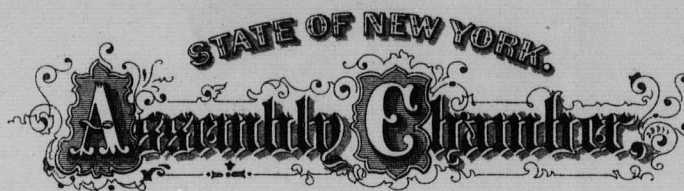
Very truly yours,

James M. E. O'Grady

N. B.



JAMES M. E. O'GRADY,
Chairman of Committee on Affairs of Cities.



Albany

189

Rochester, January 3rd, 1896.

Joe B. Hedges, Esq.,

Mayor's office, New York City.

Dear Mr. Hedges:-

You will remember my being in New York recently and speaking to you about obtaining a hearing for Mr. J. C. O'Brien in the matter of his claim against the City of New York; and you proposed that we arrange for some Monday in January. I have to-day written to the corporation counsel, Mr. Scott, suggesting that we have this hearing either on the 13th or 19th in the morning of either day, preferably the latter date.

Will you do me the favor to let me know at your early convenience which of these days will be agreeable to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and to the Mayor? If neither of them is agreeable, then the day that they can hear us?

I beg the favor of a reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours, &c.,

James M. E. O'Grady,

N. B.

BOLTON HALL.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
TRINITY BUILDING,
Rooms 128 and 130, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

January 3, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

My dear Sir:-

I hope that you will see fit to incorporate in your message some allusion to the practice which, in defiance of the law, has grown up among the assessors of valuing the vacant or poorly improved land at lower pro rata for taxation than fine buildings.

A change in this regard would form at once the easiest and most popular method of raising the additional revenue needed for good government, and would at the same time stimulate the building and other allied industries and decrease the rents of tenements.

Pardon the liberty I take in calling the matter to your attention.

I am, Yours respectfully,

William H. Scott.

120 E. 30th St

Jan. 3rd/96

My dear Mr. Strong

Thank you
very much for
giving us the choice
between afternoon
evening of Jan. 24th

We have definitely
fixed upon the afternoon,

from 4.30 to 5.30
and Henry's hall
is engaged.

Sincerely yours
J. S. Lowell

The City of Cleveland,

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

ROBERT E. MCKISSON, MAYOR.

SAMUEL G. MCCLURE, SECRETARY.

January 4th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

M A Y O R,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Will you kindly inform us if there is any statutory limitation placed upon the debt which may be incurred by your municipality. If so, what percentage is it of the valuation?

What is your opinion of the wisdom of the State limiting municipal indebtedness by Statute to a percentage of the taxable valuation of property, and what limit would you fix?

An early reply will very greatly oblige

Yours truly,

R. E. McKisson
m.

M A Y O R.



New York, Jan 4, 1896.

Dear Sir :-

Realizing the great benefits that would accrue to the various business interests of New York City, by holding the next Democratic Convention here, and as one of the Committee of twenty-five appointed by the Board of Trade and Transportation, I address you because of my knowledge of your desire to promote the commercial prosperity of our city. Money is essential to accomplish our purpose, I therefore solicit a subscription from you to the fund now being raised.

You are probably aware that the New York Herald publishes daily the names of a number of prominent citizens who have subscribed, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John D. Grimmins, \$1,000., and others: the New York Herald itself leading with \$10,000.

Enclosed you will find a printed blank, which we would thank you to fill up and send to the New York Herald. Subscriptions will be officially acknowledged in the columns of the New York Herald.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon M. Roche

President.

280 Broadway,
New York City.

Chas. H. Dunnell

Secretary.

January 5 '96,

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

NEW YORK.

Dear sir:-

I am in receipt of your check for \$19.15, amount of
assessment for the Schieren souvenir.

Yours very truly,

Jas. A. Sperry

JAMES H. FIERCE, Sec.
Journal - January 6/98

NO ROOM FOR THE RED FLAG HERE.

COMMISSIONER HARBURGER'S SOUND ADVICE TO HEBREW-AMERICANS.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, of New-York City, Grand Master of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, in Odd Fellows' Hall this afternoon addressed the members of the order under the auspices of Moses Mendelssohn Lodge. Among other things the Commissioner said:

The American people are largely indebted to the colonists of Boston and your State. Your emphatic sentiment against coercive means and iniquitous laws aroused the patriots of Revolutionary fame, and resulted in the overthrow of obnoxious and oppressive statutes. The destroying of the tea in 1773, and other acts of resentment against unjust measures fired the hearts of the noble-minded people of that period to deeds of valor and patriotism which finally threw off the yoke of oppression and assisted to make us the most free Nation on earth. We rapidly advanced, because of our liberty-loving constitution; and every habitable part of the globe sent its quota of people to us; all knowing that their conditions in life were bettered under the Stars and Stripes. Our co-religionists, persecuted and driven from Spain and Portugal, sided with Washington and his heroes and did vallant service in behalf of freedom; and they have done so in every war since that time for the preservation of the Union. They were Jews by tradition and religion, and Americans above all. They are more intense in their love of country, venerating its great name and fame, than even of their own religious beliefs.

I talk now of the American Israelite, who would be among the first, as he always was, to shoulder a musket at the call of his country in case war should be declared. The flag of our republic is the only true emblem of liberty in all that the word implies, and any one who tolerates any other flag or who displays the red flag of Anarchy is unworthy of American citizenship. In 1881, thousands of Russian co-religionists, persecuted, driven from city to city, maligned and hampered in every desire, on Russian soil, were forced to leave their place of birth; many of them insulted; families outraged and plundered, were driven penniless to our hospitable shores. The majority of them become good American citizens, but some of those were Anarchistically, Nihilistically and Socialistically inclined through the despotic power of the absolutism that prevailed on Russian soil, and bringing their dangerous tenets with them, have established Anarchistic connections with others in the United States. Within one week two National conventions were held in New-York City; one at No. 165 East Broadway by persons calling themselves Hebrew Anarchists, another, "The Jewish Section of the Socialistic Labor Party of the United States," at Webster Hall. At both places the red flag was displayed in every nook and corner. As an American Israelite, I denounce this traitorous set of un-Americans, who should be driven out of the country and deported to the uncivilized, barbaric Government of the soil on which they were born. By secret work they are steadily increasing in strength and propagating their pernicious doctrines, which are injurious and detrimental to our American form of Government.

