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## COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

*Proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a Meeting Held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, November 19, 1902.*

Present—Seth Low, Mayor; Edward M. Grout, Comptroller; John H. Campbell, Deputy Chamberlain; Charles V. Fornes, President, Board of Aldermen, and Herbert Parsons, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.

The Comptroller presented the following relative to a plan to use the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund to reduce taxation:

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
November 15, 1902.

*To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:*

GENTLEMEN—I transmit herewith in printed form communications of the Mayor, myself and Deputy Comptroller James W. Stevenson and many others, relative to a plan to use the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund to reduce taxation.

The legality of the plan has been approved by the Corporation Counsel and others, and its advisability is concurred in by many ex-officials of the City and financiers.

I also hand you a copy of an article entitled "Sinking Funds of the City," written for "Municipal Affairs," by Edgar J. Levey, former Deputy Comptroller, in 1900. This is submitted for the reason that it contains much valuable information, which I think should be made a part of the records of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

### A PLAN TO RELIEVE TAXATION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

*With Opinions and Comments as to its Advisability and Legality.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—CITY OF NEW YORK.  
September 22, 1902.

Hon. SETH LOW, Mayor:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication made to me by Deputy Comptroller James W. Stevenson, on September 16, of a plan to relieve the City of the undue and excessive burdens of the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," and of the "Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt," being the sinking funds for the debt of The City of New York issued prior to January 1, 1898, and to request your consideration thereof preliminary to its submission to the Corporation Counsel, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and to such representatives of public bodies, banking houses and dealers in city bonds as may be selected to advise with the City authorities before application is made for legislative action. The plan has been carefully examined by all the gentlemen in this Department who have especial legal or financial acquaintance with the constitution of these sinking funds, and we are disposed to believe that what is proposed is legally possible and financially sound, as well as a complete remedy for the concededly excessive burden of these funds upon the taxpayers of the City.

I transmit also a statement prepared by Chief Bookkeeper Joseph Haag, showing the various sinking funds of the City, and the assets, resources and liabilities of each. These funds are ten in number, and the pertinent point concerning each of them is the resources which maintain them. Three of these funds were established by the old City of New York, two under the present Charter, and the other five came from the former City of Brooklyn and Long Island City. As to resources, all ten subdivide into two classes, one consisting of those having specific revenues, and the other of those sustained by an annual installment, raised by taxation, and sufficient, with accruing and compound interest, when raised annually, to meet the principal of the debt. There is no possible question that the latter class of sinking fund is safe, exact, sufficient and scientific, giving to the creditor full security and imposing on the taxpayer and the City no needless burden. The sinking fund created by the present Charter for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the Greater New York is entirely of this character; the sinking fund required by the State Constitution for bonds issued for water supply is also substantially of this character; and other than an unimportant fund derived from Long Island City, and slight and unimportant variations in the Brooklyn funds, all our sinking fund resources are of this approved and satisfactory kind except the sinking funds for the redemption of the debt and for the payment of interest thereon of the former City of New York. These funds are maintained by the pledge of the revenues of the City from its docks, its water system, its license and franchise fees, etc.; and so have these revenues increased beyond expectation that this year they, with interest on the bonds held as investments by the sinking fund for redemption, will add to the fund nearly eight and one-half million dollars more than would be required under the scientific and sufficient method of the required annual installment, and on the expiration of the obligations in 1928 will leave a surplus estimated (and probably underestimated) by former Deputy Comptroller Levey at a little less than three hundred millions. It is this which is the sinking fund problem of the City, the so-called burden of the sinking fund, which results in adding this enormous sum of over eight millions of dollars each year to the tax levy and in reducing the debt by a corresponding amount beyond the normal requirements of liquidation. Were the normal method possible here all these revenues would go to the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation, and the taxation would be reduced this year by about \$8,500,000, yet the sinking fund would be fully maintained and be able to meet every obligation in full.

The contractual terms of the law of 1878 have heretofore prevented this, and however unneeded the contract may now be for the security of bondholders, The City of New York is bound by law and cannot afford the reproach of breaking its agreement. But the obligation is also that the assets of the fund shall be invested in stocks or bonds of The City of New York, and Mr. Stevenson suggests the creation of new securities, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation, and which shall be issuable only to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and only to the annual amount by which the revenues of this fund exceed its normal, safe, sufficient and scientific annual installment. The net result to the taxpayers is the same as if the whole fund were put upon this basis, approved by the present charter and by the State Constitution. The method, it is true, is circuitous, but necessarily so, and though the annual budget would not thereby be reduced, the fund for the reduction of taxation would be increased, and the amount of the annual tax levy would thereby be reduced, so that the result would be the same as by the modern and scientific method. The terms of the contract are also exactly observed, for every pledged revenue is continued as pledged, and the securities of the Sinking Fund are of the required kind, that is, stocks and bonds of the City. Nor does there seem to me to be any financial objection other than the objection, applicable to all of our sinking funds, arising from the absurdity of securing creditors by investing a sinking fund in the obligations of the debtor.

Mr. Stevenson suggests, as a possible criticism, that it will be said that the new bonds are bonds issued to meet current expenses. This was my own first thought as an objection, and will probably be the first impression generally made. But it is not the fact. If the present conditions are continued unchanged the taxpayers of 1929 will get a sudden relief in taxation of over sixteen millions (for to such sum will the annual revenues have then increased), and will have suddenly canceled over three hundred millions of Corporate Stock, the surplus held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. But this is a relief to them obtained only by the addition needlessly to our annual burdens of a sum which now exceeds eight millions and which is yearly growing. This plan apportions justly this relief to the taxpayers before 1929. It will put the surplus of the Sinking Fund entirely into the General Fund bonds, resulting in its practical distribution to the taxpayers yearly by reducing the levy, and there will be no sudden change in 1929. If a power to issue bonds, the proceeds of which should go to the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation, were created broadly and without limitation, then the plan would be objectionable, for that would be borrowing to meet annual expenses. But this proposed issue of General Fund bonds is carefully limited. They may be issued only to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and only to the amount by which the annual income of the fund exceeds its legitimate requirements. It is thus not a power to borrow on bonds for annual maintenance, but only a power to use annually a certain excess in the Sinking Fund, applying it to its normal purpose and to give to the fund in exchange the stipulated security. The credit of the City cannot be hurt by such a course, for the contract terms are in no respect violated, but strictly observed, and the creditors secured by this Sinking Fund have preserved to them all the revenues and all the securities which the contract calls for. The truth is the sinking funds such as exist in The City of New York, the assets of which are invested wholly in the obligations of the City, are only in name and in tradition any security to the bondholders of the City, for all that the bondholder really has, however replete the Sinking Fund may be, is the faith and credit of the City itself. The sinking funds are not then in reality for the security of the bondholder, who needs nothing of the sort, having, as his more than abundant security, the assets of the City itself and all the taxable property within the City, and the lawful power to compel taxation to pay him. Our sinking funds are in effect only devices for the liquidation, year by year, of debts incurred in the past. The real purpose and effect is to distribute the burden of payment among the taxpayers during the entire period of the debt, and such distribution of the burden should be equitable. It is just in this respect that this Old Sinking Fund fails and so overburdens the taxpayer of to-day. It is so constituted that the taxpayers of the next few years will practically pay off the full amount charged on this fund, and the taxpayers succeeding them will, at an increasing rate, accumulate a surplus for the fortunate taxpayer of 1929.

Should the plan proposed be adopted, it is safe to predict that the revenues of the City, now buried in the sinking funds, will greatly increase. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment last spring refused the Commissioner of Water Supply a certain increased appropriation payable out of taxation, with which, could he have obtained it, he undoubtedly would have produced many times its amount in increase of revenues. The reason for the refusal was that the increased revenues would go to the surfeited sinking fund, while the price to be paid would add to the burden of taxation. It was not worth while. If, however, these revenues can be applied to the reduction of taxation, there will then be not only reason to grant such requests as this, but a constant incentive upon City officials to get always the best possible returns from docks, water supply, franchises, vault privileges, and the like. A great increase would inevitably follow, and annual taxation would eventually be reduced by much more than the eight and a half millions which can now be freed for this purpose.

Respectfully,

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—CITY OF NEW YORK,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
September 16, 1902.

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller:

SIR—I submit herewith a plan for amendments to the Greater New York Charter, intended to correct the defects in the Sinking Fund system of New York City.

