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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT  
THE CENTURY-MAGAZINE  
UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

April 28/95

R. W. GILDER, EDITOR.  
R. U. JOHNSON,  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.  
C. C. BUEL,  
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Hon. William L. Strong  
City Hall

My dear Sir:

Mr. Constable, the brother of the Superintendent of ~~the~~ Buildings was unable to remain long enough to speak in behalf of the Tenement House bill to-day. The new Superintendent added some valuable details to the bill in its last stages in the Legislature, and I enclose herewith a copy of his public and enthusiastic endorsement of the measure.

No bill could be framed looking chiefly to the interests of the mass of the people without being subjected to such criticism as was made to-day at the Hearing.

I heartily thank you for your appreciative words to-day. Respectfully R. W. Gilder.

W. H. HIGBEE.  
38 WEST 35TH. ST.

TELEPHONE, 1895 38TH. ST

NEW YORK, 28 Apr 1895

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Hon W. L. Strong  
Dear Sir,

I notice that there is a hue + cry among the Grand Army men after Col Warrings official scalp!

I sincerely hope that you will pay no attention to them.

While the Col. may not have chosen the best time + occasion for ventilating his views; yet I consider that he has done a public service in calling public attention to the self asserting and greedy G. A. R. + the disgraceful pension frauds.

I am a citizen and a taxpayer, and I served in U.S. Navy during the war, and consider that I have a right to express an opinion in regard to these selfish men who have "saved" their country, only to plunder + bankrupt it.

Very Respectfully  
W. H. Higbee





ADDISON B. COLVIN,  
TREASURER.  
J. LEDLIE HEES,  
DEPUTY TREASURER.

*State of New York,  
Treasurer's Office.  
Albany,*

April 29,

189 5.

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Mayor:-

I have this day mailed under separate cover, a copy of the Philadelphia Tribune containing marked article. The Tribune as you may know, or as you may not know, is the recognized organ of the Colored people of Pennsylvania, and is edited by the Colored member of the City Council of Philadelphia. I indulge the hope, that this article will do something toward clearing up the bad impression that some New York scribbler is trying to create against the present Municipal administration.


You will notice in yesterday's (Sunday) Sun an article under caption of Afro-American notes. This is from the same man. I don't think, however, you will lose any sleep.





Yours Respectfully,











New York, April 29, 1895.

Dear Sir:

Gardiner G. H.  and General Manager of the New York Herald, has blacklisted a number of Physicians from advertising in the Medical Column for reasons known only to himself, as he is invisible and unapproachable to all persons who endeavor to interview him on the subject.

H.  and alias  man however admits the medical cards of a number of ignorant midwives, who are nothing but abortionists, and have recently caused the deaths (by the most shocking malpractice) of half a dozen unfortunate women who have fallen into their bloody hands through seeing their advertisements in the New York Herald sanctioned by the aforementioned H.  and or  man.


This blinking  man is indirectly or rather directly (as he directs the victims where to go to get slaughtered) the cause of several murders per week, many of them not coming to the public notice.

Now inasmuch as all remonstrances have so far proved in vain with this obstinate H.  and or constipated  man it behooves all good citizens especially all respectable Physicians to unite in a movement that will determine the cause of the aforesaid H.  and or  mans mysterious and unhootable course, even to the extent of getting out a writ (de lunatico inquirendo) in order to ascertain whether Gardiner G. is  right in his upper story or has turned into a sour  upon the Herald's  ish roof.

You may do a good act by signing your name and address

here

and send this letter to,

Gardiner G. H.  and,

Herald Office,

Herald square.

N. Y. City.



New York, April 29, 1895.

Dear Sir:—

I hold myself as great a patriot and as good a citizen as there is, although I am no active politician, affiliated with no political organization save as a quiet republican to yearly cast my vote for such candidates of that party as seem deserving support. In this my humble capacity I desire to protest against the reported appointment of Fred Grant to a police commissionership or to any office until he shall have earned a right to such recognition.

Has the young man accomplished that as yet? I grant you that he is a respectable gentleman and, possibly, would creditably fill the position, but right here let me ask you are there not many such among us, and many who, in addition thereto have, unaided, carved their way to prominence

<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and right of preferment? Seriously  
Mr. Mayor, where would "Colonel" Fred  
Grant be today but for his illustrious  
father and the mistaken zeal of the  
public to further immortalize (if such  
may be said) the memory of the great  
Soldier? For three years I served under  
General U. S. Grant, and no man can  
cherish greater reverence for our old  
Commander and his memory than I  
do, but in exalting a son simply because  
he is a progeny, ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> the expense of many  
graven grey in service, a grievous  
wrong is perpetrated not only to the  
public at large but, as well, to the  
gentleman whose title of "Colonel"  
Even, was wrongfully taken from  
others and applied.

I have the utmost faith in you and your  
good intentions, Mr. Mayor, although the  
retention in office of an alien to the  
City whose greatest endeavor and delight  
seems to be to asperse my character  
and the character of thousands whose  
arduous services during four



3 years of terrible war attested their loyalty and zeal for good government; and although none of us are seemingly desired by you for even the humblest position - there and other proceedings, I say are calculated to shake our confidence - but we continue loyal. I believe that you are poorly advised; that under the pressure of the vast amount of duty, care and responsibility thrust upon you, you cannot give to every proceeding the deliberation it should have. I believe, in a leisure moment, you would view this matter as I do, and in seeking a police Commissioner you would look for special fitness; superior qualifications and not for illustrious ancestry merely.

There is a flavor of aristocracy about this Grant appointment, most offensive to every true citizen of the United States. It smacks of hereditary government - of titles, orders and decorations. It is a silent confession that the days

✓ have passed when the individual  
can rise on merit alone. It is in-  
dicative of the decay of the charac-  
teristic principles of free government  
as we were wont to understand it  
as proclaimed by that grand charter  
of human liberty and human rights,  
Abraham Lincoln.

Respectfully

L. F. Whitbeck

353 44<sup>th</sup> St. West.

To Mayor Strong.



Supreme Court,  
Judges Chambers,  
New York, Apr 29<sup>th</sup> 1895

Stanley L. Stung

My dear

..... Please ac-  
cept my thanks for your  
kind notice of hearing  
upon Appellate Division  
bill. ....

I understand that  
Mr Rooley <sup>& others</sup> will appear  
upon the hearing to give  
any information that  
will be necessary

Yours very truly  
C. W. Hunt



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JOHN E. PARSONS.  
DAVID B. OGDEN.  
EDWARD M. SHEPARD.  
HENRY B. CLOSSON.

*Parsons, Shepard & Ogden,  
Trinity Building,*

*No. 111 Broadway,*

*New York, 29th April, 1895.*

Hon. William L. Strong,  
Mayor.

My dear Sir:-

Since leaving the public hearing before you last Friday on the Rapid Transit bill, I have had some doubt whether we put before you with sufficient explicitness this consideration, to which you might care to refer in any opinion on the bill.

So far as objection to the bill is concerned there is, as you repeatedly stated at the hearing, no objection open to consideration except to the additional credit of \$5,000,000.

But one provision of the bill to which objection was not made is an indispensable condition to any practical procedure of the work: As the law now stands, the contractor must take the entire risk, whatever it may be, of litigation, either suits to enjoin the construction of the road, or suits for damages. No matter how confident lawyers may be on the questions involved in any such litigation, as a practical matter the presence of that <sup>invariably</sup> ~~un-~~ known factor in a contract will prevent the making of any contract by the Rapid Transit Commission. The proposed bill removes that doubt by putting the contractor in the usual position of a lessee. That is to say, the City as owner and landlord of the Rapid Transit road, is itself to defend the title and rights of its tenant, the contractor.

The criticism that the amount of damages for property taken, easements and the like, is so indefinite that the city may be seriously involved is without merit. The Rapid Transit Commission itself has carefully considered this matter,- reaching the conclusion that the additional \$5,000,000. would amply cover. Besides, before the portion of the road above Twenty-third street ~~can actually~~ <sup>should</sup> be built at all, the Rapid Transit Commission, by the condemnation proceedings authorized by this act, ~~would~~ <sup>will</sup> have actually acquired all the property, rights and easements (including freedom from attach by property owners for damages and the like) which would be necessary to the absolutely untrammelled conduct of the work. And not only will the city have thus acquired all the easements, etc.; but before the work shall have progressed beyond Twenty-third street, the actual cost of them would be ascertained,- so that if by any possibility the Commission were in error in its estimate of the cost of the property, damages, etc., the city would be protected by a sufficient shortening of the northern extremities of the routes to bring the total expense within the statutory limitation. The additional \$5,000,000. has been fixed on the basis of safely completing the road to 146th street on the east side and to 185th street on the west side.

Very respectfully yours,

Edward M. Shepard  
Albert B. Brantley



FRANK M. LOOMIS.  
COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
21 WHITE BUILDING,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

April 29<sup>th</sup> 1895.

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Hon Wm. H. Strong,  
Mayor New York City

My dear Sir-

I take the liberty of  
enclosing herewith for your consid-  
eration resolutions adopted by the  
Civil Service Reform Association of  
Buffalo against Lepow Bi Partisan  
Police Bill.

While strictly speaking the bill  
has but a local application, the  
precedent which it would establish,  
the Constitution of separate exam-  
ining boards for single departments  
appointed by the heads of such de-  
partments, is so mischievous, so  
altogether vicious, that our people feel  
in duty bound to add their voices  
to that of the New York Association

Very respectfully  
Frank M. Loomis.  
for Buffalo Assoc.



WHEREAS, The Senate of this State has passed a bill relative to the Police Department of New York City, known as the Lexow Police bill, which among other things ousts the Civil Service Commission of that City of all jurisdiction over examinations for places in said Police Department, and entrusts such examinations to a special examining board to be appointed by the Police Commissioners instead of by the Mayor, and

WHEREAS the constitution of such examining board with a tenure of office dependant upon the will of the Police Commissioners would have a distinct tendency to make the examiners subservient to the wished of the Commissioners, and to preclude the impartial administration of the civil service law in the Police Department, and

WHEREAS the constitution of separate examining boards for single departments is contrary to all Civil Service Reform precedent, and if followed to any considerable extent in the future, would soon make an end of the merit system,

It is, therefore, resolved, That the Civil Service Reform Association of the City of Buffalo, protests against the enactment of the so-called Lexow police bill, as an attempted evasion of that mandate of the Constitution of the State which provides that all appointments shall be made according to merit and fitness, and as a violation of the oft repeated pledge of both the Democratic and Republican parties to enforce the letter and spirit of the civil service law.

Resolved, That the Lexow police bill, with or without its bi-partisan features, is, for the foregoing reasons, a distinctly anti-reform measure, a mere hypocritical pretense cunningly devised to prevent rather than to promote the reformation of New York's police department.

We call upon the representatives of Erie County to use all honorable means to eliminate the aforesaid anti-reform



provisions of the Lexow police bill, and in the event of failure, to vote against the bill. <sup>any support given to the</sup> ~~and treated it~~ bill in its present form will be regarded as a deliberate and wilful violation of the pledges upon which they asked and received the suffrages of the voters of Erie County.

WHEREAS the constitution of separate examining boards for single departments is contrary to all Civil Service Reform precedent, and if followed to any considerable extent in the future, would soon mean the end of the Civil Service Reform Association of the City of Buffalo, protests against

FOUNDED 1792.



KAEPPEL & BROOKER,  
Geo. S. Harris & Sons, Lith. Phila.

Real Estate and Insurance Agts.,

778 East 177th St., Cor. 3d Ave., N. Y.

Insurance Company of North America  
Philadelphia.

Agency at 778 E. 177<sup>th</sup> Street

N.Y. Apr. 29<sup>th</sup> 1895

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

From the New York City press we note that a bill has been passed in the Assembly establishing the fire laws (i.e. the limit in which frame houses may be built in this city) further north - we do not know if it has passed the Senate or not.

We would thank you very much if you would kindly give the property owners a hearing on this bill when it comes from Albany for your approval.

Both members of this firm are property owners and represent others to the extent of several millions dollars - if this bill becomes law it will set back this section for 15 years at least.

Our local improvements are not advanced to a point to warrant the building with brick entirely furthermore in looking over the Fire Commissioners



Report for 1893 we find that the fire losses  
bet. the old fire lines and the intended new ones  
have been exceedingly small in comparison  
with other places.

We cannot lose on and see Brooklyn  
forge ahead at the expense of Upper New  
York City.

Awaiting reply at the same time  
Thanking you

I am sir,

Very respectfully yours  
Harper & Brothers  
c.

May 13<sup>c</sup>

12 M

175-

# METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS,

OFFICES:

362 COLUMBUS AVENUE.  
50 WEST 125TH STREET.  
2006 THIRD AVENUE.  
1500 THIRD AVENUE.  
140 E. 49TH STREET.  
9 CHRYSTIE STREET.

COR. BRONX AND SAMUEL STREETS,  
WEST FARMS.

NEW YORK, April 29<sup>th</sup> 1895

174 To the Honorable Mr. Strong Mayor of New York City

Mr Mayor the undersigned holding property, and doing business in West farms, a part of the 24<sup>th</sup> ward in our City, would respectfully beg of you, to grant our section of the City extended rapid transit facilities as you have the question of rapid transit under consideration, now, I would most earnestly beg of you to consider the fact that we have a larger territory, and a greater population than the section on the west side and that the greater number of our people are workers in various trades, and manufactures to whom better, and rapid transit facilities is a necessity, and would be a great boon trusting that you will give this plea your attention I am

Respectfully yours.

Chas H. Weigle



New York, April 29<sup>th</sup>,  
1893

Hon. W. L. Strong

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Dear Sir

Will you allow a  
true friend to suggest a plan in  
making appointments which will ac-  
complish two important purposes with  
certainty i.e. the overthrow of Tammany  
and its destruction,  
also a great aid to the success of the  
Republican Party next fall,

viz:

Appoint none but Republicans  
and Americans to office, of good  
character and suitable capacity,  
thoroughly interested in the destruction  
of Tammany and displacing its  
adherents. Patriotic Americans having  
the preference, I am

Yours. Respectfully

Thomas Jefferson

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\* BUSINESS MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION \*

8th Assembly Dist., City and County of New York.

ORGANIZED 1890.

WILLIAM A. MASS, Pres

KIRK McNAIR, Sec'y,

*New York,* April 29th. 1895.

The regular monthly meeting of the Business Men's  
Republican Organization of the 8th. Assembly District. will be held  
on Monday May 6th. at 8 O'Clock p.m. at 468 Hudson Street.

Please attend as matters of importance will be transacted.

Kirk McNair.

Secretary.

Wm. A. Mass.

President.