New-York City is now governed by the most liberal-minded Mayor it ever had. Colonel William L. Strong is an intense and patriotic American, but a respecter of all creeds and denominations. He has appointed three of our co-religionists to prominent political positions. He is aware that our race is among those whose aim in life is to assist in maintaining our glorious land in its strength and prosperity. The compliment that he has bestowed is cherished by those representatives.

I am a firm believer in the greatest liberty which is essential for the perpetuation of our great Government, but we must summarily restrict, punish and condemn these men, who teach treasonable, objectionable and un-American doctrines. Because of our immense freedom in speech we must guard with zealous care the noble traditions of the Republic, and must not allow villifiers and pestiferous wretches to gain a foothold on American soil. Our order, since its inception, now nearly half a century, has been a pioneer in the Americanization of those of foreign extraction. Now, more than ever, must the good work go on so that in every State in the Union one emblem, one flag, one country, is the prevailing sentiment which shall actuate every American Israelite.

and endeavor to have the Brooklyn authorities enjoined from further encroachments.

JEWS APPROVE OF MAYOR STRONG

His Recognition of Men of Their Faith Gives Them Great Satisfaction.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger of New-York City, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, in Odd Fellows' Hall this afternoon addressed the Boston members of the order. In the course of his address he said:

New-York City is governed by the most liberal-minded Mayor it ever had. Col. William L. Strong is an intense and patriotic American, but a respecter of all creeds and denominations. He has appointed three of our co-religionists to prominent political positions. He is aware that our race is among those whose aim in life is to assist in maintaining our glorious land in its strength and prosperity.

This reference to Mayor Strong was applauded heartily.

Julius Harburger.

Secretary
and
Clerk.

William H. Coyle.

Julius M. Mayer.
Attorney.

Office of
Board of Excise.

Criminal Court Building.

Centre Street, cor. Franklin.

New York, Jan 6 1896

My Dear Sir.

I just returned from
Boston. Kindly peruse the two enclosed
articles.

As ever yours
William H. Coyle

Hon Mr L. Strong

1795.

Established, December 19, 1795.
The Oldest Commercial Paper in America.

1895.

Shipping and Commercial List.

New York Price Current.

[Office, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.]

EVERY SATURDAY.

[Office, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.]

New York, Jan. 6, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

New York.

Dear Mr. Mayor:-

Referring to our application for appointment as one of the weekly papers to publish the City advertising, let me repeat that there is to my mind every propriety in the City government officially recognizing this paper at the commencement of its second century of existence in New York City. The paper has steadfastly advocated the business interests of New York, and promises to be more useful than ever.

Hoping that you will approve of this suggestion, and give us the order for the ensuing three months at least, I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

John Winfield Scott
for The Shipping Com'l List Co.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.
CENTRAL PARK,
FIFTH AVENUE AND EIGHTY-SECOND ST.

OFFICE
OF THE
PRESIDENT.

New York, Jan'y 6. 1896

Hon W L Strong

Mayor New York

I would return it a great
favor if you would at the
earliest session of the Board
of Estimate approve of the
plans for the Museum Extension

I have thought it unwise
to go on with the specifications
until I hear from the

Board of Estimate - In regard
to the material, we should
ask for the cost of 2 or 3

kinds - preferring marble
if the expense is not too

great. I have the honor
to be your obed^t servant

Henry Thompson

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE
ADDRESSED TO THE
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

DAN'L W. TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN.
FRANK PYLE.

Municipal Commission.

JOHN S. ROSSELL, SECRETARY.
WM. D. MULLEN, JR.

Appointed by the General Assembly of Delaware to investigate the question of
Municipal Government so far as it relates to the City of Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Jan. 6th, 1896.

Dear Sir:

Some months ago, in compliance with the request of this Commission, you kindly furnished us with valuable information concerning your City government.

We are now considering the very important question of municipal indebtedness and would esteem it a great favor if you would answer the enclosed queries touching that question.

If you could conveniently write your answers on the sheet containing the queries you would aid the writer very materially in his work.

Thanking you most cordially for your courtesy and kindness heretofore, I am

Yours very respectfully,

John S. Rossell

Secretary.

Population, Assessed Value of Property, Rate of Taxation, and Debt of

NEW YORK, N. Y.

(1) What is the estimated population of your City? (2) What is the assessed value of property liable to taxation? (3) Is the assessment above or below the market value? (4) Does your charter prescribe a limit to which the tax rate may be raised, and if so what is the limit? (5) What is the Floating Debt of the City? (6) What is the Founded Debt of the City, and for what purposes was it created? What amount for each purpose? (7) What rates of interest are paid on your Bonds, stated separately as to long and short-time Bonds? (8) Is the City restricted by law in the creation of debt, and if so, to what amount? (9) What is the present debt per capita?

(Please answer the above queries, as far as practicable, in the order of their numbers.)

Juan Abella.
Director G.^{al} de Alumbrado.



MUNICIPALIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES.

Carlos Röhl,
Consul General of the Argentine Republic
in the United States.

New York.


Intendencia Municipal
de la
Capital

Buenos Aires, le 8 Janvier de 1896

Monsieur le Maire:

Seccion Higiene
y Seguridad
Nº 2

La Municipalité de Buenos Ayres que j'ai l'honneur de représenter, désireuse d'introduire dans ses services les progrès que réclame l'importance de la ville, a chargé Monsieur l'Ingénieur Jean Abella, Directeur de l'Éclairage, d'étudier dans les principales villes de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord, les

A Monsieur le Maire
de la Ville de Nueva York.

divers systèmes d'éclairage électrique qui y fonctionnent.

Une grande partie, ou pour mieux dire, tout le succès de cette mission, dépend des facilités que lui prêteront les autorités municipales des pays que Monsieur Abella va parcourir.

J'ai donc le plaisir de croire que votre Administration voudra bien mettre à la disposition de votre commissionné, tous les éléments qui pourront l'aider à atteindre le résultat cherché.