The defects and their causes, as I understand them, are:

1st. In 1878 in an emergency (or an alleged emergency), the State Legislature provided in chapter 383 that the fund known as the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt" (which I will hereafter refer to as the Sinking Fund), should be continued and that "all moneys and revenues of said City heretofore pledged and appropriated to and constituting and founding the said Sinking Fund shall continue to be, and the same are hereby pledged and appropriated to said fund until all of said bonds and stocks of the said City shall be fully and finally redeemed."

This act further included a section to the effect that between New York City and its bondholders there should be deemed to be a contract that the revenues so described should be paid into the Sinking Fund until all the obligations of that fund were redeemed.

2d. The Greater New York Charter provides that Corporate Stock issued subsequent to consolidation (January 1, 1898), shall be paid after maturity from a fund maintained by annual installments raised from taxation, thus providing that none of the revenues of the Sinking Fund, such as dock rents, shall be used to pay off Corporate Stock or pay interest thereon, which was issued for building docks or for other purposes, but all these revenues must be maintained separately for extinguishing bonds issued prior to consolidation.

3d. The revenues thus pledged are so much in excess of the proportionate annual amount necessary to meet the obligations of the fund that in 1928, when the final obligation is due, it is estimated that there will be on hand in that fund nearly three hundred million dollars in excess of the amount required to redeem its obligations. The excess this year is \$8,465,106.80.

If the present system is pursued this three hundred million dollars will be invested chiefly in Corporate Stock of The City of New York, and according to law it will then (1928) be canceled (section 206, Greater New York Charter). As a result, the collection from taxpayers of annual amortization installments and interest charges on three hundred million dollars will cease in 1929, and the budget of that year will be some sixteen million less than the year previous. This is a delightful prospect for the taxpayers of 1929, but concededly it would be better if taxpayers of the present day were to get some of the benefits of their revenue-producing municipal properties by proper provision that revenues in excess of those needed to meet future maturing obligations, should, as any business house would do, be applied to present obligations. The common sense way would be to provide that, after a sufficient amount had been set aside each year to meet the annual requirements for paying all bonds to be redeemed by the Sinking Fund at maturity, the balance should be turned into the City Treasury to reduce taxation.

The sanctity of a contract intervenes, however—the contract made for the City in 1878 by the Legislature and reintroduced into the Greater New York Charter, by which all the pledged revenues of the Sinking Fund shall be paid into it until all its obligations are canceled. But that contract in effect continued in force the Sinking Fund Ordinances of 1844, which provide that the surplus of the Sinking Fund shall be invested (except under certain conditions when State or United States bonds may be bought), in "stocks" created by the Corporation of The City of New York. It will not be questioned, I think, that so long as this is done, the contract is observed. Heretofore, however, all such stocks in which Sinking Fund revenues have been invested have been the ordinary stocks or bonds of the City, the proceeds of which have been used to make improvements. The borrowing capacity of the City has thus been increased at the expense of an equal increase in the tax levy.

So far as the Sinking Fund has been normal and scientific in amount, that is, so far as it has consisted only of the sum necessary for the redemption of its obligations,



this result above noted is correct and proper. But we are dealing with the excess of the Sinking Fund, this year the sum of \$8,465,106.80, a sum which is needlessly (except for the contract) added to the burden of taxation, when, by all fair considerations, it should (except again for the contract) go into the General Fund for the reduction of taxation.

If this proper destination of this excess can be accomplished within the terms of the contract and without the City incurring the reproach of a breach of contract, taxation can be relieved of this enormous sum annually. The essence of the contract is that these revenues go into the Sinking Fund and that its assets may be invested in Corporate Stock of the City.

The situation may be adequately met by the creation of a new class of securities, to be issued only for Sinking Fund investments to the amount of its excess revenues, and the proceeds of which new class of stock shall go into the General Fund.

Provide, first, and in iron-clad terms, that each year a sufficient sum shall be set aside, which, as the years go by, with accruing interest, will cancel all obligations at maturity. Let the balance each year be invested in a stock to be described as "General Fund Bonds," the proceeds of which shall, as every one concedes this surplus should, be used to reduce taxation. These General Fund Bonds must be an obligation of The City of New York the same as all other bonds issued by the City until the time when the Sinking Fund is wiped out (1928). Then they should, without cost to the City, be canceled. By this the contractual obligation of 1878 is kept inviolate—that is, every dollar of the Sinking Fund is invested in a New York City bond. True the unnecessary accumulations are invested in bonds which are wiped out at maturity without payment, but so also will corporate stock be canceled when the Sinking Fund is terminated in 1928. This provision is so important that I quote from section 200 of the Greater New York Charter, as follows:

" \* \* \* Whenever the bonds and stocks outstanding on December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and being charges or liens on any of the sinking funds hereby made subject to the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shall in respect to any such sinking fund be wholly discharged, liquidated or canceled, it shall thereupon be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to cancel such bonds of the Corporation of The City of New York issued on or after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as may be held by such sinking fund, and the revenues of such sinking fund when thus relieved of such liens or charges shall thereupon and thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York, as herein created. Whenever such payments shall be made, the Comptroller in making the certificate to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by this section required shall take into account the amount thereof, and deduct the same from the estimated amount to be included in each year's Budget as herein provided." \* \* \*

It will be seen, therefore, that by providing for the cancellation of General Fund bonds when the Sinking Fund is wiped out, no precedent is created. All that is done to cancel bonds, the proceeds of which were used to reduce taxation, instead of canceling bonds, the proceeds of which were used for the making of permanent improvements, the cost of which, according to the system of financing adopted by all cities and governments, should be distributed over an extended period of years.

The method is simple. It can best be illustrated by taking the present year as an example. If a provision such as I suggest were in force, the Sinking Fund Commission would have certified to the Board of Aldermen last May as follows:

Estimated revenues of Sinking Fund during the year 1902.....	\$10,500,000 00
Amortization amount necessary to be set aside to provide for paying all the obligations of the Sinking Fund at maturity.....	2,034,893 20
Available for investment in General Fund Bonds to reduce taxation..	<u>\$8,465,106 80</u>

While the amount available for investment by the Sinking Fund to reduce taxation this year would be \$8,465,106.80, which would decrease every taxpayer's bill about 10 per cent, there would be in subsequent years a great increase over this amount. This would be due, not only to the fact that the net Sinking Fund revenues are increasing rapidly (1898, \$8,225,791.18; 1899, \$9,134,968.22; 1900, \$9,440,579.04; 1901, \$10,024,872.57), but also to the fact that as Sinking Fund obligations are paid off, the annual amortization amounts retained by the Sinking Fund will decrease. (The amortization amount required to be set aside annually in the years 1902 to 1916 inclusive is \$2,034,893.20; from 1917 to 1928 inclusive, varying amounts from \$1,687,018.61 in 1917 to \$42,987.40 in 1928).

It may be of interest to add that the holdings, including cash, of the Sinking Fund on January 1, 1902, were \$89,120,974.56, and that the obligations it must meet between now and its termination in 1928, are \$149,322,792.23, so that the amortization amounts to be annually set aside in the next twenty-six years will be in the aggregate \$38,436,521.90 (allowance being made for interest that will accrue on such amortization reserves).

The only criticism which can be made of this plan is that it is bad in principle to issue a bond to meet current expenses. This would be true, except that the bond is redeemable out of and charged against an ascertained and known surplus, and the contingency of its becoming payable in any other way is impossible by the terms of the proposed amendment of the Charter, which provides for the reserve annually of the necessary requirements for amortization. The only purpose of the plan is to provide that the Sinking Fund surplus shall be invested in bonds that are legal liens on the City till its obligations imposed by the Act of 1878 are otherwise met, and during that interim pledge the credit of the City to meet obligations which are otherwise amply provided for, but which must, under the contract of 1878, have this further safeguard.

As for the holders of bonds issued prior to 1898, who represent the only interests having any purpose in maintaining the contract of 1878, there is this safeguard: A general fund bond will be of the same kind as any New York City bond. The City shall be obliged to redeem it at par till relieved of that obligation in 1928, when the Sinking Fund is wiped out. Then, and not till then, shall the general fund bonds be canceled. At that time the second party to the contract of 1878—the bondholder—has lost his material interest in it.