McMAHON & HANDLEY,  
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
243 BROADWAY,

New York, April 29 1895

To his Honor Mayor Strong  
Dear Sir

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There is pending before the Senate at Albany, having passed the Assembly without the slightest objections, an act creating a State Institution called the "Manhattan Hospital", the object of which is the Care of the Insane - creating a set of State Officers to be appointed by the Governor which I regard it as your especial duty to oppose in the Senate before the Egg is hatched out & not wait until it is brought before you as Mayor - This act is one of the worst species of Legislation with regard to our City that I have yet seen - This act creates the "Manhattan Hospital" creates a set of State officers Superintendent &c to be nominated by the Governor - It directs the Comptroller to lease to the State the whole of Ward's Island. Buildings &c &c at the annual rental of \$1. a year - Provides that it can't be brought to a close by the City excepting by a notice of 15 years - and when brought to a close further provides that the City shall pay for all improvements made by the State thereon - It is purely and simply a direction by this City to hand over <sup>to this</sup> Hospital at \$1 a year property belonging to the City of the greatest commercial value - especially so in view of the approaching opening of the Harlem Ship Canal in June next - Ward's Island consists of 300 acres of upland and about 75 acres of Riparian Front of which Front only  $\frac{1}{3}$  is owned by the City - It may be said to comprehend about in value \$10,000,000 of the City property for \$1 a year what for? Under name of Public Charity - The administrators of which are purely and simply State Officers not appointed by the City but by the State - not responsible to the City but solely to the said



State administrator - I wrote to the Comptroller about this and he says I must await until the act comes before you officially. To which I reply that after perusing Art 12, Sec 2 of the State Constitution of 1894 I am satisfied that the words therein contained to wit "After any bill for a Special City law relating to a City" has been passed &c &c it must be transmitted to the Mayor &c for approval &c - do not embrace this act creating the Manhattan Hospital "which is purely a State Institution - I am satisfied this construction of mine is correct - because the definition given in the constitution as to what are Special City laws (same section and article) is thus -

"Special City Laws are those which relate to a single City &c &c" Now this objectionable act directing the Comptroller to lease to the State and creating the Manhattan Hospital is not one exclusively relating to a single City but creates a State Institution a set of State officers to be nominated solely by the Governor - A part of the prevailing <sup>State</sup> ~~City~~ <sup>State</sup> must take care of all the insane - So it may never come before you for your official veto - But if it should come then of course you have an opportunity to act - But I impress on you the necessity even in cases which may come before you officially of taking the precaution of having done one in the Legislature to look after it and denounce it - When exposed thus in the Hot Bed out of which it is to hatch your work becomes easier and this handing over so much City valuable property in one fell swoop will be styled in the Deal -

Are you aware that the water front of this Island - The Harlem River and around Port Morris will become sooner or later the seat of an enormous inland Commerce - Much of the Grain Trade of the West will come through the Harlem Ship Canal as it shortens the carrying trade to Europe 24 hours each Trip - The Grain Elevators Storehouses &c of that trade will be located on that Ward Island - It would pay the City to haul over to the Manhattan Hospital the Insane Retreat of the City at West Slip (400 acres) without charge & give them 1000,000 in shape of new buildings & sell Ward Island rather than to donate this lease at \$1. a year



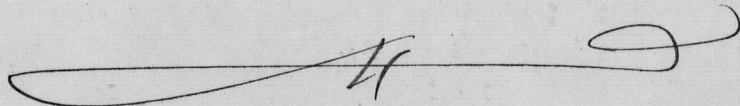
McMAHON & HANDLEY,  
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
243 BROADWAY,

New York, ..... 189

My recommendation is that the Corporation Counsel  
be directed immediately to send to our representatives in  
Albany and oppose it tooth & nail before it comes down  
to you as Mayor with the official stamp of our Legislature  
upon it -

Yours Respy

Wm. McMahon



COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL  
COMMITTEE

WM. O. McDOWELL, CHAIRMAN  
61 LINCOLN PARK

"When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast  
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along  
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong;  
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame,  
Through its ocean-sundered fibres, feels the gush of joy or shame;  
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim."—LOWELL.

Newark, N. J., U. S. A., April 30th, 1895

Messrs. Henry G. Marquand, Chairman, and,

William Rhinelanders Stewart, Sec'y & Treasurer,

Washington Memorial Arch Committee.

Gentlemen:-

With this we place in your hands, for use by the presiding officer at the Washington Memorial Arch ceremonies this day, the Gavel that was used on April 30th, 1889 (the centennial anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States) by the presiding officer at the meeting held in the "Long Room" Fraunce's Tavern, New York, by the descendants of the men and the women of the American Revolution, for the purpose of organizing a national society of the Sons (and the Daughters) of the American Revolution. The same Gavel was also made use of at the centennial celebration of the French Federation of the "Fall of the Bastille" and the "Writing of the Marseillaise". Again, it was in the hands of the presiding officer at the celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Republic of Switzerland, also on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the adoption of the Polish Constitution. It was made use of in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 399th anniversary of the Discovery of America; on the occasion of the organization



COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL  
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Newark, N. J., U. S. A. \_\_\_\_\_ 1895

#2

of the Human Freedom League and the adoption of the White Bordered Flag of Universal Liberty and Peace; again it was made use of by the presiding officer at the great fourth of July celebration at the Columbian Exposition, when the new Liberty Bell was rung for the first time. Its last use was in the hall of the Carpenter's Company, Philadelphia, on the occasion of the organization of the committee to celebrate, with appropriate ceremonies, five years from now, the close of the nineteenth and the opening of the twentieth century of the Christian Era.

Possibly somehow there may be some connecting links between the words of Washington, spoken before the Constitutional Convention, "Let us raise <sup>a</sup> the standard to which the wise and honest can repair". "The event is in the hand of God!" and the events with which this Gavel has had a part.

We also place at your disposal, for the occasion, the Liberty Flag, handed you with this, and we hereby authorize you to present to the City of New York, with the Memorial Arch, the accompanying miniature Liberty Bell, made from the overflow metal in casting the great Columbian Liberty Bell. In this bell are coins with the image and superscription of Ceaser, that were in circulation in Jerusalem when the Saviour was on earth; part of the Old Liberty Bell, filing from bells that took up the sound of the ring-

COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL  
COMMITTEE

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Newark, N. J., U. S. A., ..... 1895

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ing for liberty that memorable fourth of July 1776; the key from the door at the end of the "Bridge of Sighs", from Venice, a "widow's mite" dug up from a pool of Siloam; pennies from innumerable children, liberty lovers into whose hands will come the care and the protection of the principles for which Washington stood; a part of the Statue of Liberty" cut out <sup>that</sup> of the electric torch might be seen through the bronze torch that was originally planned; thimbles that sewed the garments of soldiers of the American Revolution; these and some 22,000 other contributions of historical metal having to do with the story of Liberty.

With this we hand you the poem "Liberty's Bell" with the story of how it was the occasion of the creation of this memorial of the Columbian Era.

We would also gladly place at your disposal the great Bell, if it possible to bring it from Chicago, where it now is, in time. It is mounted upon a splendid carriage, presented to it by patriotic Americans. All that it requires, in order to take part in your procession and to ring, is to bring it from Chicago and hitch the necessary horses to it; if this <sup>is</sup> undertaken <sup>we</sup> would suggest that it be drawn by thirteen pure white horses, one standing for each of the original States of the Union.



COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL  
COMMITTEE

WM. O. McDOWELL, CHAIRMAN  
51 LINCOLN PARK

"When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast  
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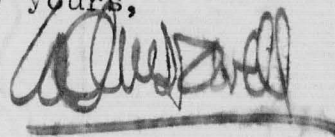
\* \* \* \* \*  
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Newark, N. J., U. S. A. .... 1895

#4

We would appreciate it if you would appoint a special committee of one or more, to have the care of the Gavel and the Flag during the ceremony, to see that nobody steals it or makes clippings from the Flag, as mementoes, and who shall be responsible to place the same carefully in your hands that they may reach us safely and uninjured.

Cordially yours,



Chairman.

COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL

COMMITTEE

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Newark, N. J., U. S. A., April 30<sup>th</sup> 1895

Mr Wm A Stewart-  
Secy Washington Arch Cent-

My dear Sir

Enclosed we hand you a certificate,  
and under separate cover we send you a copy of Liberty  
Primer, that go with the little Liberty-Bell hunk  
delivered to you to be presented with the Arch to the  
City of New York

Sincerely yours

Wm O McDowell

ce



## LIBERTY'S BELL.

" There's a legend told of a far-off land "—  
The land of a king—where the people planned  
To build them a bell that never should ring  
But to tell of the death, or the birth, of a king,  
Or proclaim an event, with its swinging slow,  
That could startle the nation to joy or woe.

It was not to be builded—this bell that they planned—  
Of common ore dug from the breast of the land,  
But of metal first moulded by skill of all arts—  
Built of the treasures of fond human hearts.  
And from all o'er the land like pilgrims they came,  
Each to cast in a burden, a mite in the flame  
Of the furnace—his offering—to mingle and swell  
In the curious mass of this wonderful bell.

Knights came in armor and flung in the shields  
That had warded off blows on the Saracen fields,  
Freemen brought chains from prisons afar—  
Bonds that had fettered the captives of war.  
And sabers were cast in the molten flood  
Stained with the crimson of heroes' blood.  
Pledges of love, a bracelet, a ring,  
A gem that had gleamed in the crown of a king,  
The coins that had ransomed a maiden from death,  
The words, hot with eloquence, caught from the breath  
Of a sage, and a prayer from the lips of a slave  
Were heard and recorded, and cast in the wave  
To be melted and moulded together, and tell  
The tale of their wrongs in the tones of the bell.

It was finished at last, and, by artisan hand,  
On its ponderous beams hung high over the land,  
The slow years passed by; but no sound every fell  
On a listening ear from the tongue of the bell.  
The brown spider wove her frail home on its walls,  
And the dust settled deep in its cavernous halls.  
Men laughed in derision, and scoffed at the pains  
Of the builders; and harder and harder the chains  
Of a tyrannous might on the people were laid;  
More insatiate, more servile, the tribute they paid.  
There was something they found far more cruel than death  
And something far sweeter than life's fleeting breath.

But, hark! in the midst of the turbulent throng,  
The moans of the weak and the groans of the strong,  
There's a cry of alarm. Some invisible power  
Is moving the long silent bell in the tower.  
Forward and backward, and forward it swung,  
And Liberty! Liberty! Liberty! rung  
From its wide, brazen throat, over mountain and vale,  
Till the seas caught the echo, and monarchs turned pale.

Our forefathers heard it—that wild thrilling tone,  
Ringing out to the world, and they claimed it their own.  
And up from the valley, and down from the hill,  
From the flame of the forge, from the field and the mill  
They paid with their lives the price of its due,  
And left it a legacy, freemen, to you,  
And ever when danger is menacing nigh,  
The mighty bell swings in the belfry on high,  
And men wake from their dreams, and grasp in affright,  
Their swords, when its warning sweeps out in the night.

It rang in wild paen o'er war's gory waves  
When the gyves were unloosed from our millions of slaves;  
It started with horror and trembled a knell  
From ocean to ocean, when brave Lincoln fell.  
And again its wild notes sent a thrill through the land  
When Garfield was struck by a traitorous hand.  
And once in each year as time onward rolls,  
Slowly and muffled and mournful it tolls  
A dirge, while Columbia pauses to spread  
A tribute of love on the graves of her dead.

While Washington's name is emblazoned in gold,  
While the valor of Perry, or Sherman is told,  
While patriots treasure the words of a Hayne,  
The fiery drops from the pen of a Paine;  
While dear is the name of child, mother or wife,  
Or sweet to a soul is the measure of life,  
America's sons will to battle prepare  
When its tones of alarm ring aloud on the air;  
For Liberty's goddess holds in her white hand  
The cord of the bell that swings over our land.

## COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL

### COMMITTEE

It was the reading of the following poem that led me at first to plan the Columbian Liberty Bell, but the poem had been laid away so carefully that when the creation of the Liberty Bell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented an opportunity to inaugurate the work by asking the opinion of the lady members of that chapter upon the subject, I could not lay my hands upon the poem, and was compelled to refer to it as a memory. Since then diligent search has been made to find a copy of the poem.

My mail today brings me the following letter enclosing the poem and giving the name of the authoress. I hasten to have the same printed that a copy may be placed in the hands of the members of the Committee and the other helpers in the production of the Columbian Liberty Bell.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM O. McDOWELL,

*Chairman.*

NEWARK, N. J.



EDITOR'S OFFICE.

## THE GOLDEN ERA.

MADGE MORRIS WAGNER.

Liberty Bell

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 5, 1893.

*William O. McDowell, Esq.:*

MY DEAR SIR—I was much pleased in reading your article on "A New Liberty Bell" in the *American Young People*, and I feel that this southwest corner of the United States ought to send a contribution towards the bell. Here in a land where the Liberty Bell of "'76" would have sounded strangely to the Mission Indians, sea gulls and pink-throated lizards, freedom and liberty are celebrated with as much enthusiasm as at Bunker Hill.

If the building of the Bell is definitely decided I will have the school children and teachers contribute.

I enclose a poem by my wife, "Madge Morris," that is so near like the one you mention that I am inclined to think it the same. It contains at least your idea of a new Liberty Bell.

Hoping that your efforts may meet with success.

I am, very truly,

HARR WAGNER,

*Superintendent of Schools.*

# COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL.



*This is to certify that the metal contained  
in the Bell delivered with this Certificate is a  
part of the overflow in casting the great Colum-  
bian Liberty Bell.*

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "A. D. Russell". The signature is written over a horizontal dotted line.

*Chairman.*



## Members of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee.

WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, representing Human Freedom League, Chairman, 61  
Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J.

MISS MARY DESHA, representing Daughters of American Revolution, Vice-  
Chairman, Washington, D. C.

France—MME. MELAINE DE COURCELLES, Paris.

Mexico—MME. ROMERO, care Hon. Matias Romero, Mexican Minister to United  
States, Washington, D. C.

Switzerland—MISS LILLY DE CLAPAREDE, care Alfred de Claparede, Swiss Min-  
ister to United States, Washington, D. C.

Alabama—MISS JULIA S. TUTWILER, Livingston.

Alaska Territory—MRS. W. E. TURNER, Sitka.

Arizona Territory—MISS LORETTA LOVELL, Tucson.

Arkansas—MISS ELIZABETH CANTRELL, Little Rock.

California—MRS. E. O. SMITH, San José.

California—MRS. A. M. MARCELLUS, Long Beach, Los Angeles Co.

California—MRS. MADGE MORRIS WAGNER, San Diego.

Colorado—MISS SCOTT SAXTON, Denver.

Connecticut—MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KIEM, Edgemont, Reading.

Delaware—MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK CHURCHMAN, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—MRS. M. A. BALLINGER, Washington.

Florida—MRS. ELLEN CALL LONG, Tallahassee.

Georgia—MRS. LOULIE M. GORDON, Atlanta.

Idaho—MISS HATTIE FELIX HARRIS, Boise City.

Illinois—MRS. MATHEWS S. BRADLEY, Chicago.

Indiana—MRS. IDA MAY DAVIS, Terre Haute.

Indian Territory—MRS. ROBERT L. OWENS, Muskogee.

Iowa—MISS ORA MILLER, Cedar Rapids.

Kansas—MISS EMILY L. CALDWELL, Leavenworth.

Kentucky—MRS. WILLIAM LINDSEY, Frankfort.

Louisiana—MISS WHITE, care Senator E. D. White, New Orleans.

Maine—MRS. A. E. BOOTHBY, Portland.