Une fois de plus, l'Amérique du Nord aura ainsi démontré aux Républiques Sud Américaines qu'elles reçoivent d'elle les bénéfices de ses progrès et de ses bienfaits. //

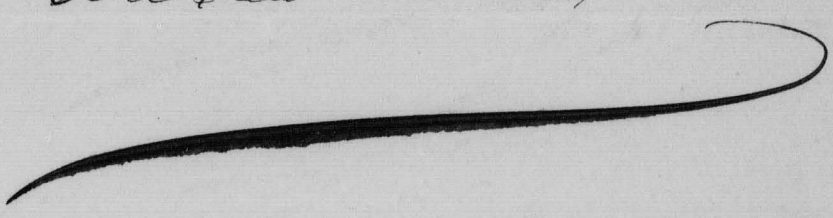
// sa civilisation si avancée.

Monsieur Abella est en
ce moment chargé de vous
remettre un exemplaire du plan
de Duquesne, levé récem-
ment par les propres éléments
de notre Administration.

Je vous prie d'agréer,
Monsieur le Maire, l'assurance
de ma plus haute considération.

Emilio Thuys

Antonio Lefebvre

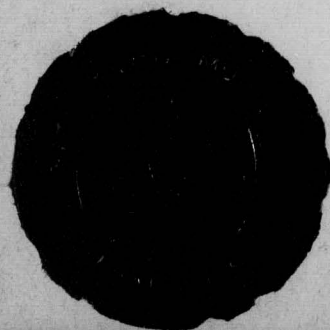


A Monsieur

12

le Marie de la Ville de

Nueva York.



New York Security & Trust Co.

44 & 46 Wall Street,

*Charles S. Fairchild, Pres.
William L. Strong, 1st Vice Pres.
John L. Lamson, 2^d Vice Pres.
Abram M. Hyatt, Secretary.
Zetlah Van Loan, Asst. Secretary.*

New York,

189

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the New York Security & Trust Co. for the election of Trustees to take the place of those whose terms expire the third Wednesday in January, 1896, will be held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

Polls will be open from 12 - 1 P. M.

A. M. HYATT,

Secretary.

Trustees whose terms expire Jan. 15/96.

Wm. F. Buckley,
Jas. J. Hill,
M. C. D. Borden,
Edw. N. Gibbs,
Edw. Uhl,
Frederic R. Coudert,
Jas. A. Blair.

419, 12th St N.Y.
Washington D.C., Jan. 9th 1896.
To Mayor N.Y. City
Dear Sir

If any Co. or Club wishing to
get quarters for the inauguration
you will be kind enough
to address me. I have the
most convenient Hall in
the City you will not have
to go out for anything, it is
about fifty feet from Pa
Avenue on 12th St and
near the Raleigh Hotel, and
will make quite comfortable
quarters, and which can be had
at half the cost at a Hotel;
it will accommodate from
one hundred and fifty to

two hundred persons, would
be glad to hear from you
at an early date.

Yours truly
A. L. Satterwhite

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE
ROBERT A. CORREGAN,
PUBLISHER.

Morning Advertiser
Sunday Advertiser
Commercial Advertiser

New York, January 9, 1896.

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

Dear sir:---

Since seeing you an hour ago, I am pleased to add that our people will be much pleased to have the Board of City Record retain The Commercial Advertiser on the honored Official list of designated newspapers, and personally, I would feel under obligations for this great courtesy.

Yours truly,

GEO. E. EARLIE,
per G.



The Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

S. H. HAWES, President.
S. W. TRAVERS, 1st Vice Pres.
R. W. POWERS, 2nd Vice Pres.
J. N. H. MONTAGUE, Treasurer.
R. A. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Room 75 Chamber of Commerce Building.

P.O. BOX No. 51.

9th & MAIN STS.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1896.

To the Honorable Mayor of
The City of New York
N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

A Committee of this Chamber is now engaged in the consideration and preparation of a number of proposed amendments to the Charter of the City of Richmond, and desiring to profit by suggestions which may be had from any provisions in the Charter of your City, I am requested to write you for a Copy of that document.

If your City Charter, as amended to date, is in the shape of a separate publication we would prefer it in that form, but if embodied in a larger volume, kindly send the book containing it.

Please send at your earliest convenience by Express to insure speedy delivery as we are anxious to complete our labors as promptly as possible, to avail of the present session of the Legislature.

We take the liberty of troubling you with this request feeling assured of your interest in promoting the cause of good Municipal Government everywhere and will be pleased to reciprocate when in any way it may be in our power.

Of course we desire to reimburse you for any expense you may be at in complying with this request, of which please advise.

Awaiting your kind advices,

Very faithfully yours,

R. A. Dunlop

Secretary.

CHARLES T. WING & CO.

BONDS.

18 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK,

Jan 9th 1896.

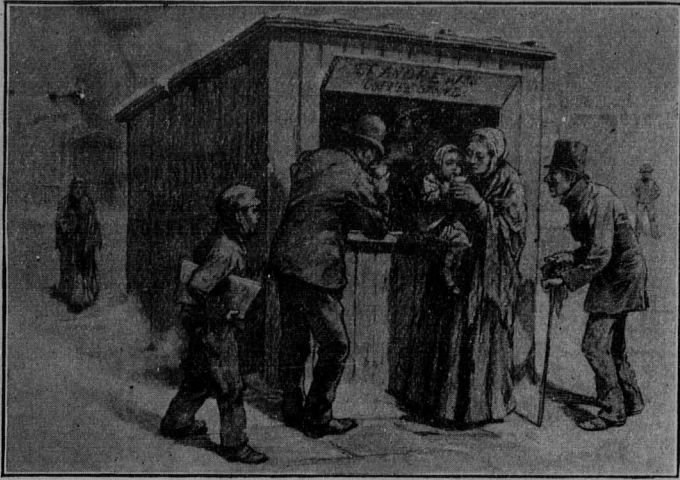
Hon Wm L. Strong, Mayor
City of New York.

My dear sir.

Permit me to express my
satisfaction with your recent message
to the Board of Aldermen, which in
all particulars of subject matter,
arrangement and expression was
admirable, comprehensive and clear.