Respectfully,

JAMES W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

At least four weeks before the annual meeting of the Board of Aldermen in each year for the purpose of imposing the annual taxes, the Sinking Fund Commission may certify to the Board of Aldermen the estimated amount of revenues of the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt," during the current calendar year, including the estimated amount transferred or to be transferred to the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt," from the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Payment of the Interest Accruing and to Accrue upon the Stocks of said City until the same be fully and finally Redeemed." The Sinking Fund Commission may also, at the same time, certify to the Board of Aldermen a sum which, with the accumulations of interest thereon, shall be sufficient, when made annually, on the same basis, to meet and discharge, when due, all bonds and stocks redeemable from the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt," so much of the difference as the Sinking Fund Commission determines, between said sum and the estimated revenues of the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt," shall, during the current year as required, be invested by the Sinking Fund Commission, in the behalf of the "Sinking Fund of City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt," in bonds to be known as "General Fund Bonds," the proceeds of which shall be paid into the City Treasury and to be used for the reduction of taxation. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue said bonds and to apply the proceeds as aforesaid. Said bonds shall be issued only to the Sinking Fund Commission and shall be canceled at the time when all the bonds and stocks outstanding against the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt" have been paid.

It shall not be necessary to make any payment into the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt" at the time of the cancellation of said General Fund Bonds, provided all the stocks and bonds payable from the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt" have then been paid, or an offer to redeem such stocks and bonds has been made, and sufficient funds to do so retained to the credit of the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt."

If, in any year, the Sinking Fund Commission determines that the revenues of the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" shall not be sufficient to provide a sum which, with the accumulations of interest thereon, shall be sufficient when made annually on the same basis, to meet and discharge when due all bonds and stocks redeemable from the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt," as required by section — of this act, there shall be included in the amount to be raised from taxation a sum sufficient when added to the estimated revenues for the current year of the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt" to provide the required amount as aforesaid. This amount raised from taxation shall be paid into the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt."

It is hereby declared that the faith and credit of The City of New York is pledged to the redemption of all General Fund Bonds at their par value until all the stocks and bonds outstanding against the "Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt" have been redeemed.

#### STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIABILITIES, ASSETS AND RESOURCES OF THE SEVERAL SINKING FUNDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

##### *Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt No. 1 (of the old City of New York).*

Bonds and stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund .....	\$149,322,792 23
Its assets consist of investments in stocks and bonds, viz.:	
Payable by itself.....	\$50,376,569 61
Payable by Sinking Fund No. 2 (being the Water Sinking Fund of the former City of New York).....	1,896,500 00
Payable by Sinking Fund of The City of New York (created by the Greater New York Charter)....	20,502,635 00
Payable by Water Sinking Fund of The City of New York (created by the Greater New York Charter) .....	631,343 00
Payable from assessments for local improvements..	9,315,608 19
Payable from Taxation.	
Revenue Bonds of 1901.....	\$5,000,000 00
Special Revenue Bonds payable in 1902 .....	391,995 37
	<u>5,391,995 37</u>
Total investments.....	\$88,114,651 17
Cash balance.....	1,006,323 39
Total assets.....	<u>89,120,974 56</u>
Net liability of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	<u>\$60,201,817 67</u>

The resources of this fund consist of various revenues pledged to it by ordinances and statutes, such as dock and slip rent, interest on deposits, licenses, market rents, railroad franchises, permits for street vaults and the income from the investment thereof, which revenues and income amounted during the year 1901 (including the transfer of \$3,000,000 surplus revenue of the Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt) to \$9,727,083.34.

This Sinking Fund is the only Sinking Fund, with the exception of the Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt, the Water Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn and the Sinking Fund of Long Island City for the Redemption of Revenue Bonds, which is not supplied annually by installments raised by taxation to meet obligations payable therefrom.

A calculation based upon the net liabilities of this fund, i. e., the difference between the total liability thereof and the bonds and stocks held by it as investments, and for which it is liable; also taking into consideration its assets in excess of those last mentioned, and which consist of stocks and bonds payable to it by other Sinking Funds, from assessments for local improvements and by taxation, shows that an annual installment raised by taxation of \$2,034,893.20 in the years 1902 to 1916, inclusive, and installments in 1917 to 1928, inclusive, varying in amount from \$1,687,018.61 in 1917 to \$42,987.40 in 1928, will be sufficient to enable this fund to meet its entire obligations. If this course were pursued with relation to this fund, the entire revenues pledged to it, plus the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt, could be diverted to the General Fund of the City for the Reduction of Taxation.

##### *Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt No. 2. (The Water Sinking Fund of the Old City of New York.)*

Bonds and stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund .....	\$41,977,000 00
Its assets consist of investments in stocks and bonds amounting to.....	\$23,357,475 71
Cash balance.....	86,712 79
Total assets.....	<u>23,444,188 50</u>
Net liability of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	<u>\$18,532,811 50</u>

The resources of this fund consist of annual installments raised by taxation sufficient in amount with the accumulation of interest thereon at 3 per cent. per annum to meet its liability.

##### *Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt (of the old City of New York).*

The liability of this fund at January 1, 1902, consists of interest on stocks and bonds payable from this Sinking Fund under the laws authorizing their issue, which interest amounted in 1901 to.....	\$33,820 00
And interest on bonds and stocks issued prior to January 1, 1898, held as investment by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which interest in 1901 amounted to .....	2,641,988 99
	<u>\$2,675,808 99</u>
The cash balance to the credit of this fund at January 1, 1902, was....	<u>\$810,801 75</u>

The resources of this fund consist of various revenues pledged to it by ordinances and statutes, such as court fees and fines, Croton water rent, ferry rent and house rent, etc., which in 1901 amounted to \$6,001,694.48.

The surplus revenues of this fund are by law transferred to the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt No. 1 (old City of New York). The amount thus transferred in 1901 was \$3,000,000.

##### *Sinking Fund of The City of New York (Created by the Greater New York Charter).*

Bonds and stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund .....	\$91,409,167 05
Its assets consist of investments in stocks and bonds amounting to .....	\$2,480,616 58
Cash balance .....	11,514 52
Total assets.....	<u>2,492,131 10</u>
Net liability of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	<u>\$88,917,035 95</u>



The resources of this fund consist of annual installments raised by taxation sufficient in amount with the accumulation of interest thereon at 3 per cent. per annum to meet its liability.

*Water Sinking Fund of The City of New York (Created by the Greater New York Charter).*

Bonds and stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund .....	\$13,774,343 00
Its assets consist of investments in stocks and bonds amounting to .....	\$681,070 00
Cash balance .....	20,345 12
Total assets .....	701,415 12
Net liability of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	\$13,072,927 88

The resources of this fund consist of annual installments raised by taxation sufficient in amount with the accumulation of interest thereon at 3 per cent. per annum, to meet its liability.

*Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn (of the old City of Brooklyn).*

Bonds and stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund .....	\$18,088,567 41
Its assets consist of investments in stocks and bonds (including bonds and mortgages on east side park lands, amounting to \$94,318).....	\$7,354,984 60
Cash balance .....	557,811 68
Total assets .....	7,912,796 28
Net liability of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	\$10,175,771 13

The resources of this fund consist of annual installments raised by taxation, sufficient in amount with the accumulation of interest thereon to meet its liability, and in addition thereto, the income from bonds and mortgages held by the City which are liens upon so-called "East Side Park Lands," assessments collected for account of Prospect Park, and its share of surplus revenue of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

*Water Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn (of the old City of Brooklyn).*

Bonds and stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund.....	\$14,088,749 76
Its assets consist of the cash balance to the credit of the fund at January 1, 1902.....	1,419,955 15
Net liability of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	\$12,668,794 61

The resources of this fund consist of water revenue collected in the Borough of Brooklyn in excess of the amount thereof required for the payment of interest on water bonds issued for account of the Brooklyn water system and the annual cost of the maintenance and distribution of said system.

This surplus revenue judging from past experiences will be more than sufficient to meet the obligations of this Sinking Fund.

*Sinking Fund of Long Island City for the Redemption of Revenue Bonds.*

Bonds and Stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund.....	\$610,000 00
Its assets consist of investments in stocks and bonds amounting to.....	\$505,000 00
Cash balance .....	12,270 65
Net liability of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	\$92,729 35

The resources of this fund consist of the amounts collected on account of arrears of taxes in Long Island City imposed prior to 1896, which will be more than sufficient to enable this fund to meet its obligations.

*Sinking Fund of Long Island City for the Redemption of Fire Bonds.*

Bonds and stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund.....	\$35,000 00
Its assets consist of cash balance to the credit of the fund at January 1, 1902.....	9,467 32
Net liability of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	\$25,532 68

The resources of this fund consist of an annual installment raised by taxation sufficient with its accumulations of interest to meet its obligations.