Maryland—MRS. JOHN RITCHIE, Frederick.  
 Massachusetts—  
 Michigan—MRS. JULIA C. BURROWS, Kalamazoo.  
 Minnesota—MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, St. Paul.  
 Minnesota—MISS MARGARET A. CRUIKSHANK, Minneapolis.  
 Mississippi—MRS. T. C. CATCHINGS, Vicksburg.  
 Missouri—MRS. GEORGE G. VEST, Kansas City.  
 Montana—MRS. FLORA A. DAVIS, Helena.  
 Nebraska—MISS ETHELWYNNE KENNEDY, Omaha.  
 Nevada—MRS. HENRY RIVES, Eureka.  
 New Hampshire—MISS ELIZABETH W. MORRISON, Portsmouth.  
 New Jersey—MISS PAULINE McDOWELL, Newark.  
 New Jersey—MISS EMMA GOBLE LATHROP, Newark.  
 New Mexico Territory—MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fé.  
 New York—MRS. DONALD McLEAN, New York.  
 North Carolina—MRS. Z. B. VANCE, Charlotte.  
 North Dakota—MRS. SARAH B. SMITH, Grand Forks.  
 Ohio—MRS. ANTOINETTE C. DEVEREUX, Cleveland.  
 Oklahoma Territory—MRS. FRANK H. GREER, Guthrie.  
 Oregon—MRS. N. C. GEORGE, Portland.  
 Pennsylvania—MRS. JULIA K. HOGG, Allegheny.  
 Pennsylvania—MISS MINNIE F. MICKLEY, Mickleys.  
 Rhode Island—MRS. B. O. WILBOUR, Bristol.  
 South Carolina—MRS. JOHN E. BACON, Columbia.  
 South Dakota—MRS. J. H. HAUSER, Aberdeen.  
 Tennessee—MRS. MILDRED SPOTSWOOD MATHES, Memphis.  
 Texas—MRS. NETTIE HOUSTON BRINGHURST, Bryan.  
 Utah—MRS. W. S. McCORMICK, Salt Lake City.  
 Vermont—MRS. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington.  
 Virginia—MRS. ANNA S. GREEN, Culpeper.  
 Washington—MRS. JOHN B. ALLEN, Walla Walla.  
 West Virginia—MRS. A. S. DANDRIDGE, Sheperdstown.  
 Wisconsin—MRS. JAMES S. PECK, Milwaukee.  
 Wyoming—MRS. W. H. HOLMES, Laramie City.  
 Hawaii—MRS. S. B. DOLE, Honolulu.  
 MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Honorary Chairman of Committee on Liberty's  
 Golden Book, Bloomington, Ill.  
 MRS. MALCOLM PETERS, Fernside Stockbridge, Tyringham County, Mass.  
 REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D., Chairman Committee on Religious Con-  
 gresses, World's Congress Auxiliary, Chicago, Ill.  
 REV. H. W. McKNIGHT, D.D., President Gettysburg College, Pa.  
 HON. JOHN W. HOYT, LL.D., Chairman National University Committee, Wash-  
 ington, D. C.  
 MR. JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor New York "Mail and Express," New York.  
 MR. E. L. STRATTON, Mullica Hills, N. J.

MR. THOMAS A. STRAYER, Editor "American Young People," Chicago, Ill.  
 MR. JAMES B. UPHAM, of "Youth's Companion," Boston, Mass., and founder of  
 the Lyceum League of America.  
 MR. JOHN LENNON, representing American Federation of Trades, No. 35 East  
 Seventh Street, New York.  
 MR. J. C. PUMPELLY, Union League Club, New York, of the Sons of the  
 American Revolution.  
 MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER, Secretary United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston,  
 Mass.  
 REV. SAMUEL L. NICCOLLS, D.D., St. Louis, Mo.  
 HARRY PRATT JUDSON, Head Dean of University, Chicago, Ill.  
 BISHOP W. H. HARE, Sioux Falls, S. Dakota.  
 MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, President Women's Christian Temperance Union,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
 HON. JOHN W. WOODSIDE, National Commissioner for Pennsylvania, Phila-  
 delphia, Pa.  
 JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL.D., Greencastle, Ind.  
 EMILE ARNAUD, President International League of Liberty and Peace, Geneva,  
 Switzerland.  
 ALFRED H. LOVE, President Universal Peace Union, 289 Chestnut Street,  
 Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MRS. PATTY MILLER STOCKING, representing the Historical Societies, Washington,  
 D. C.  
 MISS SUE R. HETZEL, of Mary Washington National Monument Association,  
 Clifton Station, Va.  
 MRS. MARY L. BAXTER, representing the Second War of the American Revolution,  
 that of 1812, and the Hermitage Association, Nashville, Tenn.  
 COL. WILLIAM PATTON GRIFFITH, Union Veteran Legion, 203 Broadway, New  
 York.  
 JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, Sons of the American Revolution, Times Building, New  
 York.  
 LASALLE A. MAYNARD, Patria Club, Times Building, New York.  
 WILLIAM H. WEBB, 415 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
 MR. J. HOWARD FOOTE, "Music and Liberty," 33 Maiden Lane, New York.  
 MISS ALICE FLETCHER, "Native Races," 214 First Street S. E., Washington, D. C.  
 MRS. RUSSELL SAGE, "Female Education and the Cause of Liberty," 506 Fifth  
 Avenue, New York.  
 MISS LILIAN PIKE, "Masonry and Liberty," 1312 Florida Avenue, Washington,  
 D. C.  
 MR. AARON VANDERBILT, National Marine Association, 39 Cortlandt Street, New  
 York.  
 MR. FRED. B. DALZELL, Maritime Exchange, New York.  
 HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, "Youth's Companion," Boston, Mass.  
 HENRY BALDWIN, Chairman Committee on "Library Americana," Atlantic City,  
 N. J.



D. B. WAGGNER, editor "Our Boys and Girls," the Times, Philadelphia, Pa.  
AMOS PARKER WILDER, "The Press and Cause of Liberty," New York.  
REAR ADMIRAL B. S. OSBON, Commanding the Naval Veterans, 429 Broadway,  
New York.  
MRS. H. R. P. STAFFORD, Cottage City, Mass.  
GEORGE F. KUNZ, care Tiffany & Co., New York.  
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, Chairman Committee on Peace Plow, Moline, Ill.  
LOUIS S. AMORSON, I. O. of O. F., Philadelphia, Pa.  
ISAAC A. WEBB, Chairman Committee on Liberty's Golden Book, Deadwood, S. D.  
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK, Liberty and West Streets, New York, Depository, to  
whom all remittances should be made.

THE Maritime Association OF THE Port OF New York.

Produce Exchange Building, Beaver Street.

P.O. Station P.

New York April 30th, 1895. 189

His Honor,

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor of New York.

Your Honor -

185  
I take pleasure in transmitting to you herewith printed copy of your endorsement and others, sent to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that he fix the line of demarcation between the waters of this harbor and the high seas, in accordance with the unanimous request of those especially interested in the ocean commerce of this port.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

F. A. Dayton

Chairman,

Committee on Harbor Lines.



ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR.

7 WEST 29TH STREET.

April, 30<sup>th</sup> 1895

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

I beg, very, respect  
fully, to ask your atten  
-tion to the enclosed letter,  
which was printed in the  
New York Times of this  
morning, and hope  
you may find time to  
consider its arguments

prior to the hearing which I many will <sup>184</sup> oppose it  
to take place before I hope you <sup>will</sup> be willing  
you to morrow, to allow me an opportunity

I am aware the balance the to say a few words  
of numbers will oppose at near the close of  
your approval of the the hearing. There are  
bill, but, I think the many thoughtful people  
public interest & sound who think as I do on this  
policy none the subject, but not everyone  
less demands that of is willing <sup>to face</sup> ~~an~~ intolerant popular  
approval. clamor.

As few have studied  
the bill as I have

Very truly yours,  
Gerrard A. Eaton



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Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 30th, 1895.

To His Honor

The Mayor of *New York*—

My Dear Sir:—

The Library of this University is making an effort to obtain complete sets of the Annual Reports of our leading cities. In order to do this, we ask the co-operation of the executive officials of these cities, and beg you to forward to us the latest reports of your municipality, if this be possible.

Hoping you will be able to grant this favour, I am,

Respectfully yours, *G. B. Keen,*

Librarian.

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Office of

Wm. Cruikshank's Sons,  
Real Estate,

Opposite  
Mutual Life Insurance Building.

51 Liberty Street,

New York, April 30<sup>th</sup> 1895

Mayors Strong  
City Hall N.Y.  
Dear Sir

The estate of my father the late Wm Cruikshank has been assessed for personal taxation at \$75,000 — the full value of the estate. We do not object to paying a just tax, but one that takes nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of my mother's and sister's income to pay it, cannot be borne. I asked Com<sup>r</sup> Blumenthal to reduce the tax, but he would not listen to me. The result will be if you will not do something for us, that we will be obliged to live outside the city, where we were born and brought up. Will you do something for us.



Office of  
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons,  
Real Estate,

Opposite  
Mutual Life Insurance Building.

51 Liberty Street,  
New York, ..... 189

for we have no objection to paying a fair  
tax; it does not seem right that we should  
be assessed at 100% of the value of the estate

Respectfully yours,  
William M. Cruikshank

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OFFICE OF



*Real Estate and Insurance,*  
3310 Third Avenue,

23d and 24th Ward Property a Specialty.

Renting and Collecting.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**

New York, *April* 189

*Hon. Wm. L. Strong; Mayor,*  
*Dr. Sir,*

I, as a resident and tax payer of the 23<sup>d</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> wards, would respectfully ask that you will give the residents of North New York the consideration they are entitled to in the matter of Rapid Transit they having a larger population than the West side and which is increasing very rapidly, and will continue to do so; another matter I would like to call your attention to is the cost of building the road as now proposed: what is the



respective amount of cost from  
the City line to 42<sup>d</sup> St and  
also from 42<sup>d</sup> St to South Ferry  
I am of the opinion that if  
the Commissioners should com-  
mence at the north end of the  
line and work down to 42<sup>d</sup>  
St, they will do a greater  
amount of good than at the  
South end as the greatest  
amount of cost will, I am  
under the impression be at  
the lower end;

another point is that once at  
42<sup>d</sup> St it will take but a  
short time to reach any place  
in the lower part of the City  
whereas the upper part has few  
facilities for doing so. The  
building of the South end  
of the road would benefit

OFFICE OF



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**NOTARY PUBLIC.**

New York, ..... 189

the people of Brooklyn and  
Jersey instead of our own  
City as in the case of the  
Brooklyn Bridge.  
As we are to pay the cost  
of construction we should  
have the benefit thereof.  
Very respectfully submitted  
C. M. Chappell.



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COSMOS CLUB,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 1/1895

Hon W L Strong

Mayor of New York

My dear Mr Mayor

I have had  
the honor to receive,  
thru' Mr Secretary Hedges  
the pen with which our  
Municipal Chief signed  
the now famous School  
and Tenement House Bill.

For this and other courtesies  
please accept the grateful  
acknowledgments of your  
O'b't servant J. Augustus Mumma  
Pres of Club E.

8

Court of Common Pleas

Clerk's Office

County Court House,

New York, May 1<sup>st</sup> 1895

John E. Neuge Ess  
Secretary to the Mayor etc

My dear Sir

Your favor of April 30<sup>th</sup> 1895  
enclosing bonds of marshals  
"Stahl", "Voullain", "Finkelstein",  
"Einsler", "Moses", "Sempnoff",  
and "Staten", was duly received  
and the bonds filed in  
this office.

Very respectfully yours

Alfred Mayhoff  
Clerk



NEW YORK,

May 1<sup>st</sup> 1895

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

Dear Sir. In the h-partisan police bill which comes before you for your approval or disapproval - I would very respectfully beg leave to call to your attention the large pensions which are allotted to the officers of the force above the grade of Patrolman. I do not believe that there is any general objection to the allowance of 600 to members of the rank of patrolmen, but I should suggest very respectfully that you give serious consideration to the matter of a reduction in the proposed pensions of those of higher grade. Fifteen hundred dollars per annum for the Inspector would be I think sufficient and twelve hundred for Inspectors - and one thousand for Captains & eight hundred for Sergeants.

Very Respectfully

W E Kemp

# THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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

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

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

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

MAY 1 1895

7 Ca Bk 20 p.m.  
Albany ny 1

Hon W. L. Strong Mayor

New York

Magistrate's bill can reach your  
office at quarter before seven  
tonight if you will keep it open Wire me answer  
Hamilton Fish



# State of New York.

No. 1258.

Rec. 791.

## IN SENATE,

April 25, 1895.

Assembly Bill No. 2224, 2382.—Introduced by Mr. NILES — read twice and referred to the committee on commerce and navigation, reported favorably from said committee with amendments, ordered reprinted and recommitted to the committee on commerce and navigation.

## AN ACT

To provide for the construction of a drawbridge over the Harlem river, connecting the easterly end of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and the marginal or exterior street in the Twelfth ward of the city of New York, with East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and exterior street in the Twenty-third ward of said city.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

- 1 Section 1. The commissioners of the department of public
- 2 parks of the city of New York are hereby authorized to erect
- 3 and construct of stone, iron or steel, or of one or more of those
- 4 materials, a suitable drawbridge and approaches thereto, with
- 5 the necessary abutments and arches over adjacent streets or
- 6 avenues, for the passage of persons, animals, vehicles and traffic
- 7 across the Harlem river in said city, connecting the easterly
- 8 end of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, in the twelfth ward

EXPLANATION — Matter underscored — is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.



1 of said city, with the westerly end of One Hundred and  
2 Forty-ninth street, in the twenty-third ward of said city,  
3 or at such points on said streets or avenues as the  
4 said commissioners shall ascertain and determine to be  
5 practicable, and to make such changes in the grade lines of the  
6 streets and avenues approaching the said bridge as may be  
7 necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and for the proper  
8 construction of the improvements hereby authorized. Said bridge  
9 shall be completed within twelve years from the passage of this  
10 act, and shall in its width for passage be not more than seventy  
11 nor less than sixty feet, and the height of said bridge in the  
12 clear at the draws herein provided for shall not be less than  
13 twenty-four feet above the high water of spring tides. There  
14 shall be constructed in the said bridge two draws contiguous to  
15 each other, and the length of the bridge occupied by the draw  
16 spans and the center pier separating them shall be at least two  
17 hundred and forty feet, the clear water-way either side  
18 of center pier being not less than one hundred  
19 feet, and said bridge shall otherwise be con-  
20 structed in conformity with the general provisions of law con-  
21 tained in section six hundred and seventy-six of chapter four  
22 hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-  
23 two, regulating the construction of bridges over the Harlem  
24 river and Spuyten Duyvil creek. Such bridge shall always be  
25 free for the passage of persons, animals, vehicles and traffic,  
26 and when completed shall be kept and maintained in good order

1 and repair by the commissioners of the department of public  
2 parks in said city; provided, however, that nothing shall be done  
3 under this act, except the preparation of the prelim-  
4 inary plans with the surveys and engineering incidental  
5 thereto, until the plans and specifications for the said  
6 bridge and approaches thereto, with the necessary abutments  
7 and arches as aforesaid, shall have been submitted to and ap-  
8 proved by the board of estimate and apportionment of said city,  
9 as well as the proposed changes hereby authorized in the grade  
10 line of the streets or avenues approaching the said bridge have  
11 been submitted to and approved by the board of street opening  
12 and improvements in said city, which submissions and ap-  
13 provals, however, shall be within six years after the passage  
14 of this act.

15 § 2. The said commissioners of public parks shall, upon such  
16 approval by the board of estimate and apportionment, proceed  
17 to construct the said bridge and approaches thereto with the  
18 necessary abutments and arches as aforesaid. The work of con-  
19 structing the said bridge and approaches thereto with the neces-  
20 sary abutments and arches as aforesaid, and the furnishing of all  
21 the material and labor necessary therefor, shall be done by con-  
22 tract made at public letting to the lowest bidder, pursuant to the  
23 general provisions of law and ordinance regulating the letting  
24 of contracts in said city.