With much respect and regard
and best wishes for the present and
your and its successors. Believe me

Yours very sincerely
Henry A. Glasseford



A ST. ANDREW'S COFFEE STAND.
(AN ACTUAL SCENE)

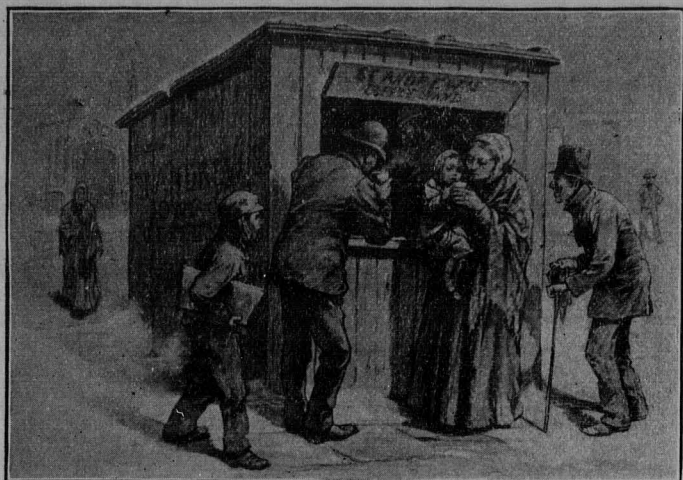
Office and Kitchen
OF THE
New York and Brooklyn
ST. ANDREW'S
ONE CENT COFFEE STANDS.
281 East Broadway, N. Y. City.

New York, June 10th 1896

Am H. L. Strong
Mayor of New York City

Dear Sir -

I have called on you many times, but you are always so much occupied, that I thought a letter might do some little good. I am asking a favor of you, that will help the cause of Temperance in which I know you are interested. Will you assume the Treasurership of the fund for the coming week of abstinence? The hall at Carnegie Museum will be held April 4th to 10th. As far as the work is concerned I am perfectly willing to do all I can, the only



A ST. ANDREW'S COFFEE STAND.
(AN ACTUAL SCENE)

Office and Kitchen
OF THE
New York and Brooklyn
ST. ANDREW'S
ONE CENT COFFEE STANDS.
281 East Broadway, N. Y. City.

New York,

189

Trusting that you would have been informed
by the Design Checkers for deposit - your
name would be a great help in my
work & you are using your office
in North St - many of the poor great Sicks
therefore your people can personally testify
as to the good of them & the poor returned
I am feeding from the various stands from
3 to 4 thousand persons daily in each year
therefore you can draw from our contributions
I have passed through many clouds as they
success has brought me many victories - I
enclose herewith report for last year & with
your permission will submit to you my report
for 1895 which is now ready for inspection
& will not intrude on you further, but hope
most sincerely that you will grant this
urgent request - & kindly make an appointment
when I may call on you - there are other matters
also I would like to see you about. Most respectfully
C. J. Lander

THE MAYOR'S GOOD HEART.

A Woman with an Unusually Pathetic Tale Was Aided by Him.

A tall, portly dressed woman with lines of care plainly marked on her face, gained admittance to the Mayor's office this afternoon.

The Mayor was very busy, but between two meetings of Commissions of which His Honor is a member, he found time to give the woman an audience.

She was the wife of Patrick Carberry, who was killed by a Third avenue cable car on Park Row Nov. 6.

In broad Scotch dialect Mrs. Carberry told the Mayor that she arrived in this city from Scotland a few days ago. She expected to meet her husband at the pier, being unaware of his death.

His Honor pulled his whiskers violently, as the poor woman told of her troubles since she landed. He put a few questions to her in a low voice and then quietly took out his pocketbook and slyly slipped two crisp bank-notes of large denomination into her hand.

After a few kindly words of advice he bade the woman good day and told her to come back in a day or two and tell him how she was faring.

MORE TIME TO UNLOAD

S. BERGMANN, PRESIDENT.

F. A. LA ROCHE, Vice Pres. & Genl Mgr.

P. H. KLEIN, Secy. & Treas.

EVERYTHING REQUIRED FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER FURNISHED COMPLETE IN ONE CONTRACT.

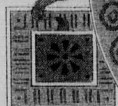
NEW YORK ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

WIRING, CONSTRUCTION, ETC.
FOR CENTRAL STATION SERVICE
AND ISOLATED PLANTS.

TELEPHONE 129-38TH ST.

Address all correspondence to Main Office

Cor. First Ave. & 33rd St.



MOTORS, DYNAMOS, ARC LAMPS.
INCANDESCENT LAMPS & APPLIANCES.

GENERAL OFFICES.

572-578 FIRST AVE. COR. 33rd ST.

BRANCH & STOREROOM,
59 DUANE ST.

NEW YORK,

Jan 10/95

My dear Job.

Enclosed you will find
a slip cut from the Evening World.

The father of a man who is employed
in our concern has taken an interest
in her case. He is a thoroughly
respectable man, ^(a Scotchman) and thinks that
he might assist her in getting good
employment. If you could put
her in communication with him,
G. J. Rennie, Greenwich Conn. it
might be doing a charitable act.

Hoping that you may be able to let me
hear favorably. Yours sincerely Alexander Moffat

Phil Jan 11th 1896
to his Grace the Mayor

Dear sir I
wish to inform ^{you} that I am a
cripple by an accident that
happend to me in new yark
city 8th of July 1893 my
Lawyer is Mr John Brock Leavitt
I had not heard from him
for a year untill last cristmas
then I wrote to him and he
ansured it saying that there
was a new corporation and I
would have to send \$20 dollars
my case has been on file and
what the old corporation
wanted to settle for ^{why} my
Lawyer would not settle
for the ~~the~~ amount as he
was to get half of what

the Tanager address is

Mr John Brooks Leavitt
#111 Broadway ~~new york~~
New York City
Trinity Building

they wanted to give me
now I will say again that
I am a perfect cripple with
my right arm not able
to write my own letters
now hardly able to dress
myself now help myself
I must depend on strangers
to help me along I have no
means what ever to get
along with I have been
advised to get your
instructions what to do
if you will kindly answer
this letter you will oblige me

Yours Truly

Mrs Adelaide Lee
#1530 Ridge ave Phila
Pa
To Mrs James Reddington Pa

Structural • Iron • Setters

PROTECTIVE

—AND—

BENEVOLENT UNION OF THE U. S. A.