*Sinking Fund of Long Island City for the Redemption of Water Bonds.*

Bonds and stocks outstanding at January 1, 1902, payable from this fund.....	\$19,000 00
Its assets consist of cash balance to the credit of this fund at January 1, 1902.....	6,238 04
Net liability of the fund at January 1, 1902.....	\$12,761 96

The resources of this fund consist of annual installments raised by taxation sufficient in amount with its accumulations of interest to meet its obligations.

CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.  
October 1, 1902.

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, New York:

SIR—I have studied carefully the plan to relieve taxation in The City of New York proposed by Mr. Stevenson and submitted to me by you under date of September 22, 1902. His own explanation of the plan and your comments upon it leave little to be said.

I assume that the plan contemplates keeping as live assets in Sinking Fund No. 1 as much income as is necessary to meet the debt secured by this fund as the debt matures. All other debt, I assume, is to be cared for, as now, by annual installments of taxation. On this understanding the plan seems to be both wise and just.

So far as the bondholders protected by the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, otherwise known as Sinking Fund No. 1, are concerned, it is a matter of indifference to them whether the accumulations of this fund are invested in bonds for dock improvements that bring in an income or in bonds for school houses that bring in nothing, so long as the credit of the City is pledged for whatever bonds the Sinking Fund holds. Similarly, it would be a matter of indifference to them whether the proceeds of the bonds held for their protection were used for purposes of construction or to reduce the tax levy, provided that they remain abundantly secured by live assets.

For all other bondholders of the City it is a distinct advantage that the City should not be compelled to overtax itself in the interest of one set of bondholders. Therefore the plan seems to me wise.

It seems to me just, because, in addition to the points which you emphasize, it relieves the taxpayers of Greater New York from contributing unnecessarily to a Sinking Fund wholly in the interest of the bondholders of old New York. For necessary security to these bondholders these taxpayers are, of course, responsible; but to tax them on this account more than is necessary is to injure both them and the City, with advantage to nobody.

If this plan receives the indorsement of the financiers to whom it is your purpose to submit it, I shall be glad to give it my hearty support.

Yours very truly,  
SETH LOW, Mayor.

LAW DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,  
New York, October 13, 1902.

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller:

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing a pamphlet setting forth in outline the proposed plan concerning the Sinking Funds of the former City of New York. You ask me to give you my formal opinion as to the legality of what is proposed.

I have examined the plan with great care, and after full consideration have reached the conclusion that the suggested plan is technically legal.

Respectfully yours,  
G. L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,  
No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.  
October 11, 1902.

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, No. 280 Broadway, New York City:

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., inclosing a printed copy of correspondence between the Mayor, Deputy Comptroller Stevenson and yourself in regard to a plan for relieving the taxpayers from the present excessive burden borne by them for the debt service of the City on account of existing Sinking Fund provisions. I take pleasure in complying with your request that I express my opinion thereon.

The plan suggested by Mr. Stevenson and endorsed by the Mayor and yourself is briefly to authorize the annual issue of bonds to be known as "General Fund Bonds," to an amount equal to the difference between the annual net revenues of the Sinking Fund, known as "Redemption Fund, No. 1," and the amount which would be required by that fund for scientific debt amortization—such bonds to be purchased only by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and their proceeds to be paid into the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation. I assume, though it is not expressly so stated, that in conformity with existing provisions of law, interest is to be paid on these bonds until their maturity or earlier cancellation, but upon their cancellation, no payment of cash into the Sinking Fund is to be made, provided at that time all the outstanding bonds which are redeemable from said Sinking Fund shall have been paid or a sufficient amount reserved in cash for their payment.

The practical effect of this plan, so far as the burden of taxation is concerned, is to place the Redemption Fund, No. 1, upon a scientific debt-amortizing basis, and when this is accomplished the whole debt service of the City, with unimportant exceptions, will be similarly established.

Under ordinary circumstances, as Mr. Stevenson frankly admits, a proposition to issue long-term bonds to provide for current expenses would be indefensible, but in the present instance the proposed "General Fund Bonds" become only nominal additions to the funded debt, and the object to be attained is to free the City and the taxpayers from conditions quite as technical and artificial as those under which these bonds would be issued. These conditions, moreover, are so acute, and involve so great a hardship upon the City that almost any device should be welcomed which would end them. In fact, if the continued heaping up of unnecessary Sinking Fund accumulations be not soon modified, the City's financial system will inevitably become so hampered and embarrassed as to affect seriously its physical welfare and development.

So far as concerns the holders of bonds issued under the "contractual pledge" of 1878, there can arise no cause of complaint possessing the slightest substance. They are absolutely assured of the ability of the Sinking Fund to redeem their bonds and no reasonable man should require more. The situation may be popularly summarized by the following analogy: A merchant, Mr. Smith, wishing to retire, offers to sell his business—that of a large department store—to one of his employees, Mr. Jones, who possesses great ability but small capital. For the purchase price he takes back a note payable in ten years' time, and binds Mr. Jones to lay aside each year as a sinking fund the gross receipts from his hardware department. At the time of the sale, this hardware department is of only minor importance; the laying aside of its entire receipts would not cripple the conduct of the business, and would, if continued on the basis of past sales, produce enough in ten years to pay off the debt. But soon after Mr. Jones's purchase the character of the business changes. The hardware department grows enormously and becomes its chief feature, so that in four years the accumulated receipts more than equal the entire debt. Mr. Jones offers to pay Mr. Smith in full, but the latter declines because he is receiving six per cent. interest and cannot make any other investment which will be as satisfactory. Mr. Jones then says to Mr. Smith: "If you hold me to my contract to set aside beyond my reach and control the entire receipts of my hardware department my business will be ruined, and I may even fail, because I will not have sufficient capital to carry it on." Mr. Smith then looks upon the matter in a different light. He sees that having too much security may be as bad as having too little, if it affects the power of his debtor to make money and remain solvent and successful. He therefore says to Mr. Jones: "If you will set aside and deposit in a trust company each year one-tenth of your debt to me, so that at the end of the tenth year there will be sufficient on deposit to pay me in full, I will relieve you of the necessity of setting aside the entire gross receipts of your hardware department."

The City of New York finds itself practically in the situation of such a debtor to-day. When the pledge of the City's direct revenues was originally made to the Sinking Fund in 1844 there was not the slightest conception of what their future magnitude would be. Now that we do know what they are and can see clearly that the City's finances are in a fair way to be strangled if relief is not afforded, it would be sheer fatuity not to set vigorously to work at a common-sense readjustment of the debt service.

Such a readjustment would be practically accomplished by the plan you advance. It is immaterial, so far as concerns results, whether the surplus accumulations of the Sinking Fund be directly applied under legislative sanction to the reduction of taxation, as I suggested two years ago, or whether the same end be accomplished indirectly through Mr. Stevenson's plan. I admire the ingenuity of the latter, which fights fire with fire by adopting a highly technical method of avoiding an equally technical objection, which might otherwise conceivably (though surely ill-advisedly) be raised by some bondholder under the "contractual pledge" of 1878.

There is one minor feature of this plan to which, however, I would suggest an amendment. The investment in General Fund Bonds by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the exact amount of the annual surplus is made mandatory. Might it not be better to make this provision permissive only in terms? In 1904 and in 1907 and the two succeeding years, abnormally large amounts of bonds redeemable from the Redemption Fund fall due. While the receipts of that fund in each of these years might be sufficient to redeem these bonds, it would require practically the whole of such receipts, and scarcely any balance would be left for investment in those small authorizations of bonds which it is inconvenient to include in public sales. Moreover, the fact that most City bonds mature on dates not later than November 1, would render it impossible to take advantage of a whole year's Sinking Fund revenues. It seems to me that this point, while of minor importance, is worthy of consideration.

With the main purpose of your plan, however, I am in the fullest accord and sympathy, and as one who appreciates its importance to the welfare of the City, I desire to express my thanks for the public service you are performing.

Very truly yours,  
EDGAR J. LEVEY.

LAW DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,  
New York, October 15, 1902.

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller:

SIR—I have your letter of the 13th inst., inclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Edgar J. Levey, in reference to the plan proposed for relieving the taxpayers of the present excessive burden borne by them on account of the existing Sinking Fund provisions.

I have examined Mr. Levey's letter, which is an argument based rather on the



advisability than the legality of the plan. He does, however, approve its legality, and I attach great importance to his approval.