25 § 3. The expense of making all necessary surveys, preparing  
26 the plans and specifications and constructing the said bridge and



1 approaches thereto, with the necessary abutments and arches as  
 2 aforesaid, shall not exceed one million two hundred and fifty thou-  
 3 sand dollars, and such further sum as may be necessary for the  
 4 purposes of the renting, use or occupation of any lands or any  
 5 easement therein for the temporary purposes set forth in section  
 6 six hereof, and such further sum for paying awards for damages  
 7 caused by reason of the change of grade of streets or avenues  
 8 approaching the same authorized by this act, as may be  
 9 awarded by the board of assessors of the said city, whose duty  
 10 it shall be to estimate the damage which each owner of land  
 11 fronting on such street or avenue will sustain by reason of such  
 12 change to such land, or to any improvements thereon, and make  
 13 a just and equitable award to the amount of such damage to the  
 14 owner or owners of such lands or tenements fronting on such  
 15 street or avenue, and opposite thereto, and affected by such  
 16 change of grade. The comptroller of said city shall, from time  
 17 to time, when directed by the board of estimate and appor-  
 18 tionment, prepare and issue bonds of said city, bearing interest at not  
 19 more than four per cent. per annum, and redeemable from time  
 20 to time, but not less than twenty years after date thereof, for  
 21 the purpose of defraying the expense of making all necessary  
 22 surveys, preparing plans and specifications, and of constructing  
 23 the said bridge and approaches thereto, with the necessary  
 24 abutments and arches as aforesaid, and for paying the awards  
 25 which may be made for damages by reason of any change of  
 26 grade as aforesaid. Such bonds shall not be sold for less than

1 the par value thereof, and the moneys received from the sale  
 2 of the said bonds shall be deposited in the treasury of the said  
 3 city, and shall be drawn and paid by the comptroller of the  
 4 said city for the several objects and purposes provided in this  
 5 act, upon vouchers in a form to be prescribed by the said comp-  
 6 troller.

7 § 4. With the consent and approval of the board of estimate  
 8 and apportionment first had and obtained, the commissioners  
 9 of public parks, for and in behalf of the mayor, aldermen and  
 10 commonalty of the city of New York, are hereby authorized to  
 11 acquire title in fee to any land which they may deem necessary  
 12 for the purpose of the construction of the said bridge and ap-  
 13 proaches, with the necessary abutments or arches as aforesaid,  
 14 and to acquire any right or easement which it may be necessary  
 15 to take for temporary purposes, and to that end the said com-  
 16 missioners may make application to the supreme court in the  
 17 first judicial district for the appointment of commissioners of  
 18 estimate, specifying in such application the lands or easements  
 19 sought to be acquired for the purpose aforesaid. The provisions  
 20 of law relating to the taking of private property for public  
 21 streets or places in the said city are hereby made applicable  
 22 as far as may be necessary to the acquiring of the said land as  
 23 aforesaid. The amount or amounts awarded for the said land  
 24 and the expense of the proceedings hereby authorized for the  
 25 acquiring the same, shall not form part of nor be included within



6  
1 the expense of constructing the said bridge, and the comptroller  
2 of the city of New York is hereby authorized to issue additional  
3 bonds for the payment of such award in the manner prescribed  
4 in the third section of this act.

5 § 5. Nothing in this act contained shall prevent the said com-  
6 missioners at any time within the periods of time mentioned in  
7 section one of this act, to make the preliminary surveys, plans  
8 and specifications as therein provided, and present the same for  
9 approval to the board of estimate and apportionment, and after  
10 such approval the said commissioners may immediately proceed  
11 and construct said bridge as provided by this act; provided the  
12 said board of estimate and apportionment shall deem it expedi-  
13 ent and for the public interest that said bridge shall be sooner  
14 constructed and opened as a public thoroughfare for public  
15 convenience and travel.

16 § 6. The said commissioners are hereby authorized when the new  
17 Seventh avenue bridge is opened for travel and the use of the  
18 present temporary bridge at that point shall be discontinued  
19 for public travel, to remove the said temporary bridge and to  
20 place the same and build and construct proper and necessary  
21 approaches thereto of wood or iron as a temporary bridge at or  
22 near the point at which the new bridge authorized by the fore-  
23 going sections of this act is to be erected, thereby affording  
24 passage to pedestrians and vehicles during the time consumed  
25 in the preparation of the plans hereinbefore authorized, and  
26 obtaining the consent of the boards to the erection of the bridge

7  
1 contemplated by this act and the construction and completion  
2 of said bridge herein authorized. Said draw shall be placed  
3 upon wooden pile abutments in said river upon such terms as  
4 the chief engineer of the United States in charge of the improve-  
5 ment of Harlem river, or the secretary of war, shall consent  
6 to, and the necessary expense of the construction of said tem-  
7 porary bridge, together with expenses of preliminary survey,  
8 examination, boring and engineering, shall, after the plans thereof  
9 have been submitted and approved by the board of estimate and  
10 apportionment, form a part of and be included within the expenses  
11 of constructing the new bridge hereby authorized; provided that  
12 said expense of constructing said temporary bridge shall not  
13 exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars. Should any temporary  
14 use or occupation of any lands or any temporary easement therein  
15 be required to afford access to the said temporary bridge, the  
16 same may be acquired or rented by the department of public parks  
17 upon terms to be approved by the board of estimate and appor-  
18 tionment, or failing in such method of acquisition, by acquiring the  
19 same in the manner prescribed by section four of this act, and  
20 the expenses of any such acquisition, rent, use or occupation  
21 shall be provided for and paid in the manner prescribed in sec-  
22 tion three of this act.

23 § 7. This act shall take effect immediately.



5  
MORRIS & STEELE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,  
16 EXCHANGE PLACE.

FORDHAM MORRIS. HENRY LEWIS MORRIS.  
J. A. K. STEELE.

(Cable Address,—PARGET, New York.)

New York, May 1<sup>st</sup> 1898.

Hon W<sup>m</sup> L. Strong:  
Mayor of the City of New York  
My dear Sir:

Herewith please find copy of  
Bill for Lenox Ave or 149<sup>th</sup> St. Bridge.  
The amendments of 12 + 6 years  
you write note on p. 2, line 9 and  
page 3 line 13 have been made as  
you directed.

The other amendments underscored  
on pp 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 + 7, are the  
suggestions of the Park Dept. Engineer.  
We hope to pass the bill in the Senate  
this week + get it before Assembly  
for concurrence early next week.  
Thanking you for your courtesy +  
patience in above matter

I have the honor to be  
Very respectfully  
Yr Obedt Servt.  
Fordham Morris

## Good for Buffalo!

Yesterday Mayor Jewett and the heads of all the municipal departments of Buffalo signed a memorial urging the State Legislature to disapprove the Burns bill, a measure introduced by Assemblyman Burns of Westchester and reported favorably by the Assembly Judiciary Committee—a bill containing the following provision:

"It shall not be deemed practicable to apply the Civil Service rules and laws of this State to such persons, residents of this State, who may now hold or who may hereafter apply for any position or employment in the public departments and upon all the public works of the State of New York and of the several cities, towns, and villages thereof, the compensation or other emolument of which does not exceed the sum of \$4 per day."

The effect of the passage of this extraordinary measure would be practically to destroy the existing merit system in the service of the State and the leading cities of the State. It is a scheme in the interest of looters and spoilsmen who are endeavoring to regain the patronage taken from them by the adoption of the merit system of appointment.

The municipal authorities of Buffalo, as represented by the Mayor and the heads of all the departments, are the first to come to the front in opposition to the Burns bill. In this matter Buffalo leads the cities of the State—a fact which of itself is a splendid tribute to the intelligent public sentiment of this town and which is highly creditable to the Mayor and his associates in authority. It is also gratifying to note the fact that the memorial is signed by Charles F. Bishop, ex-Mayor, whose experience during his two terms convinced him of the importance of maintaining the merit system of appointment.

The memorial is in reality a memorable event in the annals of Buffalo. The friends of good government throughout the State should promptly act in this matter and bring public sentiment to bear upon reckless legislators who seek to undo the hard work of years and who do not hesitate to assail the spirit if not the letter of the new Constitution.

## REFORMERS AROUSED.

### GENERAL CONCENTRATED MOVEMENT BY THE CITY OF BUFFALO AGAINST THE BURNS ANTI-CIVIL-SERVICE- REFORM BILL.

All the heads of the city departments, from the Mayor down, elective and appointive, have joined in a memorial to the Legislature, asking for the defeat of the Burns bill.

Their petition is as follows:

"To the Legislature of the State of New-York.

"The undersigned officials and heads of departments of the City of Buffalo hereby respectfully protest against the passage of the bill now pending in the Legislature of this State, introduced by Assemblyman Burns, declaring that 'it shall not be deemed practicable to apply the civil-service rules and laws of this State' . . . to positions 'the compensation or other emoluments of, which does not exceed the sum of \$4 per day.'

"We respectfully represent that the declaration of the measure is not true in fact, but that experience has demonstrated to our satisfaction that the application of the Civil-service rules and laws to such positions is not only practicable, but beneficial to the public service."

"The passage of the measure now pending would, in our opinion, be detrimental to the public service in this and other cities."

"Edgar B. Jewett, Mayor; James E. Curtiss, Police Commissioner; Charles A. Rupp, Police Commissioner; W. S. Bull, Superintendent Police; G. F. Zeller, Fire Commissioner; William N. Smith, Fire Commissioner; Jacob Davis, Fire Commissioner; George S. Gatchell, Commissioner Public Works; James Mooney, Commissioner of Public Works; Charles G. Pankow, Commissioner Public Works; Mark S. Hubbell, City Clerk; S. J. Fields, Chief Engineer, Bureau of Engineering; Ernest Wende, Health Commissioner; Frank C. Laughlin, Corporation Counsel; Philip G. Myers, Superintendent of Building; Peter Drexelius, Water Superintendent; Erastus C. Knight, Comptroller; Thomas F. Crowley, City Assessor; A. H. Beyer, City Assessor; E. P. Murphy, Assistant Chief of Fire Department; Adam Rehm, Superintendent of Poor; John S. O'Shea, Superintendent of Streets; Charles B. Wheeler, chairman Civil-service Commission. I concur in the representations made in the above original. Charles F. Bishop, ex-Mayor."

Today at noon there will be a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange to prepare a protest against the passage of the Burns bill, which seeks to limit the application of the civil-service laws to positions paying less than \$4 per day. There is a strong feeling among the members of the exchange that the bill is an unjust one, and a large attendance is expected.



Charles B. Wheeler,  
Counselor at Law,  
Room 117,  
Erie County Savings Bank.

Buffalo, N.Y. May 1<sup>st</sup> 1895

Hon William Strong  
Mayor of N.Y.  
Dear Sir.

The friends of Civil Service reform in the City of Buffalo have been very much concerned over the proposed legislation introduced by Assemblyman Burns. The fact that such a measure should have been reported by the Judiciary Committee and gone to a third reading seems almost astounding. The official heads of departments of the City of Buffalo from the Mayor down have unanimously signed a memorial protesting against the bill. I have taken the liberty of sending to you a printed copy of the protest. Is it not possible for New York to do some thing of the kind, I do not know as it is possible ~~in~~ view of the present conditions attending

Charles B. Wheeler,  
Counselor at Law,  
Room 117,  
Erie County Savings Bank.

✓

Buffalo, N.Y. \_\_\_\_\_ 189

the City government of your City,  
and I make the suggestions for  
what it is worth, In any  
event I trust that you will use  
all proper influence to prevent  
the passage of any such measure

Yours truly,  
Charles B. Wheeler  
Chairman Buffalo Central Union



3  
ABRAHAM LEESER,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
280 320 & 322 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, May 1st 1895.

Hon. Wm. H. Strong,

Mayor &c., City Hall, City

Dear Sir:-

Would you have the kindness to inform me what course an owner of a wagon is to follow as to vitiate the danger of its being taken by the Municipal Authorities. On behalf of F. Leeser, I applied at the office of your Marshall, and asked for a permit to enable him to keep a wagon in front of his store during the night. I was told that they would grant me a license, but that it would be of no avail unless I received a special permit from the Street Cleaning Department to keep the wagon upon the street. I thereupon called at the Street Cleaning Department and

ABRAHAM LEESER,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
280 320 & 322 BROADWAY,

(12) NEW YORK, .....189

was there told to see a Mr. Galway, who stated to me that at present they were issuing no permits, but that even if they would issue permits for wagons to be kept in front of business houses during the night, that none would be issued to butchers, and that no butcher wagons would be allowed upon the streets. As it is impossible that wagons can always be kept off the streets when unhitched, and that they will thereby render themselves liable to seizure, I respectfully ask your Honor how the apparent conflict between the Street Cleaning Department and the office of your Marshall can be reconciled? Your Marshall issuing licenses, but stating that that license without a Street Cleaning Department permit was useless, and the statement of the Street Cleaning Department, through Mr. Galway,



ABRAHAM LEESER,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
*180* 320 & 322 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, ..... 189

that they would not issue any permits.

Hoping you will give this your immediate attention, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

*Abraham Leeser*

At a meeting of Good Government Club A held on the first day of May, 1895, the following resolution was *unanimously* passed:-

WHEREAS a bill known as the Bi-partisan Police Bill is now in the hands of the Mayor concerning which the said Mayor must certify stating whether the City has or has not accepted the same, and

WHEREAS the said bill is in direct conflict with the platform of the Committee of Seventy which was supported by the Good Government Clubs at the last election, and on which the present administration was elected,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor be requested to certify that the City of New York has not accepted the said bill,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor of this City.

*William M. Bennett*  
*Secretary*  
*722 Lexington Ave*



Good Govt Club

A.

Against Pi Partisan  
Police Bill

41 East 49th St., NewYork City,

May 1, 1895.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong, . . .

City Hall,

My Dear Sir:

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the NEW  
YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN will be held at the office of the President,  
Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Grand Central Station, May 7th, 1895, at  
4 o'clock.

The election of additional managers will be proposed and other  
business transacted.

By order of the President.

*W. L. Britten*

Secretary, Board of Managers.



NEW YORK,

May 1st. 1895.

To Hon. William L. Strong;

Mayor;

City Hall;

New York City;

Sir:

Demming it necessary

for me, as a citizen of this community, to call your attention to a flagrant abuse of office, perpetrated by a Tammany Administration, I respectfully bring to your notice the following facts:

That there is a conveniency situated in a small park, at the corner of Grand Street and East Broadway, which is in the heart of the tenement district of the East Side. That this conveniency is taken care of by a man whose sole duty, to all appearances, is to close and lock such conveniency, and bar the public from it, at an hour at and after which it may be most used, 5.30 P.M. That in consequence of such closing at so early an hour, great offence is caused to the modesty and delicacy of the young people of the East Side, who make the aforesaid streets their evening promenade. That especially now, during the agitation for public urinals and conveniencies, it is peculiarly unfitting for this state of affairs to exist, and the writer prays that His Honor The Mayor, will remedy or in some way modify this abuse, or, if this matter does not come under his category of official duties, that he may refer it to the proper parties or officials.

Respectfully

*Abraham Rosenblum*  
76 E. Broadway,  
N. Y. City

# LARRY SCHULUM ASS'n

REGULAR REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION, 5TH ASSEMBLY DIST.