SUPREME LODGE.

Organized June 1st, 1892.

New York, January 11th 1896.

Mr. Dian L. Burroughs Esq.

Dear Sir.

At the regular meeting of the joint executive boards of the National Citizens Alliance; the American Industrial Political Union; and the Structural Iron Setters Union; in Spalzer Turn Hall 213 Forsyth st; the following complaints were made, and a committee appointed to investigate the same:

1st. That under the new order in the department of public works all hold over workmen should be named for removal; now inasmuch as this will remove one of our executive board members who in company with Mr Crump; Mr Garbutt; and myself were the official Committee who during the last Campaign endeavored to hold one large open air meeting of workmen in the interest of the Republican Party; and at which the

Mayor was willing to Preside and Comr.

Theodore Roosevelt was to speak to the plain people, and ^{which} in the interest of, we and all of us, spent much time in day times; thereby neglecting our own interests

Structural • Iron • Setters•
PROTECTIVE

—AND—

BENEVOLENT UNION OF THE U. S. A.

•SUPREME LODGE•

Organized June 1st, 1892.

New York, _____ 189

~~_____~~
by leaving our regular employment, and for which
endeavor, we were promised, that our small requests would
be surely granted: now Mr James H. Thompson one of
the Pavers in the Stop Cock, & Shut Off gang is notified
that he as a hold over must go: he is Vice President of
the National Citizens Industrial Alliance, N.Y. Council
and a member of the Joint Executive Board and is
enrolled as a member of the Republican Party in his
District: if this man is removed it is a very poor
recompense for our efforts during the last Campaign:
a committee has been appointed to visit the Mayor to lay
before him our grievances: and we most earnestly request
Your opinion as to the advisableness of calling on the
Mayor at once in relation to this matter.

We are with very best wishes respectfully Yours

The Joint Executive Boards of the Structural
Iron Setters Union;; the National Citizens
Industrial Alliance;; & the American Industrial
Political Union;.

Edward J. Murray Cor. Secretary
(old Maussian) foot of East 66th St.
N.Y. City

Philadelphia Pa 11 January 1896.
530 N. 6th street.

Hon: W. Strong
Mayor
New York city
city Hall.

Your Honour!

In regards to the competition for the New Municipal Building of New York city I received the intelligence from you, that the same would soon be settled. Since this time a couple months have elapsed again without that I obtained my designs back. As I have had several times occasions to use the submitted plans for the competition some where else and have again now I earnestly beg your favour to send them back as soon as possible, in the case that they should not be amongst those which are awarded and which are marked 13, 23, 28, 35, 107 and 118. As far as I could ascertain is my plan the only one which comes from this city it will there for be very easy to select it from the others. I declare soon with that I renounce on every indemnification besides that my plans are amongst these which are awarded, through the prize jury. Enclosed you will find a sketch of the outlines of my design of the ground plan, which I have send in at the time.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness I remain

very Respectfully yours

A. Schumann
Architect.

C

Brooklyn Jan 12-96

Dear Sir

Having read in the New York papers that you are stirring up some of the pawn brokers I would like to call your attention to a case which I am much interested in and yet I am powerless to do anything. I will try to make my letter as brief as possible knowing your time to be valuable. The facts of the case are these. I have under my protection a young girl who was left alone to battle for herself. Before she came to me. She was

struggling very hard
to get along. she had a
little jewelry and a
valuable lace shawl which
belonged to her dead mother
but when starvation stared
her in the face - she pawn-
ed them. instead of going
to a regular pawn shop
like Simpson's she went
to a man who loaned her
fifty eight dollars on the
articles. he extorted from
her five dollars per month
interest money. she paid
him the first dollars for
seven months. but as she
had no work she was
finally forced to stop the
payments. he tells her
now that if she will
raise him one hundred

dollars beside the thirty
five already paid. that
he will procure the articles
for her. now Mr Strong
can such an infamous
piece of business go on
and that poor girl be
cheated out of those dear
little keepsakes sacred to
her because they were her
own mothers who has
passed away. Can you
do anything for her. if
you would like an inter-
view I can come to your
office if you can tell
me when will be the
best time - I want her
to have those things. she
is willing to try and
pay him all she owes.
him with a decent rate

of interest. but she
says she knows she
can never pay him as
much as he demands
Do try and keep this dear
child if you can.

Yours most respectfully
(Mrs) Frances J. Hackberry
22 Strong Place
Brooklyn
N.Y.

No 22 Strong Place

Brooklyn Jan 19th 96

Dear Sir

I am in receipt of
your letter of the 14th inst
the person to whom she
pawned the goods is a
Mr Mathews who has an
office in the Empire Theatre
Building Broadway & Fort St
etc now if you do not
think that I ask too great
a liberty could you find
out for me if he has any
right to retain those articles
she borrowed fifty eight
dollars and she has already
paid him back thirty five
and he still wants to extort

from her a very large
sum before he will give
her back the things. beside
she was under age when
he took the things as she
is only about fifteen or
seventeen now. If you
could let me know some
thing about this man
then I would communicate
with Mr Healy as you
suggest.

Thanking you for your
kind letter I am

Very sincerely yours
Francis J. Hathaway

161 West 66th Jan. 12. 1896.

private

Hon. Mayor Strong

Dear Sir,

Do not damn me for saying a few words - it takes less time to read than if I paid you a visit and no one knows of this, - but I am truly surprised in reading the Tribune to day for I think the Mayor is a Churchman. Could you not refuse in your capacity as a christian Mayor?

If No 160 is worn out you can have No 182. to read about divorces I wrote 22 numbers over 2000 pages this last year for the peoples weal.

I am glad anyhow that none of the ministers dared perform the ceremony for they were probably asked to do so.