I wrote you yesterday expressing my own opinion that the plan proposed was legal. Thanking you for sending me Mr. Levey's letter, I am  
Respectfully yours,

G. L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel.

LAW OFFICES OF JOHN WHALEN,  
No. 218 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK, October 22, 1902.

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller:

SIR—I have taken much pleasure in examining the plan which you did me the honor to submit for my consideration, for lightening the burden of taxation in The City of New York by making certain changes in the management of the Sinking Fund. It has been admitted for a long time by all, I believe, who have thought much upon the subject, that the large accumulation of money in the Sinking Funds of the old City of New York, which is going on at a rapid rate, is unjust to taxpayers of the present day and is a serious evil in other respects. The revenues of these Sinking Funds have vastly exceeded the expectations of those who favored their establishment many years ago. Originally founded in order to improve the credit of the City by furnishing further security for purchasers of City bonds than the taxable property in the City itself, these Sinking Funds have already or will shortly in the future contain assets far more than sufficient to pay off, with interest, all of the bonds which the Sinking Funds themselves were created to pay.

Yet it would seem that if the present system remains in force, the City must continue to raise year by year through taxation large sums of money far in excess of the indebtedness to be paid therewith. After reserving enough money to pay all of its bonds in full with interest, the City must still put aside, from its surplus revenues from year to year until the year 1928, sums of money which in that year will amount to about three hundred millions of dollars, as nearly as can be estimated.

It is evident that such a course is utterly unnecessary, so far as the security of the bondholders is concerned; but because of certain contractual rights which are claimed to exist by force of statute, it has been thought that as a matter of law the City could be compelled by the bondholders to continue this unnecessary accumulation.

The problem which thus confronts you, as it has confronted previous Comptrollers, is how, after ample provision has been made for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds to redeem which the Sinking Fund was established, the surplus revenues, which must now be credited to the Sinking Fund, can be applied to actual present City needs, and thus relieve the burden of the taxpayers.

A successful solution of the problem would mean that about eight and one-half millions of dollars per year, which is near the amount of the present surplus revenue, could be devoted to the reduction of taxation; that is to say, this amount could be deducted from the amount necessary to be raised by taxation and taxation reduced yearly by at least that amount, and probably by a greater amount in the future. This would mean a reduction of taxation by some ten per cent.

The plan of Deputy Comptroller Stevenson, approved by you and others, is intended to accomplish this object.

I am glad to say that I believe this plan to be legal, practical and efficient.

The first test to apply is that of the law. The most serious obstacle that the law has put in the way of various plans for remedying the difficulty is the so-called contractual rights created by the Law of 1878, under which bondholders of certain classes can insist that none of the revenues pledged to the Sinking Funds shall be diverted therefrom.

The plan now under discussion does not attempt any such diversion, but the surplus revenues of the Sinking Funds must be invested in the new "General Fund Bonds," which are to be held by the Sinking Fund. They are as much an obligation of the City as any of its bonds.

Much has been written upon the subject which is in accordance with my own views. There is, however, one strong practical argument in favor of the plan which, so far as I know, has not been presented. It is not now proposed to make any change in principle in the disposition of the revenues of the Sinking Fund. It has long been an unquestioned legal procedure to invest surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund in City stock or bonds. No distinction has been made as to the purpose for which these stocks or bonds were issued. Some were issued to build bridges; some to build schoolhouses; some to construct local improvements; some to build docks; some to supply the City with water. The surplus revenues of the Sinking Funds have been invested in City bonds issued for these or similar purposes. This has been done for years and no one has ever questioned the legality or propriety of doing so.

Under the present plan, as already stated, it is proposed to invest these surplus revenues in a new class of City bonds to be called General Fund Bonds. These bonds will be City obligations on which the City will be liable in the same manner that it is liable on any other bonds. These General Fund Bonds are to be held by the Sinking Fund as security for the bondholders in the same manner as other City bonds are held. The only difference is in the use of the money with which these new bonds are purchased.

It is to go into the general fund. That is, it is to be deducted each year from the amount of money to be raised by taxation. It is, as it were, to be credited up to the taxpayers themselves. The proceeds of the bonds in which the moneys of the Sinking Fund have heretofore been invested were used for what might be called permanent improvement, such as schoolhouses, bridges, and local improvements of one sort or another. It may, of course, be said that improvements of this character are in the nature of assets of the City, but can it not also be said that under the proposed plan the taxpayers of the City, instead of having an asset in the shape, for instance, of a schoolhouse or a bridge, have the money itself in their own pockets.

The contractual clause, so called, does not apply to the disposition that shall be made of the money, but it applies to the security which the bondholder has, or is supposed to have, and I fail to see why there is any difference for present purposes whether the money with which the bonds are purchased is applied to one public purpose or to another.

The argument could easily be expanded widely, but what I have written will indicate sufficiently the basis upon which I would defend the legality of the proposed plan.

I should, perhaps, stop here and excuse myself for considering the features which come rather within the province of the financier than of the lawyer. I will say, however, that, so far as I can see, the objections, some of which are alluded to in Mr. Stevenson's letter, are rather artificial and technical than of much practical importance. It is to be remembered that we are dealing with a technical difficulty and to solve it with technical devices is entirely permissible.

A situation full of embarrassment has arisen from a desire to throw all possible safeguards and security around the obligations of The City of New York, so that they should have always, as they have had for many years in the past, the confidence of investors, and enable the City to borrow money at the lowest possible rates. So well has this been accomplished and so rich and prosperous has the City become that it is already a matter of difficulty to devise means of diverting surplus revenue from channels which it has overflowed and where it cannot be possibly needed into channels which would conduct it to the relief of taxpayers already overburdened and to the general good of the City.

I am confident that time will show that you are to be congratulated on the solution of a serious problem, and it would seem that there should be no difficulty in securing whatever legislation may be needed to make the plan effective, regardless of political or partisan considerations.

I remain, as ever,

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN WHALEN.  
(Former Corporation Counsel.)

#### INDORSEMENTS.

The following expressions as to the advisability of the adoption of the proposed plan by the City, assuming that it is legal, have been received:

ANDREW H. GREEN,

Former Comptroller of The City of New York:

"I have given as much consideration as my time will admit to your plan for placing the Sinking Fund on a basis intended to preserve inviolate the faith of the City, to protect the interests of bondholders, and to reduce the burdens of taxation.

"Conditions have vastly changed in this City since the Sinking Fund was created. The methods upon which it was constituted are not those of modern times; and, as in most other departments, both legal and physical, the forecast of future years has been singularly inadequate to provide for the growth and needs of the City.

"The Constitution of the Greater City has given such marked impetus to its growth that large expenditures to provide conveniences for its constantly increasing population are manifestly needed.

"Your plan, necessarily circuitous, owing to previous legal conditions, seems to me to answer fully the ends you desire to attain.

"Wise application to public improvements, imperatively demanded, of the surplus revenues over and above those needed to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund will tend to increase these revenues and thus add to the security of the holders of its bonds.

"In case the improbable condition should arise of an insufficient revenue of any year to supply the requirements of the Sinking Fund, your plan would, as I understand it, supply the deficiency by taxation.

"Following necessary legislation to give effect to your plan, it seems to me that the result would promote the interests of the City while keeping its faith with the holders of its securities.

"I am much obliged for the opportunity to study your plan, and take occasion to express my high appreciation of the careful, conservative methods that are now so manifest in the administration of the office, the proper discharge of the weighty responsibilities of which are upon you, and the efficiency of which so deeply concerns the advancement of the interests of the City."

THEO. W. MYERS.

Former Comptroller of The City of New York:

"I do not think there is any room for a diversity of opinion on the question that some action should be taken which will relieve the taxpayers from the unnecessary burden caused by the antiquated provisions of the Sinking Fund ordinance of 1844, which are no longer adapted to existing conditions. Opinions might differ as to the best means for bringing about this change, but I am inclined to think that the plan you recommend is very feasible and will accomplish the desired result with the least disturbance to existing laws and ordinances.

"In 1889, when I was Comptroller of The City of New York, an Act was passed by the Legislature, with my approval, which accomplished some of the results at which you aim. Even at that time it was found that the Sinking Fund accretions were accumulating much faster than was warranted by sound finance, but subsequent experience seems to have shown that this act of legislation did not go far enough, and the same reasons which prompted my indorsement of the Act of 1889 now apply with even greater force to the proposition that you advance. I therefore heartily approve of the plan you recommend and beg to offer you my congratulations for the vigor with which you have taken up this most important question."