Headquarters, 452 Grand Street,

New York, May 1<sup>st</sup> 1895.

Colonel Wm L Strong  
Mayor of City of New York.  
Sir

At a regular meeting of the above association we requested our standard bearer to call upon your honor and submit to you the conditions of affairs of our district at the present time, sincerely hoping that you will grant him an interview, and oblige

Yours Truly  
Jacob Fox  
President.

S. Ellerbe Secy,



G.W. MARTIN.

E.H. MARTIN.



TELEPHONE CALL.  
4580 CORTLANDT.

May 1st, 1895.

To Mayor Of New York City:

Dear Sir:- It is utterly impossible for us to get our store sweepings taken care of. If you would kindly inform us what is necessary to be done in order to find a place to put the sweepings which constantly accrue in our business, you would do us a very great favor. We cannot even get our ashes dumped, let alone the sweepings. Of course trucks come along here and garbage wagons, but if we want them to do it we have to pay for it. An early reply would very greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

G. W. Martin & Bro.

5/6/95  
mfs

# COMMITTEE ON ERECTION OF THE WASHINGTON ARCH AT WASHINGTON SQUARE.

## OFFICERS:

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

## FINANCE COMMITTEE:

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

## MEMBERS OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE ON ART AND EXHIBITION.

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



## ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

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

\* Deceased.

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

New-York, May 2nd. 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York,

City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir:-

I am to-day in receipt of a telegram from Governor Morton's Private Secretary, which assures me that the arrangements made for transferring the Washington Arch to the City of New York on Tuesday last will be carried out on Saturday next.

I therefore renew to you the invitation of the Committee on the erection of the Arch to witness the coming ceremony, as its honored guest on the occasion named. The exercises are expected to begin at 3:45 P. M., and a seat will be reserved for you.

I desire to thank Your Honor for your kindly offices of Tuesday last in securing the postponement of the entire celebration to the date named. This was very influential in determining the matter.

With great respect,  
Very truly yours,

W. R. Stewart  
Sec. Special Com.



10

THE GERARD,  
125 WEST 44TH STREET.

May 2-85-

May on Strog

Dear Sir / At what

hour next Tuesday -

May 7th - could you  
grant me a brief  
interview on a matter  
of business? I am too  
busy a woman to take  
more than 10 minutes  
of your time.

Yours Sincerely

Ella Wheeler Wilcox,

REPRESENTING  
STANDARD MANUFACTURERS OF

WROUGHT IRON  
STEAM, GAS & WATER PIPE,  
LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE,  
WELL TUBING, CASING, &c.  
GAS & WATER WORKS  
SUPPLIES;  
SPECIAL LOCOMOTIVE TUBES,  
TELEGRAPH & ELECTRIC LIGHT &  
R.R. POLES.  
STEEL AND IRON  
BOILER, SHIP, TANK, BRIDGE & FLOOR  
PLATES.  
STAYBOLT IRON & STEEL.  
BLACK & GALVANIZED  
SHEET IRON & STEEL,  
BAR IRON & STEEL.  
SPRING, TIRE & TOE CALK STEEL,  
TOOL STEEL.  
BOLTS, NUTS & WASHERS,  
WIRE & BARBED WIRE & WIRE NAILS.  
IRON & STEEL  
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL.  
BEAMS, CHANNELS, TEES, ANGLES, &c.

A. W. MOMEYER.

ROBERT K. STORY.

MOMEYER & STORY, CO.

IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS.

No. 99 John Street cor. Cliff.

SALES SUBJECT TO STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR  
CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.  
QUOTATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE,  
UNLESS OTHERWISE STIPULATED.

New York, May 2, 1895

Honorable William L. Strong,

City Hall, N. Y.

Dear Sir;

While you will probably not remember the writer as I but once had an introduction to you in a formal way I beg, however, to address this letter to you after having noticed in the papers this morning of your appointment of Mr. Austin E Ford as a Fire Commissioner, and as a citizen wish to congratulate you on this appointment, as undoubtedly Mr. Ford is a representative man in every way and entitled to the courtesy you have conferred upon him, as beyond question he has been a most indefatigable worker in the cause of good Government, a thorough and life long Republican and a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and I feel perfectly sure that this appointment, like all others which you have made, is a wise one and will meet with the approval of every intelligent and worthy citizen.

Yours respectfully,

*A. W. Meyer*



A. H. Monmeyer

May '95

Enclosing acct of A. E.  
Ford as Fire Comr.

McMAHON & HANDLEY,  
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
243 BROADWAY,

125  
New York, May 2 1895

Hon Mayor Strong,

Dear Sir,

I enclose you an Editorial in the Daily News on the proposed lease of Ward Island at \$1. a year which strikes the nail on the head - Public Opinion is waking up over the abominable transfer of such a valuable property for one dollar a year & the 15 year clause. My advice is to stifle the Egg before it is incubated and instruct the Corporation Counsel to send up some one to the Senate to oppose it - If you adopt the plan to wait until measures come before you without previous opposition, your hands will be full & your whole time occupied and many iniquitous measures will slip through because a man can't see to everything - Yours

D. McMahon



New York May 2/95  
To the Hon. W. L. Strong  
Mayor of New York  
Dear Sir.

Will  
you have the kindness to notify  
your street cleaning commission  
Mr. Waring to have 162 st bet  
Brook & Courtlandt Ave swept  
It has been paved for some time  
now but has never been swept  
as yet and being very dusty it is  
very annoying Best attending to  
this you will greatly oblige

Yours Very Truly

Wm H B. Silbaugh  
630 E 162 st

and a score of others

# LATIN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC REFORM UNION.

HEADQUARTERS:

HOTEL ESPAÑOL, 114 W. 14TH ST.



PRESIDENT  
A. ZUCCA,  
No. 80 Park Place.

VICE PRESIDENTS  
A. C. GONZALES.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

A. CATTANEO,  
No. 182 West 4th Street.

J. BARREDA,  
No. 27 West 61st Street.

F. E. SIMEON,  
No. 10½ Grove Street.

TREASURER  
Dr. H. L. BURNIER,  
No. 61 West 62nd Street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
G. PETIT LE BRUN, Chairman.  
No. 206 Broadway.



*New York,* May 3rd, 1895

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of New York City.

Sir:--

I take the liberty to address you on behalf of the Latin-American Reform Union, knowing as I do, (having been Chairman of the Campaign Committee of said organization during the last municipal canvass, the good and effective work they did last fall for the success of the Reform ticket.

Since your Honor has seen fit to recognize in the matter of patronage the other political bodies that

took part in the Reform movement last fall, namely, the Independent County Organization, the State Democracy, Anti-Tammany Democracy, German-American Reform Union and the Republican organization. We as an organization, think it is but fair and just that we should receive some favor from your administration.

In asking for some patronage we are only doing what the other organizations have done, and while their requests have been granted, ours have not. If we are to be ignored, we may as well know it now, so as to save ourselves any further efforts, even in the matter of obtaining a subordinate position in one of the De-



# LATIN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC REFORM UNION.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. PETIT LE BRUN, Chairman.

No. 206 Broadway.



2

*New York,*

*189*

partments we are not recognized. To cite a case, the organization recommended my appointment as a Dock-master to the Dock Commissioners. I presented the application but received very little encouragement; am told that there are only six or seven of these places and that all the District leaders of the Republican party have a candidate. Now, it seems to me that in view of the fact that this administration was elected as a non-partisan one and that the Republican organization is being well taken care of, it would be only asking what is fair to give our organization one of these places.

Trusting, Mr. Mayor, that you will see justice done in our case, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

*G. Petit-Le Brun*

19  
CHAS. H. HASWELL,

Am. Soc. C.E.; Inst'ns C.E.; N.A.; etc.,

Consulting, Civil and Marine Engineer,

and City Surveyor.

No. 42 BROADWAY,

New York, May 3rd, 1895.

Dear Sir: -

Having enjoyed the personal acquaintance of every Mayor of this city from 1823, with but one exception, I am desirous of removing it; and in testimony of my appreciation of your purpose to improve the Executive of my native city, I presume to ask your accepting the accompanying book.

I am very Respectfully,

Chas H. Haswell

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor,

New-York City.



*Duplicate*

New York May 3rd, 1895.

Colonel Geo. E. Waring, Jr.,  
Hon. Commissioner of Street Cleaning,  
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I notice by the papers that you have stated several times recently that you are about ready to make practical tests of the disposal of garbage in several cities.

Among the cities named by you, Wilmington, Del., is not mentioned, which I suppose is an oversight.

Mr. Cushman told me in our last interview, that the Wilmington system will also have an opportunity to compete along with the others, and not having heard from you or Mr. Cushman in the matter, I write, asking for the privilege of a test.

As this system is in practical running order, a test could be made at no expense to New York City, and the authorities of Wilmington are ready to place the furnace at your disposal for a thorough practical test, exclusively on its merits.

Mr. Cushman also stated that the residue ash from the Wilmington furnace was of no value whatsoever. In reply, to this, I beg to call your attention to the statement of the Mayor and the President of the Board of Health, who will certify, if necessary, that they are selling the ashes, as a fertilizer, from \$6.50 to \$7.00 a ton at the furnace, and that the same parties who purchased last year, are doing so again this year.

Other experts also pronounced the ash to be a splendid  
fertilizer.

Awaiting the favor of a reply, I am Sir,

Yours very truly,

Howe Lee



New York May 3rd, 1895.

Dear Colonel:-

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter just addressed to Colonel Waring.

I see no reason why one of the best systems in the world should be omitted from the tests to be made by New York City, especially, when it is only four hours away, and it won't cost the City of New York a single dollar to learn its merits, and where the city can avail itself of the experience of the Wilmington experts without cost.

I make a personal appeal to you and request that Colonel Waring allow this system to have a trial.

Very sincerely,

Samuel Lee

MORRIS & STEELE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,  
16 EXCHANGE PLACE.

FORDHAM MORRIS. HENRY LEWIS MORRIS.  
J. A. K. STEELE.

(Cable Address,—PARGET, New York.)

New York, May 3rd, 1895.

Job E. Hedges Esq.,

Private Secretary to His Honor the Mayor.

Dear Sir:

Assembly Bill, Original No. 2224, Second No. 2382, in the Senate No. 1256, providing for the construction of a drawbridge over Harlem River, and also a temporary bridge, is, I understand, on its way from Albany to the Mayor for His Honor's concurrence.

Will you kindly inform me what the Mayor's wishes are with reference to the matter and whether he desires any public hearing, and if so, the date of the same.

I presume the Mayor will take no action unless he consults with the commissioners of public parks. Eight days is but a short time in which to bring together those various consultations, and as the representative of the North Side Board of Trade, I would like to bring about a speedy and full determination of the matter, so that the adversaries, if any, of the enterprise may also be heard and every one concluded, before the matter is sent to the Governor for his approval.

Yours respectfully,

*Fordham Morris*



New York May 3, 1895  
Honorable W.<sup>m</sup> L. Strong, Mayor

✓ Dear Sir!

Pardon me for the liberty I have taken in writing to you. I wish to inform you of the glad tidings that our Good Father has blessed me with an inheritance, that is the birth of a boy come into this world on this beautiful day of May, and it being my wish to bestow honor upon you Sir, conscience prompted me to prompt you to accept the invitation as God Father at my boy's initiation into the realms of Judaism.

I hope that it will be convenient for your honor to accept this invitation most cordially extended. The ceremony takes place May 8<sup>th</sup> at 11 o'clock A.M.

I remain Sir

Your obedient Servant  
J. P. Maskovitz 95 Goerck St.



16  
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION OF 97th STREET.

LIONEL MOSES, President.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER, Secretary.

New York, May 3rd, 1895

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor, etc.,

Dear Sir:-

We are advised that a bill prohibiting the use of streets for railroad purposes, West of the Central Park (except streets abutting on transverse roads), has been passed by the Legislature and referred to you. We would request a hearing before your decision is made, as this is a matter of great interest to all the owners of property on 97th street.

Awaiting your kind reply,

We remain

Yours very truly,

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION OF 97TH STREET.

Per

*Sidney J. May*  
36 West 97th St.  
N.Y.C.



Thos. S. Ormiston.  
R. Clarence Dorsett.

LAW OFFICES OF  
ORMISTON & DORSETT,  
No. 7 NASSAU STREET.

17  
New York, May 3, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Honorable and dear Sir:-

Assembly bill #1740, for the protection of streets on the West Side, has had a very dangerous and injudicious amendment saddled on it, whereby it is feared that the interests of the great West Side will be infinitely more injured than the rest of the bill can possibly do good.

I should esteem it a favor if, before you consider the same, you would give me an opportunity, orally or in writing, to lay before you the objections to the bill based upon the last sentence of the first section thereof.

I act not individually, but as chairman of a committee of the West End Association, who for years past have been watching and combatting what they deem to be moves contrary to the public interest though on behalf of the New York & New Jersey Bridge Company.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,



ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

J. ROMAIN BROWN,  
A. P. W. KINNAN,  
AT 33RD STREET.  
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD,  
AT COLUMBUS AVE.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

LOWER OFFICE:  
NO. 59 WEST 33D STREET,  
TELEPHONE 381-38TH ST.

REFERS TO

**J. ROMAIN BROWN & CO.**  
**REAL ESTATE,**  
**245 COLUMBUS AVE.,**

NEAR 72D STREET.

Special attention to Renting and Insurance.

Telephone. 179 Columbus,

21

New York, May 11<sup>th</sup> 1895.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr. L. Strong - Mayor

Dear Sir,

The West End  
Association desires to be heard  
on a bill now in your hands -  
the bill regarding street rail  
ways in streets on the west  
side abutting Park Entrances  
and we would like to have  
you notify our Secretary -  
Mr. G. B. Shepard - He is  
Hall Street when such  
hearing can be had  
Respectfully

James Van Dyck Card  
Vice Pres. of The West End Assn



# NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

278 ALEXANDER AVENUE.

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

~~ALBERT E. DAVIS, Cor. Sec.,~~  
~~2833 Third Avenue, 230~~

JOHN C. De La VERGNE, Pres.,  
Foot of East 138th Street.

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

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

New York, May 4th. 1895. 189

Hon. Wm. L. Strong.

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

The Executive Committee of the North Side Board of Trade desire me to write you requesting you to send resolutions to the Board of Aldermen to take official action on the Celebration of the opening of the Harlem River Ship Canal.

Very Respectfully Yours,

*O. G. Angle*  
Secretary.

27



Copy

At a Meeting of the Members of the Metropolitan Barbers Association in the City of New York, held at Maenmarshall Hall Numbers 203 to 207 East 56th Street in said City on the 27th day of January 1895, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS the members of the said Association consist of Thirteen hundred & twenty three proprietors of Barber Shops in said City and in combination with the said Association there are three other Associations chiefly composed of employees of Barbers, two of which meets on the East side the other on the West side of the City, the membership of said four associations consisting of Two thousand nine hundred & thirty three members:

AND WHEREAS the members of the said Associations together with other Barbers in the City of New York, who have not yet joined the Associations aforesaid, have, for a considerable time past, been desirous of closing Barber Shops at one o'clock P.M. on Sundays and legal holidays: over three thousand of such barbers have signed written papers requesting such closing.