I lost all my resources last May coming from Germany and am poorer than ever, none wants a poor teacher, all I earned since then were 140 dollars. You earned 7000, fifty times as much, are you also 50 times more earnest than I in trying to serve God and the people? Remember that you told me on the 4th of January 95 you could not recommend me not knowing me?

How would you like to work for a year having no other bed but the bare stained floor, a pillow and comforter - a kitchen chair and a 20 inch table as all the outfit of a 3 room flat and being 60 years old?

My rent is not paid yet of this month nor the gas bills. I can not ask the vindictive ministers to help me. Dear Sir you are the city father but you know little about what is going on among the courageous poor! -

private

yours truly

Maria B. Tothmann Mrs.
Marius Leander.

637 Car 142d St
Jan 13. 1896

Hon. Wm. L. Stong
Mayor New York City

I wish to protest to you against the action of the Board of Education in not allowing children to attend the free lectures. I took my wife & two children to night to Melrose Lyceum to hear Capt Albarn on Our Navy in the late War. I explained to my children to day about our Navy so they would know what the Capt was talking about & I promised my wife a treat - but when we got there we were refused admittance on account of our children. Now why in the name of all that's rational this was so I cannot imagine - we wouldn't allow our children to disturb the meeting (probably the youngest a boy of 6 would have been asleep soon any way) & if there is not room enough the Board of Education should find a bigger place. If you know why such a cruel rule was made I trust you will tell me. I cannot get my children into a public school &

now I find they are shut ^{out} of the lectures which are so
very instructive to young & old. What are we to do,
we have no servants to leave our children with?
Must we lose the whole course of lectures on account of
a plaguey rule of those gentlemen? It is very humiliating
to me, an American citizen, of good old Puritan
stock to know that my children can't get an ed-
ucation in this land my father made & cannot
go with their parents to an entertainment which will
be a benefit to them, but must play in the streets
all day & if we want to give them pleasure in the
evening can only take them to some theatre where
there is nothing but legs to look at & dirty songs
to hear.

Am Honorable Sir you can change all
this by merely a word. The gentlemen of the Board
of Education if they are to live & prosper to be passed
by the Mayor will certainly listen to you as a
friend & neighbor of theirs & I am sure if you have
any sympathy with me in this matter as you
ought to have a word from you will settle things
& I can take my children to the lectures.

(Am Mr. Hedges don't throw this in the basket be-
cause you don't want the Mayor bothered, he took the
office, bother & all, & he must listen to complaints as
well as other things.) Yours Very Resp^t Geo. B. Edwards.

LAW OFFICES
OF
BENJAMIN PATTERSON,
234 BROADWAY.

New York, January 13th, 1895.

To,
The Board of Street Opening & Improvement,
New York City.

Dear Sirs :-,

On behalf of certain property owners interested in the locating and opening of a public park between 20th and 30th streets west of Ninth Avenue, under Chapter 911, of the laws of 1895, I desire to ask when action may be expected by your Honorable Board on the subject and to request an opportunity to present arguments before the site is selected or other action taken.

Yours respectfully.,

Benjamin Patterson.

D. McN. STAUFFER, V.-Pres. }
CHARLES WHITING BAKER, Sec. } Editors.

GEO. H. FROST, Pres. }
F. P. BURT, Treas. } Business Managers.

ENGINEERING NEWS.

Established 1874. Published every Thursday. Subscription Price, \$5 a Year.

WM. KENT,
E. E. R. TRATMAN,
M. N. BAKER,
CHAS. S. HILL,
A. B. GILBERT, } Associate Editors.

Address all communications to
THE ENGINEERING NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1896.

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

Dear Sir:

We send you herewith a copy of our current issue, and have decided to mail you our paper regularly for a while that you may become more familiar with it and be better prepared to judge in regard to the desirability of having contract work in this city advertised in our columns.

You will notice in our current issue proposal advertisements from Boston, Camden, N.J., Washington, Jacksonville, Fla., New Orleans, La., Pomona, Cal. and Toronto, Ont. besides many from smaller places.

You will notice that this paper has been selected as the one in which to advertise for bids for completing the state capitol building at Albany, and that the advertisement for this work is now appearing in our columns.

You are now discussing the question of garbage disposal and we call your attention to our department of Garbage Disposal in our Construction News, under which are noted items relating to projected garbage disposal plants. This paper has described and illustrated every approved method of garbage disposal and this series of articles will probably be reprinted at an early date in book form.

We had some correspondence in 1895 with the ~~Ex~~ departments of Docks and Parks with regard to advertising work in our paper, and learned that all such advertising in this city is regulated by the Board of City Record, of which you are a member.

Nearly all government river and harbor work is advertised in our paper, and advertisements are sent us from all parts of North America asking for bids for important sewer and paving contracts etc.

During the last year the City of Brooklyn has sent us a large number of advertisements and we are informed that the results have been in every way satisfactory.

Engineering News is read by all the prominent contractors, especially those in this vicinity, and it is because our paper reaches the class of readers that you wish to interest in your proposed work that we ask you to have all important work in this city advertised in this paper.

This is a local paper, ~~and~~ edited and printed in New York and read by local contractors, and ~~is~~ a corporation paying taxes in this city, We think that our claims for municipal con-

tract advertising should be considered.

In our issue of Sept. 7, 1893, we published a large table containing the itemized bids received for the Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River. As we are constantly publishing tables of this kind it did not occur to us to allow for any extra demand for that issue, yet so many of our local readers desired extra copies of this paper that every available copy was sold almost immediately after publication. We mention this incident to show the extent of our circulation among local contractors.

This paper is without doubt read by a greater number of prominent contractors and manufacturers of contractors supplies throughout this country than are any other five papers combined.

We ask that you look over the pages of our paper each week with a view to authorizing the different departments to advertise all their important work in our columns. We are sure that the increased competition thus secured will save the city large sums of money on contracts.

Very truly yours,

A. B. Gilbert
Assoc. Ed. ENGINEERING NEWS.

S. LIEBOVITZ,
Manufacturer of
Shirts • and • Overalls,
14 & 16 Lispenard Street,

New York, Jan 14 1896

Colonel Strong

City Mayor of New York.

Dear Sir and Friend,

I am taking the liberty of writing you a letter of which I hope you will take the trouble of reading and do towards this matter if there is any possibilities of doing it.