BIRD S. COLER.

Former Comptroller of The City of New York:

"I have always contended that the present plan is both unscientific and unnecessary. It could not have been the intention of the City's authorities who are responsible for the laws under which the Sinking Fund is now working to provide the City's creditors with more than adequate and ample security. The diversion of income from improvements which are the result of bonds issued at the present time to the purposes of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt is particularly inequitable.

"The plan proposed, if legal, and it has the appearance of being so, will, it seems, readjust the provisions of this fund so as to place it upon a scientific and logical basis."

W. R. GRACE,

of W. R. Grace and Co., and former Mayor of The City of New York:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 5th instant, accompanied by pamphlet explanatory of the proposed plan to relieve taxation by releasing from the Sinking Funds those moneys which are in excess of the real requirements for interest and amortization on the City's obligations protected by the funds in question.

"I can see nothing in the plan outlined that would be objectionable from any point of view. Apparently the legality of the proposed method is confirmed by the opinions you have secured as to this phase of the problem. If the bondholders raise no objection, and I cannot see how they could advisedly do so, I am sure the taxpayers of the City will appreciate any such reduction in the amount to be annually raised by taxation as that estimated in your report."

ABRAM S. HEWITT,

Former Mayor of The City of New York:

"I have carefully read the plan of Mr. Stevenson and I can indorse its practical efficacy to accomplish the object proposed. In view of the comprehensive reply of Mr. Levey, I do not think it necessary to enter into any details, as I indorse fully all that he has said in reference to the working of the plan and the relief which it will afford to the taxpayers of The City of New York. I do not express any opinion as to the legality of the proposition, which, as a matter of course, must receive the approval of the Corporation Counsel, and certainly of the Courts, in case its legality should be disputed.

"In the first message which, as Mayor in 1887, I sent to the Common Council, I pointed out the importance of refunding the City debt at a lower rate of interest, in order to relieve the taxpayers from the unnecessary burdens which, even at that time, were greater than they ought to have been asked to bear. I did not pursue the matter further, however, because I found that the Act of 1878 stood in the way of any suggestion which at the time I could make to accomplish the purpose. The proposition of Mr. Stevenson is certainly very ingenious, and undoubtedly it does comply with the letter of the Sinking Fund Act of 1878. It is, however, a device to avoid the operation of that act, upon which the Courts may not look with favor. So far as the bondholder is concerned, however, it is evident that no injustice will be done to him or his rights. His reliance, as Mr. Stevenson has stated, is upon the faith and property of the City. The only securities in the Sinking Fund are the obligations of the City. None of these are withdrawn, but, on the contrary, so far as the surplus income is concerned, it is replaced by the obligations of the City. Technically it may be held that this device is a violation of the contractual pledge of the Act of 1878, but substantially it is clear that the obligations of that act are fully complied with.

"In view therefore of the great relief which the adoption of this plan will afford from an unnecessary burden, I should be inclined to approve it, and to apply for the necessary legislation, provided always that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is secured in advance to the effect that the act of 1878 will not be violated."

THOS. F. GILROY.

Former Mayor of The City of New York:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th, inclosing printed correspondence between the Mayor and yourself and your Deputy, in regard to a plan to reduce the burden of taxation by applying to the reduction of taxes annually the surplus income of the Sinking Fund. The object you propose meets my heartiest commendation. I agree with Mr. Edgar J. Levey, however, that it would be better to make the act permissive instead of mandatory. It might easily happen that the portion of the bonded debt falling due in some one year would require the entire surplus of the Sinking Fund for that year to liquidate, and provision should be made to meet such an emergency.

"Every public-spirited citizen will wish you godspeed in your effort to solve this problem, and to relieve the taxpayers from the heavy burdens under which they are now staggering."

EDWARD TOWNSEND.

President, The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York:

"In reply to your favor of the 9th instant, would say that we have read with care and great interest the plan to relieve taxation in The City of New York therein contained; also the communication from former Deputy Comptroller Mr. E. J. Levey, received with yours of the 13th instant, and assuming that the figures as to the amount of the Corporate Stock to be canceled in 1929, over \$300,000,000, and the



relief of taxation that would then suddenly occur, over \$16,000,000, to be correct, or approximately so, provided the present conditions as to the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt and of the Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt are continued; and failing to see wherein the creditors of the City holding its bonds for which these Sinking Funds were created would be in the slightest degree unfavorably affected by the proposed plan, and recognizing that if such plan were adopted the taxpayers in the interim between such time as the plan were adopted till 1929 would be materially benefited, it seems to us that the provisions of the plan are correct and that it would be a proper and wise one to adopt and pursue in the interests of all taxpayers of Greater New York and without detriment to the bondholders of the old City of New York."

G. G. WILLIAMS,  
President, The Chemical National Bank, New York City:

"I am favored with the pamphlet containing the plan of Mr. Stevenson for the relief of taxation in The City of New York, and have read it with much interest; and in reply to your request for an expression of my opinion with reference thereto I wish to say that the facts in the case clearly demonstrate the imperative necessity of something being done to relieve overburdened taxpayers, caused by such overgrowth of amounts devoted to the Sinking Fund as to make the amortization of the City debt seem anomalous and absurd. I very strongly favor, therefore, the adoption of the plan, if none better can be devised."

N. F. PALMER,  
President, Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, New York City:

"After careful study of all the documents submitted, without, of course, being in any way familiar with the legal aspects of the case, I can now see no reasonable objection that could be advanced against the adoption of the proposed plan by the City, if the results anticipated could be thereby accomplished. On the contrary, it would appear to me to be a most advisable arrangement for all concerned, not even excepting the bondholders most directly affected, whose interests it would seem to me would remain fully protected, and whose security would still be ample, in my opinion, if the changes in the methods of conducting the Sinking Fund should be finally adopted as suggested."

RICHARD DELAFIELD,  
President, The National Park Bank of New York:

"I have had little opportunity of taking up the subject to which you refer, which greatly interests me."

"I have talked it over with Mr. Mayer, the manager of our Foreign Exchange Department, who has studied and given much thought to similar problems. I have asked him to put his views in writing, and, thinking they might interest you, inclose you a copy of his letter."

"Mr. RICHARD DELAFIELD, President, The National Park Bank of New York:

"Mr. President—In assigning certain revenues to the Sinking Fund of City bonds the methods employed generally in Europe are to apply just such part of this revenue to the Sinking Fund as is necessary to provide for the mathematically established annuity, according to the rate of interest and the number of years of the bonds. The yearly excess of revenue over these requirements ought not to be locked up, but ought to be disposed of to meet other current expenses. This is, not only in equity, but I think even in law, the right proceeding, unless it has expressly been stipulated otherwise when the bonds were issued."

"I therefore not only approve of the plan to relieve taxation, but I consider it a duty of the City executives to adopt it, and I go still a step further in expressing the opinion that the coming generations, not only the next one, but the third and fourth also, ought to participate more in the cost of lasting improvements in this City than I am under the impression they do. Bonds ought to be issued for much longer periods. I hold some Belgian City Bonds, in the issue of which I co-operated, at your disposal for comparison."

"Yours respectfully,  
"A. MAYER."

THOMAS L. JAMES,  
President, The Lincoln National Bank of The City of New York, and former Postmaster-General of the United States:

"I have most carefully considered the plan for the relief of taxation in New York, which you submitted for an expression of my opinion, and I must say that I heartily indorse the scheme proposed by your Deputy, Mr. Stevenson, for the accomplishment of this much-desired end. I neither know, nor have I heard, of any legal obstacle to the execution of the plan as outlined, and I think that the sooner it is put into execution the better it will be for the community."

H. W. CANNON,  
President, The Chase National Bank, New York:

A. B. HEPBURN,  
Vice-President, The Chase National Bank, New York:

"We have carefully examined your 'Plan to relieve taxation in The City of New York,' confidentially submitted. We are in full sympathy with the purpose of the plan, which is eminently just and proper. Compliance with the terms of chapter 383 of the Laws of 1878 certainly imposes unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers of to-day. Your suggestion to 'provide first, and in iron-clad terms, that each year a sufficient sum shall be set aside, which, as the years go by, with accruing interest, will cancel all obligations at maturity,' is all that the creditors of the City can possibly require. Contracts should, of course, be held sacred, and if the proposed 'General Fund Bonds' are within the terms of the law, as we have no doubt they are, it seems an excellent way to relieve the present taxpayers from unnecessary burden while at the same time preserving absolute and unquestioned security to the holders of the City's obligations. Your plan must, we think, command general approval."