AND WHEREAS it is believed that unless such closing of the shops and the cessation of barber's work at that hour on those days be directed by a Law of the State, much detriment will ensue to the present proprietors of Barber Shops in said City:

AND WHEREAS under the present system of keeping such shops open all day on Sunday and legal holidays, the proprietors of the shops, their employees and families are deprived



of the rest and recreation which other industrial persons enjoy under the laws of the State;

THEREFORE it is RESOLVED by the said Association that an application be made to the Legislature of the State of New York, for a suitable Law to enforce the closing of Barber Shops and the cessation of the work of barbers at one o'clock P.M. on Sundays and legal holidays.

And we respectfully request the members of the Legislature from the City of New York to vote for and use their influence in the enactment of an Act of the said Legislature for the purpose aforesaid.

Metropolitan Barber Association  
of New York City.

Joseph Miller  
President.

Gustav Gross,  
Secretary  
Wm. Zeller,  
Vice President.

E. Bernhard	:
Eugene Renz	:
Gustav Gross	:Committee.
Franz Grabler	:
H. Kie	:
Gabriel M	:

*Copy* APPLICATION

of over 3000 Barbers of the  
City of New York to the Leg-  
islature of the State for an  
Act to close Barber's Shops  
in said City at one o'clock  
p.m. on Sundays.

*For His Honor*

*Wm. L. Strong*  
*Mayor of New York*

*Thos E. L. Faucher*  
*229 Broadway*  
*New York*





Letter from Senator Collins

STATE OF NEW YORK.



Albany, March 4 1895

E. L. Trencher

My dear sir

The enclosed bill I introduced several weeks ago I wish you would glance it over and see if you are satisfied with its provisions. The Farmers, as a general rule are in favor of the bill and a hearing will be given on the bill within a few days

Very truly yours  
W. P. Collins

Law Office of E. L. FANCHER,

No. 229 BROADWAY,

New York, May 4th, 189 5

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Clerk to the Mayor of New York.

My dear Sir:-

Under Article 12 Section 2 of the new Constitution a Bill, which has passed both Houses of the Legislature, relating to the closing of Barber Shpps throughout the State on the First day of the week, except in New York City and Saratoga, they are to be closed at one o'clock P.M., has been sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval and I am informed he has appointed Monday at two o'clock for a hearing on the Bill.

As I acted for the New York Barbers in this matter and drew some papers for them and have also corresponded with Senator Collins, who introduced the Bill in the Senate, I suppose I should attend before the Mayor on Monday; but it is not convenient for me to do so.

May I, therefore, ask the favor of you to present to the Mayor, when the hearing occurs, a copy of the action of the New York Barbers Metropolitan Barbers' Association and others on the subject, a copy of which I inclose?

I also inclose a letter sent to me from Senator Collins in which he says, among other things, that "the Barbers, as a general rule, are in favor of the Bill." There can be no doubt, I think, as to the New York Barbers being in favor of it, as you will see by their application to the Legislature, a copy of which I inclose.

With much regard,

Yours truly,

E. L. Fancher



Barker Dill

23

ing on the Bill.

I am informed he was appointed Monday

at 9 P.M., has been sent to his honor the

in New York City and

ALFRED BLUM.

LUCAS TOCH.

NATHAN MEYER.

*Blum, Toch & Co.*  
*Importers & Manufacturers of*

Telephone "Spring" 906.



*French Mirror Plates.*  
*Beveled and Plain.*  
*6, 8 & 10 First Street.*

*New York, May 3 1895*

*Hon. W. L. Strong -*  
*Mayor of*  
*Barlin*

*writers made a complaint several weeks*  
*ago about trucks stored in front of our property*  
*on extra place. will you oblige writers and*  
*have the proper department cause to moved*  
*all carts trucks & blocking up alley*  
*and our property from No 6 to 12 First St*



and over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of extra place on  
either side of alley - retaining  
lines of property at both  
sides of alley - & very  
much obliged

Respectfully

A. Blum

Trunks { - question block  
the property day & night.

Sgt. Robbins

Casey

Public Works

✓ New York May 5<sup>th</sup> 1895  
Hon W. L. Strong.

Sir:

I wish to  
prefer charges against a  
licensed office in this city, but  
for certain reasons do not  
want to go before the Marshals  
Bureau until I am informed  
whether the evidence I can  
furnish will be sufficient  
to cause said license to be  
revoked, and I therefore ask  
that you will allow my  
request to be acted upon  
by your secretary or Clerk, as  
I know your time is too  
valuable to be taken up by  
such minor affairs.

The office in question is



an Employment Bureau,  
and is run by a married  
woman. This woman last  
September turned her husband  
out of the house and is now  
living in open adultery with  
another man, also married,  
and they are thus openly living  
in the same house where the  
business is conducted. Now as  
a person on applying for a  
license of that kind must  
give references for good  
moral character. I ask you  
if proof of the above  
statement will be sufficient  
cause for the non-renewal  
of the above mentioned license.

This charge can be  
satisfactorily proven, and  
if time be allowed me,  
say 15 or ~~20~~ days, I can  
secure other and material  
evidence.

If what I have mentioned  
is sufficient I ask you to  
withhold license held by  
Mrs Alfreda Ekström now  
at 348 - 4<sup>th</sup> ave, City and  
communicate with me  
as below

Very Respectfully

W H Mortimer

1270 Broadway

Care Ward & Co

45 N. 128 St. N.Y.

May 6<sup>th</sup> 1895

Hon. William L. Strong

Dear Sir:

Communication by mail seems to be the most practicable method between citizen and mayor. Visits in person may be most pleasant to the visitor, but would become irksome, if not physically impossible, to the principal officer of a large municipality. It would be unfortunate therefore if all letters from simple citizens are to be consigned to the waste basket without perusal by yourself.

Concerning the Police measure now before you for approval the citizen has now an assured right to be heard. So many have exercised this privilege as against the bill, that it would be difficult to find an argument not already advanced.

Permit me however to say that the simplest reason for disapproving the measure is perhaps the best. That reason should be, that an honest desire to fulfill your promise of non-partisanship in municipal affairs compels disapproval. A vast amount of sophistry that is poured into the newspapers is intended



to create the impression that party fealty is the cardinal virtue of public office.

You are even urged to strive for this fictitious loyalty at the risk of proving false to yourself and your personal promises.

Party principles are supposed to be more potent than personal honor. But this is but the humbug of the day; and the last refuge of interested placemen.

Permit me to use your former occupation of bank president for the purpose of illustration. Suppose a depositor has his note discounted at your bank, and at maturity, willfully refuses payment. Your bank then has remedy at law, and will next again discount the repudiator's paper.

The great majority of citizens who voted for you, believed that you would carry out your promises of non-partisanship.

The day of maturity is now at hand, and the same majority await the obligations of your personal honor. There is no distinction in reason between these two conditions and only dishonest casuists of the Byrnes school would braver out a difference.

May I add, that the people,

35  
have a greater love for an honest mayor,  
than for a truly good Republican or even  
a sublimated Democrat. And all  
disinterested citizens with whom I have  
discussed the matter feel, that  
you will be honest when you  
disapprove the police measure  
now before you.

Very respectfully  
Robt. J. Mahon



28  
154 Chambers St. N.Y. May 6th. 1895.

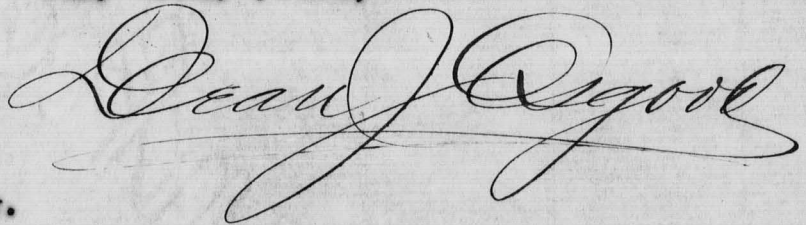
Dear Mr. Strong:-

Will you please give me a letter of introduction to the new Police Commissioner, Mr. A. D. Parker, as per our conversation of Friday evening.

I want to get in as close touch with that gentleman as possible, and at the earliest date.

I may not be able to render him any assistance and he may not require it, at the same time there are some matters in which we are mutually interested regarding which, I desire to consult with him.

Very truly yours,



Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor, New York City.

N. Y. City.

## HEADQUARTERS

### OFFICERS.

CYRUS CLARK, PRESIDENT,  
Residence, 327 W. 76th St.  
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD,  
WILLIAM C. STUART, } VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
JOHN C. COLEMAN,  
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, TREASURER.  
G. B. SHEPPARD, SECRETARY,  
10 Wall Street.

OF THE

## WEST END ASSOCIATION,

No. 167 West 81st Street.

### CHAIRMAN 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, May 6, 1895.

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,  
Secretary,

City Hall,

Dear Sir:-

21  
I understand that Mr. Lawson's bill (Assembly #1262) prohibiting the laying of car tracks through any street to Central Park West where there is a carriage entrance to the Park, is before the Mayor for consideration. Will you kindly advise me what date has been set for the hearing thereon, or, if not yet determined, have me advised of the date as soon as it is settled? I will be greatly obliged if you will have me so advised.

Yours truly,

*G. B. Sheppard*  
Secretary.

*Room 119, 10 Wall St.*



# MCLEAN ENGINEERING COMPANY,

CONSULTING AND CONTRACTING ENGINEERS.

Electrical Exchange Building,

136 LIBERTY STREET, OFFICES 605 AND 606,

TELEPHONE CALL 998 B. CORTLANDT.

*New York May 6. 95*  
*The enclosed clipping is respectfully*  
*commended to his Honor Mayor Strong*  
*by the writer*

## THE QUESTION OF CONSOLIDATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If an ordinary law should be enacted by the present Legislature which should prove to be unpopular or unwise it could be repealed by the next Legislature. If a constitutional amendment recently made should prove to have an unlooked-for and unfortunate effect, it could be changed by the next Constitutional Convention. If a man and woman marry, taking each other "for better or for worse," etc., there are possible circumstances under which they can be separated by divorce, with the sanction of both human and divine law. But if the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn after accomplishment should, for any reason, be regretted by the people of one or of both cities, no matter how serious and disastrous the consequences of the union might be, there could be no separation—no divorce. We must live together as one city as long as the cities shall stand.

Hence any action looking toward consolidation should be taken with the utmost deliberation. No snap judgment should be sprung by either on the other, or by the advocates upon the opponents of the measure. In the late referendum only a small minority of the Brooklyn voters expressed themselves, and of these only a majority of about 3,000 favored consolidation.

You suggest that the Loyal League will not guarantee the constancy of opinion of the 72,000 protestants. Very well; who will guarantee the mental constancy of the 3,000 majority in the referendum, or of any considerable fraction of the affirmative vote, should another opportunity be given for an expression of choice? Must the entire present population and all posterity for all time be bound by such a vote? And when 72,000 protestants record their signatures, are they to be sneered at as fakes and unintelligent signers, and told that the referendum cannot be invalidated by petitions and remonstrances? Where would be the harm, anyway, of a second referendum, in a matter of such vital, far-reaching importance, which, once being done, can never be undone?

You said this morning in another connection: "We do not believe that . . . The Tribune loses anything in the long run by being just and fair . . ." I would fain believe that The Tribune would not be or do anything other than just and fair, whatever of loss might seem to threaten it, in consequence. But in this case I can only see gain to you by the advocacy of a more liberal policy toward the actual protestants, who may represent many times 72,000 voters, for aught anybody can intelligently say to the contrary.

Brooklyn, April 26, 1895. WARD MCLEAN.

26

Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews,  
OF NEW YORK,

105th STREET, West of 9th AVENUE.

New York, May 6th, 1895

Honorable William L. Strong,

Mayor, City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

A Committee of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, consisting of Messrs. Charles Minzesheimer, I. Albert Englehart and myself desire the honor of seeing you in reference to the laying of the corner-stone for an additional building and the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Home.

Will you kindly confer the favor of an early interview upon us and advise me when it would be most convenient for you to do so, and greatly oblige,

Yours respectfully,

*Charles L. Bernheim*

President.

P. S.-

Kindly address reply to Charles L. Bernheim,  
#12 East 65th Street,  
N. Y. City.



27  
*Thornall & Pierce.*

EDWARD V. THORNALL.  
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

*Attorneys & Counselors,  
56 & 58 Pine Street.*

*New York* May 6th, 1895.

HO. WILLIAM L. STRONG,  
City Hall,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Great anxiety exists among the people who voted for you last Fall, as to your action to-day or to-morrow upon the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police Bill. Possibly before this shall reach you, you will have determined the matter, but I feel so anxious over what you shall do, that I cannot restrain myself from saying a word to you by letter.

The position of a Mayor of this city, without a following of the citizens who brought about his election, and who are in sympathy with his acts, is such that he cannot accomplish much. If you accept this bill you will find yourself in the position of losing your real, genuine friends, and of having no such following as you need to bring about good government in this city. The very cause of the uprising in your favor last Fall was the humiliation which good citizens felt at the disclosures of the Lexow Committee, and every thinking man attributed these evils to the fact of regarding appointments to the police force and the control of the police force as the spoils of party-rule, to be divided between two great political parties. You are asked now to approve a bill which gives the authority and sanction of the law to this evil system.

Now York is a Democratic city, and as long as party politics control elections of Mayors, the probability is that the greater part of the Mayors of the city will be Democrats. Do you think for one moment that the Democratic Mayors in the future will select such men as Theodore Rossevelt for Police Commissioner, men who will indeed reflect honor upon the party to which they belong, in the manner in which they will administer the office? Would it not be natural for a Democratic Mayor to select just such men as Kerwin and Murray, who by their conduct of political affairs in such a position, disgrace their party? Can the Republican party get anything but discredit from the appointment of such men? Would it not be the policy of a Tammany Democratic Mayor to select men from the Republican party for Police Commissioners who would trade with the Democrats upon the Board, and who would do anything but creditable acts?

*Thornall & Pierce.*

*Attorneys & Counselors.  
56 & 58 Pine Street.*

EDWARD V. THORNALL.  
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

*New York* May 6th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong.

Page 2.

A Bi-Partisan Police Board is a hundred times worse than a Partisan Police Board. It would always be the policy of the party in power to select, not the strong men of the opposite party for such a position, but the weaker men, who would discredit their party, and upon whom the odium of bad government could be heaped. A Bi-Partisan Police Board would always, except in the hands of such a Mayor as yourself, bring either weak Republicans or weak Democrats into the Commission, and the party in power would heap all the responsibility for bad government upon the adversaries whom their executives had appointed. Murray and Kerwin are the legitimate fruits of Bi-Partisan Police Boards, and you have had an opportunity of knowing what kind of men they are.

No, Mr. Mayor, you are to decide in the determination whether you approve or reject this bill, between the interests of the citizen upon the one side, and the interests of the politician on the other. You are to decide in your determination whether you desire the support and sympathy of the good citizens of New York, or whether you desire the support and sympathy of the politicians of New York. If you approve of it, you inflict a wound upon every man who, with genuine ardor for good government, worked for your election last Fall, and you cannot afford to alienate these men from you. If you do, you will find that the politicians upon whom you rely in fact hate you, and in fact will never stand by you in any effort toward the furtherance of good government.

Sincerely yours,

*Franklin Pierce*



S. S. Cartwright,  
Physician and Surgeon.

1 24

Roxbury, N. Y., May 6. 1893

Hon. Wm L. Strong

Dear Sir:

As a Republican, above the Harlem read my petition to you, approve the Bi Partisan Police bill in the name of honest voting and fair-counting, your appointments of Police Commissioners will hold for 3 years after you, two chances to one, will come, a Tammany Mayor have a single head to the Police Commission you have a Tammany Democrat to govern the Election Machinery you have it in your power to save the Country Republicans

Roxbury, N. Y.,

1895

A Bi Partisan Police Commission; Election Inspectors  
two from each party,  
will insure honest elections  
your doctrinaires in N.Y.  
City whether Grace, Mugmunk  
Republican or what not,  
don't understand the  
hang of The Game".