My children are refused from the public schools for the simple reason which they claim that they have no room. This is going on for the past two years. I should think that a remedy should be made regarding this and hope you will see what you can do for me.

By doing so you will

Oblige Yours Truly
S. Liebovitz
pk. 8

G. New York City
23 Jan. 1871
96.

Dear Mayor, —

I wish to
call your attention
to a prominent
official — no other
than our present
chief of detectives —
Stephen O'Brien.

This man O'Brien
was implicated in
the Mrs. Hamilton's
last silverware

Mrs Hamilton lost
her silver by two
burglars - named
Black Taylor and
Stewart. They were
convicted and sentenced
to prison. They sold
the silverware to
Ef Boddle alderman
Henry W. Jaehne,
Jaehne had in his
employ a man
named George Alter,
Alter was about

paying these two burglars,
for the silverware (when
in the store or "Hencel",
as it was called) who
walked in but our
present chief - O'Brien,
who demanded to be
seen - that is: to get his
tribute, or he would
told O'Brien he would
give him O'Brien -
100 dollars to keep still,
while about handing him
the money - in walked

Detective Price (who was a
detective in the old 19th
Precinct at the time, and
who is now a Captain),
and saw after handing
O'Brien some money,
He forced O'Brien to
return the money and
made the remark that
O'Brien ought to be sent
to State Prison for ac-
cepting such a bribe.

Captain Price can vouch
for all that is written here,
Believing in good government
I remain a member of a
good government club, &

TORPEDO BOATS.

Plan to Make the Canal Available for Them.

TO PROTECT THE LAKES.

G. H. Raymond Outlines a Favorable Scheme to Increase the Strategic Value of the Waterway—Government Action Needed.

In an interview yesterday Mr. G. H. Raymond, who for many years has made a study of canal and transportation problems, he outlined a proposition looking to the use of the Erie Canal as a war measure, which presents features not before considered in respect to this great waterway.

He said: "The papers have been filled with doleful accounts showing the perfectly unprotected condition of all the lake ports of the United States. These are unfortunately too true. The proposition of how to defend the lake ports of the Great Lakes from the attacks of British gunboats in case of war with Great Britain is one not easily solved, when considered in the light of building fortifications.

"The latest proposition is the construction of large works at the entrance to the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario. Such a proposition could not of course be undertaken in times of peace without being considered in the light of a menace to Canada or Great Britain. While the Government might have the full power to erect such fortifications it would in any case simply result in the building on the opposite side of the river corresponding works by the British Government.

"The idea of these American fortifications was to prevent the passage of British gunboats into Lake Ontario and thence into Lake Erie and so on up the lakes. As stated the erection of corresponding works on the Canadian shore would make it possible to batter down the American works and leave a free passage for gunboats. This then is hardly a solution of the problem.

"In these times of construction of enormous gunboats by all nations there is still left at all times the fear that the largest gunboat may be utterly destroyed by the swift little torpedo boats. It is proposed therefore to use the Erie Canal to make it possible at the commencement of hostilities and sooner than gunboats could get into Lake Ontario, to move a swarm of torpedo boats into Lake Erie and the Oswego and into Lake Erie and the upper lakes via Buffalo.

"While this may seem a rather formidable undertaking yet, in view of the improvements now pending it will be possible for the General Government with a very slight outlay at this time to render the Erie Canal and the Oswego Canal fully available for the rapid concentrating of Oswego and Buffalo of a fleet of torpedo boats capable of practically preventing British gunboats from troubling any of the lake ports. The State of New York at the last election voted the sum of \$9,000,000 to improve our canals. With this work completed which under the able management of State Engineer Adams will be accomplished within about two years the canals will have a depth of 8 feet 3 inches throughout their entire length and will have locks capable of taking boats 17 feet 10 inches wide and 226 feet long.

"While this improvement means enormous cost to the Government of the canal it is possible by undertaking an additional improvement at the time the main improvement is being carried on to make the canals available for the passage of Torpedo boats as proposed. How easily this may be done and how cheaply will be easily understood.

"Our canal is, and will be amply wide enough to enable boats having a beam of 35 feet to meet in the canals, but, of course, cannot pass through the locks. It is not proposed to make the locks as wide as the canals could accommodate, but to simply increase the width about five feet or a little more, thus making the width the same as the Delaware & Raritan Canal locks through which the Torpedo boat Cushing has just passed.

"The Erie Canal locks are double locks, but it is not proposed to widen but one tier of locks, which will make the expense comparatively light. Were this work done, one side of the locks would take boats having the present beam, or about 18 feet, and the other side would take 27 torpedo boats, or other craft having, say 23 foot beam.

"This improvement, great as is its strategic value, could not be carried on at a later period without increasing enormously the cost of the work. There are at the present about one half the locks in the Canal yet to be lengthened. It is also proposed to place new gates in all the locks. In putting in the gates the extra cost for a lock five feet wider would be but trifling. In making the locks not yet lengthened, of which there are about 30, double their length, as is intended under the present improvement, the extra expense of excavating five feet wider will be only a trifle, and it will cost no more to put up the masonry five feet farther back than at the spot now intended.

"Attention is called to these features to show the necessity of this work being undertaken at this time. Should this matter be taken up after the present improvements were made, the expense would be probably quadrupled. There has not been sufficient time in which to get the absolute figures from engineers, but based on the former cost of lengthening the locks, this change from a narrow lock to one wide enough to take in our torpedo boats can be made on the Erie and Oswego Canals for not exceeding \$2,000,000, and probably for not exceeding \$1,500,000.

"While this improvement must be made entirely within the State of New York, it is not a matter that can be asked of the State of New York to do which is now just about expending \$9,000,000 in furnishing a free water way for the Western products in their course to the sea. The proposition, therefore, is that this slight additional expense be borne by the general Government, and Congress will be asked to at once take the matter up.

"It is a matter that requires the most prompt action as the State Engineer is already perfecting plans for the work about to be undertaken which would, of course, require revision not a little make them available for the wider locks. If this matter was at once decided upon it is possible to make this entire change the coming winter so that by May 1, 1897, the Erie Canal and the Oswego Canal would be able to furnish a route for swift torpedo boats from the sea to the lakes, and the menace which is likely to be more than talk, at some unforeseen time, will be entirely removed, and at practically no expense compared with the results.