JAMES STILLMAN,  
President, National City Bank, New York, and President, New York Clearing House:

"I do not feel qualified to speak as to the legal status of the plan and as to whether or not the holders of the bonds affected would have any legal grounds for dissatisfaction. Your plan would seem to continue to give them ample security, and if there are no legal objections from the point of view of the bondholder or as to the right of the City to issue bonds to meet current expenses, there can certainly be nothing but approval from the point of view of the taxpayer."

FREDERICK B. SCHENCK,  
President, The Mercantile National Bank of The City of New York:

"In response to your request for an expression of my views as to the advisability of the City adopting the plan suggested, I beg to say that the scheme proposed seems to be a very ingenious and excellent way of meeting the difficulties which are so clearly set forth in your letter to the Mayor."

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President, The Merchants' National Bank of The City of New York:

"The plan submitted by Mr. Stevenson meets with my hearty approval, and it seems to me that the whole matter is contained in his first provision, which reads as follows:

"Provide, in iron-clad terms, that each year a sufficient sum shall be set aside, which, as the years go by, with accruing interest, will cancel all obligations at maturity. Let the balance each year be invested in a stock to be described as 'General Fund Bonds,' the proceeds of which shall be used to reduce taxation. These General Fund Bonds must be an obligation of The City of New York the same as all other bonds issued by the City until the time when the Sinking Fund is wiped out (1928). Then they should, without cost to the City, be canceled. By this the contractual obligation of 1878 is kept inviolate—that is, every dollar of the Sinking Fund is invested in a New York City bond."

"As to the legality of his suggestions in the matter of a violation of contract, I am

unable to judge, but it certainly would be a great relief if the provisions of the Sinking Fund could be amended so as to accumulate from year to year only so much as is necessary to accomplish the object for which it was intended, viz., the payment of the City debt at maturity, and thus relieve our citizens from taxation occasioned by this excessive accumulation. I cannot see—aside from the legality of the suggestion—how it would in any way impair the security of the bondholder."

"I sincerely hope that you will succeed in some legislative action to accomplish this result."

WILLIAM A. NASH,  
President, The Corn Exchange Bank, New York:

"It is unjust to the present taxpayers of New York to oblige them to carry a burden that is plainly the result of an error in foresight by those who framed the Sinking Fund Act. If the error had resulted in a deficiency the bondholder could have consistently urged an amendment to the law competent to make up that deficiency. But to demand more than the necessary amount to liquidate the debt would have been asking too much. I am therefore of the opinion that the error should be rectified."

GEORGE F. BAKER,  
President, First National Bank, New York City:

"I cordially approve the suggestions therein, which seem to me to be wise, and should prove acceptable to the taxpayers and the public."

HENRY W. GENNERICH,  
President, The United National Bank, New York City:

"I have gone over the matter very carefully, and can only say that the question which appeals to me most is whether or no the legality of the plan as to the holders of the bonds affected could be sustained. From a business standpoint I cannot but help see that they would be amply secured, and if the objection I spoke of above is obviated I cannot see but what the action would be approved of by both the bondholder and the taxpayer."

F. H. PARKER,  
President, New York Produce Exchange Bank, New York City:

"The plan of relief, as proposed and worked out by Mr. Stevenson and approved by yourself, appears to be eminently satisfactory and quite feasible. I believe that if the proposed changes can be legally carried into effect they will prove very valuable in relieving the taxpayers from the unnecessary portion of the Sinking Fund tax."

DUMONT CLARKE,  
President, The American Exchange National Bank, New York City:

"The scheme proposed by your deputy, Mr. Stevenson, to relieve the citizens of excessive taxation is timely, and you and he are entitled to most hearty thanks for calling attention to facts that it would seem most of us have been stupid in not seeing before and endeavoring to correct."

"From a common sense view, there is no objection to the plan; and as the security to the present bondholders is in no way jeopardized, there certainly can be no legal objection; I should think the less time consumed in putting the same in force the better. All taxpayers will have reason to feel most grateful; for the past burden and the burden to be looked forward to for the next twenty years under the present plan is, to say the least, not happy."

EDWARD BURNS,  
Cashier, The American Exchange National Bank, New York City:

"In response to your request for an expression of opinion on the merits of the plan of Mr. James W. Stevenson, to correct defects in the Sinking Fund of The City of New York, beg to say that it strikes me as ingenious, practicable and sensible. The old adage, 'Too much of anything is good for nothing,' applies as well to sinking funds as to anything else."

MILES M. O'BRIEN,  
President, National Broadway Bank, New York City:

"I have carefully read Deputy Comptroller Stevenson's communication, which you have forwarded to me. Everyone agrees that the tax affairs in New York should be relieved of present existing conditions, but I do not feel myself competent to express an opinion as to the legality of the proposition."

"I fully agree with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Stevenson, that a solution such as he suggests would be a relief of vast importance to the taxpayers of New York City, without impairing the security of the bondholders."

"I see no reason why the present generation of taxpayers should be overtaxed for the benefit of those who come after us."

D. S. RAMSAY,  
President, The National Bank of the United States, New York City:

"I do not feel qualified to go into the legal status of this matter as between the bondholder and the City, 'under the contract of 1878,' but think that Mr. Stevenson has originated a plan which is perfectly feasible and apparently legal, and it is my sincere wish that you may be able to carry the same to a successful end, thereby adding another victory to your many successes in behalf of our over-burdened taxpayers."

L. V. F. RANDOLPH,  
President, Atlantic Trust Company, New York:

"There is to be no impairment of the security for the old bonds, but the increasing revenue from municipal property—over and above the lawful requirements—will, under your plan, be used for the City's benefit, and in the way of keeping down the rate of taxation. The adoption of this plan should also encourage still further the enlargement of the City's revenue from its property."

"It appears quite impossible that any bondholder, or any public interest, can suffer from the adoption of the plan proposed in the letters mentioned above. On the other hand, it appears certain that the machinery of administration will move more easily and with better practical effect through the adoption of this plan."

WALTER G. OAKMAN,  
President, Guaranty Trust Company of New York:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, with the accompanying plan for the readjustment of the Sinking Fund provisions now required to be carried into effect as to certain bonded indebtedness of The City of New York. The end you are endeavoring to obtain is undoubtedly most desirable and I think that the method which you are proposing to apply is well conceived and without objection. The only possible objection would be the moral consideration of a departure from the entire security contracted to be delivered to the original bondholders, but in the method proposed I see no reason to consider such an objection to be at all well founded."

CLARENCE H. KELSEY,  
President, Title Guaranty and Trust Company, New York:

"I sincerely hope that you can push the plan through to success, and would be glad to assist in any way within my power."

MOSES MAY,  
President, Broadway Trust Company, New York:

"I thoroughly commend your plan, concerning investment of surplus Sinking Funds of the City. It seems to me that the bondholders lose nothing in security, and the taxpayers gain considerable. As these are the only parties interested I believe the plan should be put into effect, if possible."

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
Former Secretary of the Treasury, and President, New York Security and Trust Company:

"I have carefully read the plan to relieve the City from the strange burden caused by the present Sinking Fund requirements, and must congratulate your Department because it has been able to suggest something so complete and wise."

"I hope that it may be carried out."



## LYMAN J. GAGE,

Former Secretary of the Treasury, and President of the United States Trust Company, New York City:

"A careful consideration of the plan proposed by Comptroller Grout for utilizing to the public benefit the unnecessary and illogical surplus now accumulating in the 'Sinking Fund,' convinces me that the proposition is financially just and wise. A Sinking Fund composed of the debtor's own obligations is at best of debatable value, but even if admitted to be prudent or necessary, provision for such a Sinking Fund, which will be sufficient to retire the public debt within the period of the debt limit as to time, is certainly an ample provision. It appears now that through the requirements of two different laws acting independently of each other there is gathered annually into the Sinking Fund a sum more than twice as large as is needed to meet the end contemplated in the establishment of such a fund. If the present taxpaying generation faithfully provides for its full share of the burden of improvements, the benefits of which will reach far into the future, it will certainly discharge its full equitable duty. To do more than this is to oppress the present out of romantic ideas of generosity to the future.