The Country men remember  
the slaughter of Blaine in  
1884, Warner Miller  
in 1888, The Senate steal  
etc etc. Where have you  
had a Democratic vote  
this year in the legislature  
in favor of a reform measure  
⊖ No Member of Assembly  
a Senator will ever be  
re-elected north of the Harlem  
River who votes for a single



S. S. Cartwright,  
Physician and Surgeon.

3

Roxbury, N. Y.,

1895

headed Police bill.

You must look above  
the river as well as  
below Very respectfully

Your obt servant

S. S. Cartwright

To The Hon

W. L. Strong

OFFICE OF  
CHAS. T. HARVEY, C. E.

ROOM 23, MILLS BUILDING, BROAD ST.,

111 East 25th Street

New York, May 4th 1895

Hon Wm L. Strong

Mayor of New York. (in the interests of Good Government.)

Dear Sir: Mr Wm Stearns one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners has made the suggestion that I send duplicates of the enclosed papers to your residence address as already sent to your office at the City Hall. Mr S desiring that you become so well posted that you will attend the Meeting of the Board on Tuesday next and favor a motion which he expects to make that the Board will accept the care of the fund referred to and recommend the proposed law for passage by the Legislature.

The special importance of this being done then lays in the fact that it is possible with that endorsement through the Legislature this session, but if put over to another meeting it cannot be done for want of time.

There are strong reasons for saying that upon this contingency hinges the success or failure of the Municipal Rapid Transit undertaking during your administration!

This may strike you as a very sweeping conclusion but as a business man of sound judgment you will I feel sure see the force of one or two fundamental points in the case. Even if noted very briefly.

Thus please notice that the Rapid Transit Commission has been in existence nearly five years. In that long period it has not selected a system of motrix power, which of course is the



2

first thing to do, as much as it is for you to know before going from your house to your office whether you are going a foot or in a Carriage.

The reason why the Motive power is not yet decided on is that since locomotives are ruled out there is nothing else yet known to be capable of doing the work required on the new system, within a reasonable limit of operating expense.

No one knows this better than Mr Steinway, who was positive four years ago that Electricity would fill the bill at once and said so publicly. He now believes that a Cable power is better, the only trouble being that none has ever been run at Express train speed.

This is what I propose to show to the Commission as soon as the funds I paid out to secure Elevated transit to the City is returned to me or only a part of it.

With \$1,000,000 I can make that demonstration or with the credit which the passage of the law as proposed will give to me.

As soon as I can show that power as capable of running the heaviest City transit Express trains at 40 or 50 miles per hour and at 33 per cent less cost than by Electricity assuming that it can do the work, and parties will come forward and bid on the construction contract at 10 per cent less than the estimates and will open up the longest part of it to use during your term as Mayor, which will of course give you great satisfaction.

Unless the question of the Motive power

is settled before the Main Construction Contracts are let there is a chance to say the least of a pretty decided failure Especially as to keeping the cost within paying limits.

I will not say more in this direction as I do not wish to get into any controversy with the Official Engineers. Mr Parsons Chief Engineer of the Road concurs in the importance of a trial of the Cable power for high speed, and the Legal Council Mr Friedman has looked over the draft of the law and says "there can be no possible objection to it."

If my record as the Engineer who with the Marine improvement doing the largest business in the World (in tonnage) and also the Railway doing the largest passenger traffic, entitles me to any professional Credit I will pledge it to you in the assurance that with the funds set apart as the law now proposed, \$100,000 will save the City of New York \$5,000,000 on its rapid transit expenditures in the next two years and add as much more to the value of what may be done.

Here I will close, trusting that you will consider this worthy of your special attention and that the policy it indicates will receive your cordial and timely support.

Yours Very Respectfully, Chas. F. Adams



OFFICE OF  
CHAS. T. HARVEY, C. E.

ROOM 33, MILES BUILDING, BROAD ST.

111 East 15th Street  
New York, May 6<sup>th</sup> 1895

Hon Wm L Strong  
City Hall. my dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for your notice of receipt of my Communications of the 3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> instant. I expect to be in attendance at the Meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission tomorrow at 2 P.M. and hope to see your Honor there.

Mr Stinway informs me this Evening that he will make a special Effort to be there. Probably on Catches - and will present my proposal, that if the Board will favor taking Charge of the special transit improvement Fund. and carry out the former intent of the law which placed a portion of it under my Supervision. I will demonstrate the best form of Motion Power which it can adopt when its Supremacy is Moved and save the City \$50 for Every \$1 thus used - or over 5 Millions in the aggregate.

This I beg to assure your Honor, is much less than the real saving will be. But I do not place it higher lest I might draw the fire of the Engineering Experts whose opinions will only be changed by proof such as I propose to furnish.

A few questions from you might enable me to throw more light on the subject at the Board Meeting.

The enclosed opinion of Senator Bradley is an example of uninformed Estimates which are absurd on their face.

I remain Very Respectfully Yours Chas T Harvey

*Interview with Senator Bradley  
of Brooklyn in New York May 4/95*

### **A Rapid-Transit Bill.**

This Legislature has passed a bill permitting the Rapid-Transit Commission of New York to spend an additional \$5,000,000 for the purpose of constructing an underground rapid-transit railway. This supplementary sum was given to enable the commission to pay the people along Broadway for their sub-cellars and water-pipes, both of which, in ninety cases in one hundred, belong to the city. In other words, New York City has just been authorized to spend \$5,000,000 in order to get possession of its own property. The total sum for this railway is now \$55,000,000, and I predict that this will not be enough to build a block further than from the Battery to Recor street. At this point they will strike solid rock, and if the work is proceeded with \$300,000,000 will be spent before Harlem is reached. The underground system will be a failure in New York anyway, and in the face of this fact and the enormous expense of it, Brooklyn has a right to hesitate before consenting to share this vast responsibility.



*This has been approved,  
in scope, by Attorney General -*

#### THE PROPOSED LAW.

An Act supplementary to Chapter IV. of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million of inhabitants."

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, appointed in pursuance of Chapter IV. of the Laws of 1891, entitled "An act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million of inhabitants," or of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, and exercising the powers therein provided in and for the city of New York, is hereby authorized and directed to supervise the disbursement and application of the fund created by Chapter 489 of the Laws of 1867, entitled "An act to provide for an experimental line of railway in the counties of New York and Westchester," as supplemented by Chapter 855 of the Laws of 1868, entitled "An act supplementary to Chapter 489 of the Laws of 1867, and to provide for the collection and application of revenue in the county of New York in certain cases," which fund was by the provisions of the laws aforesaid to be expended in the improvement of the condition and appearance of the streets or avenues to be occupied more or less by the experimental railway conditionally authorized by said laws. To accomplish such purpose in a practicable way it is hereby directed that said fund shall be primarily used to promote the realization and introduction of improvements in the methods of constructing and operating rapid transit, elevated or underground railways which are or may be located over or under the streets or avenues indicated in said laws, or in proximity thereto.

The Comptroller of the city of New York shall, in pursuance of the laws aforesaid, keep the revenues devoted to said purpose separate and apart from all other funds, and shall hereafter pay or transfer therefrom only such amounts upon the order of the treasurer of said board as it shall authorize by a majority vote thereof. Said Comptroller shall also forthwith file a statement with said board showing the receipts and disbursements of said fund to the date of the passage of this act with the balance then to its credit, and the status of deferred or litigated payments due thereto, if any such there be, and shall likewise file statements of the condition of the same on the first day of July following and quarter-annually thereafter.

The receipts of said fund are to be applied to the purposes hereinbefore designated for its use, at the discretion of said board, except that the sum of two hundred and six thousand six hundred and eleven 70-100 dollars is hereby authorized and directed to be paid by said board from said fund as its receipts shall permit, to the order of the engineer named in Chapter 554 of the Laws of 1885, in the manner following, to wit: Fifty per cent. of said sum to enable him to demonstrate upon an elevated track of not less than one mile in length the feasibility of maintaining a train speed of forty miles per hour with traction cable appliances, and when such result is proven to the satisfaction of said board, by tests applied under its direction, then the remainder of said sum shall, as fast as the increments of said fund will permit, be paid to said engineer to enable him to prepare for exhibiting to the board models on a full scale of sections of an elevated and an underground railway, upon plans in accordance with which the aforesaid motive power may, in his judgment, be constructed and operated to the best advantage to improve the condition and appearance of the streets or avenues hereinbefore referred to. If the board shall deem the plans thus illustrated by models to be meritorious, or superior to any existing styles of such railways in use at the time of the passage of this act, it shall report thereon to the next Legislature in session thereafter, together with its opinion as to the equities of the claim of said engineer for a special allowance for interest upon a like sum to that hereinbefore mentioned as having been expended by him upon the original illustrative section of the aforesaid experimental railway, and from which said fund originated, according to the findings in the legislative reports heretofore made on that subject.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for said engineer to appoint a trust company, located in said city, to act as his trustee and as his legal representative in prosecuting and completing the illustrative demonstrations herein provided for in case of his death or disability, and also for said board to recognize such company in that capacity.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

# COMMITTEE ON ERECTION OF THE WASHINGTON ARCH AT WASHINGTON SQUARE.

## OFFICERS:

HENRY G. MARQUAND,  
*Chairman.*

LOUIS FITZGERALD,  
*Vice-Chairman.*

RICHARD W. GILDER,  
*Secretary.*

WILLIAM R. STEWART,  
*Treasurer.*

## FINANCE COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM R. STEWART,  
*Treasurer.*

EDWARD COOPER,

CHARLES S. SMITH.

## MEMBERS OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE ON ART AND EXHIBITION.

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

\* Deceased.



## ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

Edward D. Adams.  
John Jacob Astor, Jr.  
S. D. Babcock.  
Clarence W. Bowen.  
Grover Cleveland.

Edward Cooper.  
Robert W. de Forest.  
Louis Fitzgerald.  
Richard M. Hunt.

Eugene Kelly.  
Levi P. Morton.  
Theodore W. Myers.  
Jacob H. Schiff.  
Charles S. Smith.

William R. Stewart.  
W. L. Strong.  
Russell Sturgis.  
Jenkins Van Schaick.

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

New-York, May 6, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,  
City Hall.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your request that the Grand Stands erected in Washington Square for the ceremonies attending the transfer by the Committee on the erection of the Washington Arch to the City should be allowed to remain in place for the Decoration Day parades of May 30th, I have instructed Mr. Hamilton, the builder, and Mr. Laun, the decorator, to leave them in place as they are. Some bunting which had been removed before the order was given, I have ordered replaced.

My understanding is that on behalf of the City Authorities Your Honor will assume the responsibility for the safe keeping of these Stands, and their police protection until they shall have served the purpose for which you have asked their use.

With great respect,

Very truly yours,

*Wm R Stewart*



New York May 6. 1895.  
Hon. William L. Strong  
Mayor,  
New York.  
Dear Sir.

You deserve the  
thanks of every honest  
republican voter of this  
City, who voted for you  
at the last election, for  
removing the last of the  
Republican Tammany  
Machines of this City. How  
else could we have a clean  
police force in this City  
unless every particle of  
the roots of former corruption  
and protection was removed.  
No leader of the old republic

Machine was sincere in your  
support for Mayor, they  
were forced to accept  
you by public opinion.  
Let them back! You can  
stand the nonsense of Heroin  
and Murray and sleep well  
over such criticism.  
Stand by your guns! the  
people are with you.  
Yours sincerely

Charles E. Behm  
278 E. 10<sup>th</sup> St  
New York.

But—please

Remond Waring . . . . .

I am a pension Bummer—with five wounds \$6<sup>00</sup> per month.  
pension.



✓ 170

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

Dear Sir:

I beg to bring certain facts, which are in my possession and for which I have paid rather dear, under your official notice. I would have done so earlier, but for the fact that I am too well aware that you must have more on your hands than you can well attend to, besides for the last 14 months I have been unable to go through such a siege physically and mentally that I have had but little will power left in me to undertake even this matter. But as the facts which I wish to relate to you I never say, be the means of rendering some small benefit to a very numerous class of unfortunate persons who was and still are in the position I was in myself until very recently, I impose this duty on myself and I fear must add somewhat to your already too heavy duties. I would not take the trouble to raise my pen in the premises were it not that I am greatly satisfied that you are both honest and capable, and that in accepting the important office of Mayor of the City of New York, with its conflicting and various interests, you were fully determined to administer its affairs to and for the best advantage and good of your fellow citizens, of all classes and the general welfare of the public at large. I think I can only express my own sentiment by then words, but that of the public in general throughout the United States. Indeed the work you undertook to perform might well overawe any man in the whole nation, and but few would have felt themselves competent to undertake it. With Sam. Platt <sup>(melo)</sup> on the one hand, and Dr. Parkhurst on the other, both looking his own ends, I think all reasonable people will readily admit that you have so far done well and wisely, while at the same

of time holding upon even self respect and independence. All understand perfectly well what Terr. Platt meant to do and as to Dr. Parburst. He is no doubt honest and sincere, but some of his aims and methods as carried out are out quite agreeable to some persons minds. For instance why should the poor helpless woman have to bear all the blame and sufferings cast upon her, while men who but too often led her to crime, and been the cause of her sufferings and life long misery is allowed to escape free of both blame and punishment. So often though of writing to you, to relate my own sufferings and that of many others who were placed in the same unfortunate position, tortured and beaten and starved as I was myself, while confined in the insane Asylum on Ward's Island. I was in that Asylum from the first of June 94 to the 26 day of Jan. 95 nearly a period of eight months, having been discharged from Jonathan Mead Asylum, where I was confined from Nov. 22-93 to May 14-94 a period of six months, being at liberty for only the space of two weeks, in a period of fourteen months. Of course it will readily be said that I was insane during all or part of that time, but so not at all thank God, I was not insane during any part of that time, strange is it not, oh yes, but truth is indeed stranger than fiction in my case, with the exception of such times and periods as I was most cruelly and cruelly put under the influence of poison and and delirious damps, and that was the case at both Asylums, for nearly three parts of the time I was confined in them. I appear in fact some quite certain that, <sup>the</sup> natural inference by all who did not know the real fact in the premises, would be that I was insane and that all this was one way to bring me to my proper senses, I will only say God in His mercy forgive the miserable and heartless wretches, who by their cruel and vile methods make his poor and helpless victims insane, by their ill treatment and murderous assault, alas the means but too often accomplishes the end in view. If I were ever given a chance, I am fully prepared to be one with a will in my own position, but by the aid

of many other impartial and independent witnesses, I did and have been one for years and had had every opportunity right up to the time that two Drs of reckless and undevoted instincts drove away <sup>my</sup> right and liberty. I already stated those who have come before my line of accusation, and who have come immediately on my release, even and are in a position to judge of my condition and who ever called upon will testify to that effect. I was connected with one of these industrial insurance companies who proper to be a boon to the poor people, but who in fact continually robbed the widow and helpless orphan. I was with this company for nearly five years they were once an honest company, but as good men seldom die or went out the company to the robbery of poor people right and left. They would not aid them in their reparations business, but I invariably told them that I could only do so when I was satisfied that there was just cause. This was the beginning of trouble as between them and me. I was about leaving the company and had made every arrangement to take an office and practice medicine by myself. The company was at the time threatened with a revision of action, and it was quite likely, although I did not sit for a fact whether did they, that I would upon to give evidence in some in some of the cases. The company knew very well that I would tell the truth, and by the aid of some of their doctors and other busy ladies they had but little fear of my getting into the who made a business of such matters, to London in Tamworth Limited. At the end of six months my son, who is in the employ of the firm John F. Wilson at the Western Union building and had been there for over two years, got me out, and I went with him to New York, and at the same time, I had an interview with Judge Dillon. When in New York, Dr. Mayes murder case was on trial, I went to hear it, one day, Mr. Barto and Dr. O'Brien were my counsel, the case was dragging very slowly and I saw