In making this suggestion looking to the protection of our lake ports with torpedo boats, we are not leading in a question of naval construction, the rest of first class nations. We are wofully behind them in this most important protection which is now recognized by the best authorities as the best possible protection for ports.

"In the report of Secretary Herbert 1893-4, we find the following matter: 'For the defense of ports, torpedo boats are perhaps more effective according to cost than any other class of vessels. The knowledge of their existence alone will make an enemy chary about approaching within bombarding distance. The value of this class of boats is recognized by all naval powers. They are being built abroad in great numbers. Their usefulness was emphasized during the English naval maneuvers under war conditions. Service torpedoes with collapsible heads were used. At these maneuvers one of the con-

tending squadrons was without these boats but was furnished with battle ships and a number of fast cruisers and gun vessels. The other squadron had 24 torpedo boats stationed at six of the ports to be defended. (Seven days) frequent attacks were made by the boats in groups and the official decisions of the umpires recognized that the torpedo boats had destroyed one battleship and six cruisers. During this period 18 torpedo boats were deemed destroyed. A rough calculation of the difference in expenditure would be as follows: Battle ships carrying 400 men are figured at cost \$3,750,000. The six cruisers carried 1,650 men and cost \$6,000,000. Total 2,050 men and total value \$9,750,000. The value of 18 torpedo boats was \$1,800,000, crews 350 men. The difference in loss being \$7,950,000 and 1,650 men. Improvements in torpedo boat building abroad are in the direction of increased size and speed. One hundred and ninety-seven of these torpedo boats are now being built by foreign powers."

Though exact figures of size and beam are not at hand, it will apparently be possible to easily move through the widened Erie Canal torpedo boats which are now attracting much attention from foreign naval powers. Secretary Herbert has this to say about this class of boats: "The torpedo cruiser is common to all the principal foreign powers but is not yet found in our navy. That great importance is attached to it is evidenced by the fact that England, France and Italy are at present building a number of this class of vessels. The value of this vessel cannot be overestimated. It contains in a great measure the offensive qualities of the torpedo boat with the cruising and coast guarding qualities of the gunboat, having an advantage over the former in size and speed and over the latter in the ability to cover a greater length of coast line in less time. The average displacement of those now building is about 830 tons. They range in speed from 19 to 22 knots per hour and carry an armament of rapid fire guns and torpedoes."

"It may be possible for such vessels as the 'Petrel,' 'Vesuvius,' 'Pancroft,' 'Machias,' 'Castine,' etc., to pass through the widened locks. There would seem to be no question of this being of the greatest value as a war proposition. "Aside from the strategical features involved this widened lock presents a matter of vital importance to the West and Northwest in the matter of transportation. The present style of canal boat is of the following dimensions: Length 98 feet, beam 17 feet 10 inches, draft 6 feet. This boat will carry 8,400 bushels of wheat. With the improvements now underway by the State of New York and the widened lock for war purposes it will be possible to have canalboats of the following dimensions: Length 113 feet, beam 23 feet, draft 8 feet 3 inches. This boat will carry 18,750 bushels of wheat or about two and one fourth times as much as the present boats. If wheat can be carried as it has this year for two cents a bushel from Buffalo to New York, it will with this Buffalo boat be possible to carry wheat from Buffalo to New York for not exceeding one cent per bushel.

"It must be understood that canalboats are operated in pairs and the locks are made to take in two at one time. It will be possible, therefore, to take in single boats having a beam of 23 feet, draft 8 feet 3 inches, and a total length of 226 feet. "Congress will be at once asked to appropriate the sum of \$2,000,000 to be given to the State of New York to be expended by it in making the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals the width noted. This expenditure will not of course given the United States Government any ownership of the canals, but is simply the expenditure of the Government of this sum of money as a protection to the lake ports the same as it would appropriate money to erect fortifications in any State.

This proposition also goes a long way in settling the question of a ship canal. The present style of lake carrying vessels is a tonnage of about 16,000 tons or 200,000 bushels of wheat. This capacity will be possible when the 20 foot channel is completed down the Great Lakes. This class of vessel costs \$275,000 to \$325,000 each. "With widened locks it will be possible to build 11 canal barges at a cost of not exceeding \$45,000 for the whole number that will be capable of taking the entire cargo of the \$325,000 vessel. In other words the barges for the canal can be built for about one seventh the same tonnage of lake traffic. These canal barges will move at the same speed and cost less expense than the large vessel in any canal so that the folly of building a ship canal for the grain traffic of the West needs no further consideration.

"It should be borne in mind that the Federal Government need not be limited to an increase of only five feet to our locks but make such increase as seems best for strategic and commercial purposes. A matter of this kind containing no political capital for either party should receive the hearty support of the entire country."

G. H. RAYMOND,
14 WEST SENECA STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jan 15 1896.

Mayor Strong.

Dear Sir. Trust I am not presuming in sending you a clipping from tMondays Courier. While I might naturally think my own ideas are right yet I feel that no single proposition has so much real interest for the commercial supremacy of New York City as the matter I have taken up in this interview.

The strategic features while they are all right for the Lake Ports and can not be but of immense value, are yet of not the least value when compared with the commercial features involved.

With the government committed to this proposition we can as well have locks 25 feet wide as 23 and we will then be able to move grain by water from Buffalo at probably not to exceed 3/4 cent per bushel or less than 1/3 the charge now made by the R Rds for lighterage alone in New York Harbour.

Would greatly like to have you take this matter up and use your good offices in furthering this proposition. While I do not wish to suggest it occurred to me that you might get the reporters of the various dailys to call on you and talk the matter over and then get them to write strong articles in its support.

Inasmuch as there is no politics in this matter they ought to and doubtless would work in perfect harmony to help the matter along. Ix will not intrude upon you further but hope you will use your good offices in the matter at the earliest moment. Kindly send me copies of any articles that appear. Hoping for your kind reply I am

Very respectfully,

G. H. Raymond