4, but little to impress me, but Dr. O. Sullivan's name being  
made considerable stir in the newspapers not only as a great  
doctor, but also as a great lawyer, I thought I would like to be  
introduced to him. He got some very important letters and papers  
from me. But instead of my finding a learned lawyer and Dr.  
He in a very short space of time proved himself to me, to be  
within the sun nor ~~not~~ other, but a roaring drunken Irish-  
man, who had been paying so much to reporters, by way  
of drinks and some small change, that they thus handed  
his name to the very official registers. In a word I found this fellow  
to be a most shallow, a petty and shyster Lawyer of the very  
lowest grade. Having got hold of my papers, this fellow  
betrayed my interests and myself, and instead of standing by me  
He went to my bar and blackmailed him for five dollars  
of my own money, which he got. This drunken lawyer and  
doctor as he calls himself, never left me alone till he got  
me into Belmar Hospital. The worst of my complete ruin  
was easy after that, for nearly all who get there, if they  
should not happen to have a friend or relation just at their  
back, they are at once sent to the Island and given  
black medicine and injections enough to be as insane as  
they want them to be, I was given enough of both while  
I was there, to kill an ordinary Elephant, let alone beating  
and other unadvised assault. I am induced to write  
this letter to your Honor, because of reading of the treatment  
the convict Perry Sage he and others received at the Asylum  
in Mattawan. I think nothing if Perry personally and  
I neither care or want to discuss him or any  
of his class, but I feel quite satisfied he has not  
overdone the state of things here, certainly he  
has not if it at all approaches that which has

5 Long furnished on Ward's Island. Talk about food  
or money if you would like to know what kind of  
food they give them there, without going into details, shall  
let you form your own judgment. The patients get  
nothing but offal, for it was my good in the first place  
it is in its cooking, but in the first place it is nothing,  
but damaged goods, such as bad flour and all other  
things on the same ratio. About the matter short,  
each patient's food doesn't cost the hospital quite five  
cents a day, for the so called three meals they get, from  
a man of observation, and I would not hesitate to be  
put on my oath and swear to these facts, as you  
is my judge and as I know I shall have to appear  
before him at some future time, I can not  
only swear to what I state, but I can bring any  
number of witnesses who have suffered as did  
myself, and these swears are no more in vain than  
though they are kept than them your honor is. That  
their names one or two of them have gone  
out, before I did, but I know where to find them.  
If some interest will not exert itself in their be-  
half the others are likely to remain there. There is one  
man there to whom I gave my word of honor, that  
I would do all in my power to get him out of that  
hell of a place, and I shall certainly keep my word  
as well as possible. So far I have done nothing in  
his behalf, for I had suffered so much while there,  
that I have been doctoring myself ever since.  
As for treatment, my body bears many marks



to all over it from the heels of the attendants and  
the feet and those marks will be visible on every  
body when dead and before even put in any  
grave. No doctor in any opinion the only  
proper way to unearth the terrible crimes and murders  
committed upon the poor and helpless patients  
who have had the misfortune to be placed in the  
care of the vile brutes, they are not worthy of the name  
of men, and that includes Drs and Nurses, although  
there are some exceptions with some of the Drs and  
a few of the Nurses, if they were allowed to use  
their own judgment, but they are not. I mean  
that there ought to be a thorough investigation made  
on the spot right in the Asylum, by the best men  
that you could find in the City and State of  
New York, for both City and State are much  
interested in this matter, whether they know it  
or not. Let all patients in the Asylum who  
are sane and rational be brought before them  
and let them be assured that they will be protected  
when before them and after giving their  
evidence, such gentlemen or committee  
of gentlemen ought to be well paid by the  
City and State for their labor would be heavy.  
A thorough investigation of this kind would soon  
save large sums of money to the City, put  
these institutions in a healthy working order

addition and make them in reality what they  
are in name only. Let those who have got  
out of these Hells on earth places as well as  
those who are still there and fit to be called and  
a committee of that kind would obtain  
such valuable evidence as could be obtained  
there or even be the means to put these  
places on a proper footing. Let the doctors  
and other officials be called not just in their  
own defense, but last of all. Let your Hon  
or act upon the suggestion of one who knows  
and who has suffered his full share from the  
terrible abuses which have existed there and even  
will exist till some such matters of investigation  
as I have suggested is set on foot. Such  
a committee ought to have but few if  
any and certainly no doctors at all.  
My own view are that no doctors or  
Commissioners connected with the Asylum  
ought to be removed until a thorough and  
most searching investigation has been made  
and the different delinquents have each one  
of them has their guilt or innocence proved  
either there red handed or even. This matter would  
not suit the politicians, but it would suit  
certainly answer the ends of right and justice  
which crying with and so on are heard there.  
Any investigation they ever had there, has  
been a mere investigation and was much.

I to be early back. They had one such  
last Oct. in which the overpaid actors made  
a nice little report for the money, aided by the  
Late Dr. Alfred Dennis. Dr. Dennis was a good  
doctor and had a great success, but best  
I have seen Variolas Dr. in cases of justice  
in London and in this country but I have never  
met one yet who would not give his  
evidence and the benefit of his skill to those  
who paid him. Your Honor may depend  
upon it, that you will not punish the guilty or much  
lessen the many and fearful abuses  
which exist on Ward's Island, by merely appointing  
new commissioners and they in their turn  
appointing new doctors, new Superintendents and  
such like, no, no, no Mayor, all your  
Labor will prove to be in vain. This evil is too deep  
rooted, there is too much money made out of  
it, to keep it as near as possible as it is. The fact is that  
there is no need whatever for such exor-  
cising commissioners for such places, one good  
man and honest would do more than all  
of them put together in guarding the interests  
of the City and doing justice to the patients.  
As a rule such men are wealthy, they reside in the City  
and what do they know or care about what is done  
inside the Asylum, all they do is to better their own nests  
by making corrupt deals with the various contractors  
who send in any rubbish they please to the Asylum,



9 And never send in half the quantities they say they do and  
charge for. Your Honor has of course heard of Dr. McSmeal  
who is at the head of the charity, a perfect sincere which was made  
for him. Who is he and how does he perform the duties of his off-  
-ice. It is common report that he is a thorough drunkard  
and often has the jim-jams or drunkards delirium - detours to beds  
and extends to endanger the lives of members of his own family.  
This is no libel, and although these facts are not within my own  
personal knowledge, yet some quite satisfied as to their truth,  
and quite a number of persons can be had to prove them.  
Here again is Dr. Macy he is Superintendent and has full charge of  
the male department. Macy is to those who do not know his  
methods and the inner part of the man, no doubt a perfect  
Angel. He is the most erect, polished and Christian like man  
that can possibly be found walking upon God's Earth. Still the man  
thinks he resorts to sin & order to keep the asylum full all  
the time, the deception and lies he practices in deceiving Vis-  
itors and relations and the way in which he conducts the  
affairs of the Asylum in general, is not only a disgrace  
to him personally, but so also to Christianity and civilization.  
Dr. Macy will take the word of the worst class of drunken  
doctors in the Asylum, and then all say so, in preference  
to that of a respectable doctor, and act upon it. Those Drs.  
clink with the Keps, and by their aid treat patients in the  
most brutal and shameful manner possible, such  
treatment often ending in death after a few days.  
The doctors will make out any certificate if the case death  
they think proper and then it ends. I have known one  
or two Drs. here who would tell the truth and do right,  
but they are not allowed to do so, if they could.

If I have just cause of action against those who just  
put me into a lunatic Asylum and will, certainly try and  
prosecute them in a court of justice, and it only want of  
money prevents me starting in at once to begin action ag-  
ainst them. There are no less than five different parties  
in which five separate actions will have to be entered, I mean  
to take them one by one, with a little money, I have no fear  
of the result. I shall act as my own counsel and although they  
say the the two acts as his own counsel have a good for a  
client, I do not look at it quite in that way. If your honor  
would wish to prove what I relate as to Dr. McDonnell you  
could have the fact right on Ward's Island. I shall be glad to  
furnish to you the names of the different persons who can prove  
what I say. A woman employed in quite an important position  
in the Asylum, both care of Dr. McDonnell some times or three  
years ago, when suffering from a severe attack of delirium  
- tremens, I understand this woman was in charge of him  
some six weeks, the Dr. made a violent thrust at his  
wife, this woman got in between them and the patient  
the full force of the blow, between his eyes, it was said to  
have been so severe that if the poor woman had  
received it in stead of the man it might have killed  
her. As to Mr. May I do not think that anything of that  
kind could be charged to him, still he is believed to be  
there too long for the good of the Asylum. I understand  
in some Asylum was bad enough, and it is bad indeed  
but nothing to be compared to Ward's Island, in brutal treat-  
ment and bad food. When I was at Ward's Island I was  
as weak and humiliated as a child, but that did not  
prevent that brutal Irish gang the keepers who are all  
Irish to a man, from beating me, stamping upon me

with their heels and subjecting me to the most barbarous and  
cruel treatment, twisting my arms nearly out of their sockets,  
a man will stand on each side of a patient and twist  
his arms, then he is generally thrown full length on the hard  
floor, my <sup>skull</sup> had been nearly fractured on several  
occasions from this treatment and I have still got the  
marks on the back of my head and all over my body.  
This is a favorite punishment inflicted by the ignorant Irish  
brutes. I know the names of nearly all these men and can find  
witness to prove what I say, for they saw it done many times.  
I had a traveling bag in my possession having many  
valuable letters and papers in it, this bag cannot be found  
yet some of the drunken doctors would often refer to matters  
in the letters and papers in the bag that they might throw away  
me and make me feel as bad as possible. Among other papers in  
this bag was a good copy of a pamphlet I had published some years  
ago, referring to Horridule for Ireland in which I opposed Dr. Glady,  
Sherrie. The brutal attendants must have found this out, for on  
no other account could they treat me as they did, for as  
things goes on there, a man is punished for the religion  
he is supposed to hold as also for his nationality. The brutal  
Irish brute must have got hold of this pamphlet, for it said  
as if I was made to suffer for all the wrongs of Ireland real and  
imaginary, this is the way the Irishman always acts when he  
can command any power. This bag with all its valuable  
letters and papers cannot be found. I am well acquainted in  
New York City, having resided there some fourteen years, and  
used to know all or nearly all the public men there.  
I was on quite friendly terms with the late Peter Cooper for six  
or seven years until he died in 82. Peter Cooper was a very fine  
man, and if ever any man made millions honestly he



12  
Did I also know Thomas S. Hewitt very well, also Edward Coffey,  
Mr Hewitt is a most brilliant man, but as for Edward Coffey  
I think but little him and is but a poor substitute for his father  
Peter Coffey. Hewitt made one of the best mayors the city ever had  
while Coffey was one of the weakest. Hewitt saved Dick Crocker  
much for that summer and did even go enough to make  
Hewitt mayor for that year, but when Hewitt wanted  
a 2<sup>d</sup> term Crocker said no as he considered the debt paid.  
Col. John R. Fellows I know very well. He is a very capable man  
but cannot be trusted. I never had occasion to ask any  
favor of Peter Coffey although I was often in his house &  
Livingston Ave. now occupied by Mr Hewitt, but I wish Peter  
Coffey was living now, I would like to ask a favor of  
him. Andrew Carnegie has been going about the country for  
some years telling every one how anxious he was to give some  
of his great wealth to persons who would make good use of it. Spend-  
ing myself in much need of money, and also being quite sick  
through the plight I had been placed in, with the Libby & Smith  
to Mr Carnegie asking him for a loan of \$1,000. I  
to incur my life for that amount, I wanted this money very  
much as it would enable me to study and prepare for an  
Examination and thus obtain a diploma in medicine, for  
during the time I was away the Legislature of this State passed a  
Law that all Drs must register, they had from July 1 to Jan.  
1 to enter for a fee of one dollar, if they had practised three  
years, I had practised for 6 years in Boston, but as I was not able  
to return here till Jan. 27, I lost my chance, and must  
now pass an Examination. I enclosed a valuable letter  
I had received from Judge Lewis of St. Louis to Mr Carnegie

13/ and asked him in any event to return to me the letter,  
but he has not taken even that trouble in the premises, I  
explained all my troubles and sufferings to him as well as I could  
relate them and indeed they are many, but he has taken no  
notice of any appeal in any way of course I had no claim at  
all on his generosity and reminded him of that fact and that  
he certainly would not make an enemy in me in any  
event and he has not, still in a case like mine (which I fully  
explained to him) one might expect from a man of so much  
wealth, who says he is looking for deserving objects the return of  
recognition letters if nothing more. I am no friend I can give  
the highest references in this city as to character and respect-  
ability. Mr. Mayor there is one man in New York  
who can furnish you with all the necessary information  
as to the shameful manner in which things are conducted  
on Ward's Island, I refer to Dr. Cheney, who was for four  
and a half years in the female department on the Island. He  
was discharged by Dr. McBurnett and by the Commissioners for being  
to tell the truth. Dr. Cheney gave his evidence before their com-  
mittee at the Oct. inquiring. He told the truth and  
what he said is to find the shameful treatment given the  
patients and their fearful sufferings arising from the medi-  
cine forced on them and particularly from that by injection.  
All true and in his evidence he only half told them.  
I do not know Dr. Cheney personally, but from what  
he knows and could tell about the terrible abuses  
on the Island. He is a man of great Honor worth



to see. For my part I care not to see any one  
person in this world, save one such man, but I  
can see that your Honor has the power and I don't  
think it would be proper to let things go on on Ward  
Island as they are, in state of things that are a blot  
on Christianity on civilization and on all that men  
profess in the interests and on behalf of their fellow  
men. No reason can be shown why half of  
the persons who are confined should be kept there, and a  
thorough and judicious inquiry would prove these facts  
many of the people on the Island have been sent there from  
Bellerose Hospital who were sent to the Hospital  
for medical advice and were never let home  
again, but sent to Ward Island as insane, a  
few doses of Ward Island medicine and one  
or two injections will make them insane  
enough.

I hope that your Honor will excuse  
the long letter, it is hard for me to write it, for I  
have seen within days, I have seen on terms of intimacy  
with some of the greatest men the world ever knew  
one was the late Earl of Beaconsfield and many others  
and many letters and correspondence from such men was  
in my possession till I got rid of them with many  
other things. Your Honor may depend upon  
it that nothing will improve things on Ward

Island but some such investigation as I have  
suggested. In poor unfortunate persons there may  
indeed I say with Burke's magnanimity to men  
make enemies there wants none.

I am  
my dear mayor  
Yours respectfully  
Berkley J. Howard, M.D.

1746 Washington St.

Boston, Mass.

May 6 - 95.