"If, then, under the law, or by amendment to the law, the method proposed by Comptroller Grout, the surplus Sinking Fund can be utilized to relieve by so much the burden of taxation, it ought in my opinion to be adopted as a measure equitable in all its bearings and financially expedient."

## J. R. CURRAN,

President, City Trust Company of New York:

"It is needless for me to say that I would welcome any legitimate plan which would effect a reduction of taxation; and this one in particular commends itself to me, especially as it has the endorsement of not only the present legal adviser of the City, but also that of the former occupant of that office; as well as of the experts of the Department of Finance, and the commendation of a large number of influential bankers and business men of the City."

## WILLIAM SHERER,

Manager, New York Clearing House:

"I have read the same with great interest. I think the reasons given by your self and Mr. Levey for adopting the plan suggested are full and conclusive.

"The proposition it seems to me must appeal to the business sense of our citizens and I heartily concur with the plan to amend the Charter in conformity with the principles stated."

## W. J. GILPIN,

Assistant Manager, New York Clearing House:

"Referring to your 'plan to relieve taxation in The City of New York,' it seems to me that, from the viewpoint of both the taxpayer and the holder of The City's obligations, the scheme happily devised by Deputy Comptroller Stevenson must be considered desirable and advisable.

"The taxpayer certainly would gladly welcome the estimated ten per cent. reduction in his taxes, and the interests of the bondholder, it would appear, from the eminent legal and other opinions expressed, would be as thoroughly conserved under the operations of the new plan as they are at present."

## ARCHIBALD TURNER,

President, The Franklin Savings Bank, New York:

"I heartily approve of the plan proposed and believe it would be of great benefit to the City if adopted."

## JOHN D. HICKS,

President, The Bowery Savings Bank, New York:

"It commends itself to my approval as a measure not only justified by present conditions, but also wise in its inception, and safe in its results. I hope the relief suggested may be had."

## G. BYRON LATIMER,

Secretary, Irving Savings Institution, New York:

"After a careful consideration of the matter, I am heartily in accord with the proposition, and without going into the question at large here, I feel that it will have the approval of the tax-paying population, without in the least impairing the responsibility of the City to its bondholders."

## JAMES McMAHON,

President, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York:

"It does not appear to me that this plan is open to any serious objection, and I congratulate you on your proposition, which may succeed in relieving the City of an intolerable load of taxation for special Sinking Fund purposes never contemplated or thought of when originally devised."

## MERRITT TRIMBLE,

President, The Bank for Savings, in The City of New York:

"I have received your letter of 9th instant, with 'a plan to relieve taxation.' I have given it such consideration as I could.

"As we hold over \$12,000,000 City of New York bonds in which the savings of our depositors are invested, it is of great importance that nothing should be done to impair not only the ultimate security but the current negotiability of these securities. So far as I see the proposed plan does neither, but the greatest care must be taken to avoid giving room for adverse criticism to throw any doubt on the good faith of the City, which would, no doubt, affect the currency of the City bonds.

"The object sought by the change is, no doubt, desirable."

## WILLIAM R. CORWINE,

Trust Officer, Eastern Trust Company, New York:

"I take it that it was the desire of those framing the law under which the Sinking Fund was created that prospective bondholders should be secured beyond any question. The result of the plan devised for thus affording bondholders such security has been the concentration in the Sinking Fund of revenues which ought to go toward the support of the City and the reduction of taxation. The continued payments to the fund and its increment by the time of the maturity of the bonds secured by it will create a sum far beyond the requirements for which the Sinking Fund was originally established.

"By reason of the method now in vogue, those paying taxes until 1928 are bearing a larger proportion of the amount necessary for the Sinking Fund than they ought to bear. This is unfair. How to equalize the payments of the Sinking Fund so that the contractual relations between the City and its bondholders will be rigidly maintained, while at the same time the City may be allowed to reap the benefit of the increment, is a serious problem.

"I also take it that it was not the desire of those framing the law creating the Sinking Fund that the City should be hampered in making necessary improvements. If the City is obliged to pay into this Sinking Fund revenues from docks, slips, ferries, water, licenses, etc., then the municipality, no matter how much it may extend its facilities for doing business, is, through the very improvement which it encourages and carries to a conclusion, shut off from the benefit of the full return which ordinarily such improvements would bring to it in increased income. This certainly should not be. The contractual relations should, of course, be guarded, but there ought also to be such an equalization as would enable the taxpayers to reap the benefit of reduced taxation brought about as the result of the money the City is spending on needed improvements.

"The plan which Mr. Stevenson has evolved would probably under normal conditions be regarded as a cumbersome one; the situation, however, requires that emergency measures be undertaken, and, therefore, it seems to me that the method outlined by him should be tried. I assume, of course, that you are obtaining opinions from the Corporation Counsel and others qualified to pass on the legality of the proposed plan. If the plan be legal, it seems to me that it ought to be adopted and that all the commercial organizations and others interested in this question ought to co-operate with you in endeavoring to have proper amendments to the Charter passed

during the coming session of the Legislature. I know of no better plan, nor have I heard of any that is equally as good. In fact, most persons have felt that it was impossible to do anything—have sort of thrown up their hands in despair as it were—and Mr. Stevenson is therefore entitled to great credit for the careful thought which he has given to the subject and which has resulted in the method suggested."

## CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, C. P. A.,

President, Union Dime Savings Institution, New York City:

"I have carefully examined your argument in favor of reducing taxes by applying surplus revenues of the old sinking fund to the reduction of taxation and entirely agree with you as to its desirability.

"I have also carefully examined the plan devised by Mr. Stevenson for accomplishing the purpose and find it to be correct in principle and the only logical method of relief. I congratulate Mr. Stevenson upon the successful solution of a difficult problem.

"I would make one suggestion for your further consideration. Would it not be better, instead of basing the amount of General Fund debt which may be issued in any year upon the estimated revenues of that year, to base it upon the actual receipts of the previous year, less, of course, the necessary amortization? This would be even more truly, than as suggested by Mr. Stevenson, 'an ascertained and known surplus.'"

"That a pledge of revenue, as security for the City debt, is entirely unnecessary is shown by the fact that investors have never been willing to pay a cent more for bonds secured by Sinking Fund No. 1 than for any others.

"If the credit of the City were so poor that it needed the pledge of income to strengthen its loans certainly the guarantee fund would not be invested in its own bonds, which would be like the receiver of rents in a foreclosure proceeding loaning cash received on a second mortgage on the same property.

"The pawning of revenues may have been necessary in times and places where the embarrassed sovereign who borrowed and the unwilling lender were distinct and antagonistic; but here our own people are loaning to themselves, and the largest aggregate of all the amounts advanced for public improvements is made by the thrifty masses through their savings banks."

## HENRY HASLER,

President, Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New York:

"Having carefully read your argument in regard to the plan and method of the management of the Sinking Fund and thereby lessening the burden of taxation in the City of New York, I would state that I placed the matter before our Board of Trustees at their meeting on the 13th inst., and they unanimously approve of the same."

## REMSEN RUSHMORE,

President, The City Savings Bank of Brooklyn:

"Asked in your recent enclosure for an expression of opinion on the proposition contained in the book entitled, 'A Plan to Relieve Taxation in The City of New York,' permit me to state after careful reading that if, as seems probable, the plan can be legally adopted, I most heartily favor its adoption; and, at the same time, congratulate your office for offering a solution of what has appeared to me to be a very 'knotty' problem."

## B. H. HUNTINGTON,

President, Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn:

"I have read with much interest the pamphlet embodying a proposition for the relief of taxation, and heartily indorse the method therein contemplated for the correction of a crying injustice. That you may be able to add to your successful administration the accomplishment of the purpose aimed at seems to me to be highly desirable."

## VERMILYE &amp; CO.,

Bankers, New York City:

"We have read very carefully the plan, and consider that it offers an admirable method of relief to the City. Mr. Levey's letter is a clear and excellent exposition of the plan, and the suggestions made by him, that of course interest is to be paid on the General Fund Bonds, and that the investment in those bonds by the Sinking Fund Commissioners be made permissive and not mandatory, meet with our heartiest approval.

"It gives us pleasure to express our thanks, as citizens and taxpayers, for the efforts you are making."

## WELLES, HERRICK &amp; HICKS,

Bankers, New York City:

"Referring to your letter of the 13th inst. inclosing plan for the relief of taxation in The City of New York, we have given the matter careful consideration and are of the opinion that if the plan suggested can be carried out from a legal standpoint it is sound and desirable from a financial point of view."

## HARVEY FISK &amp; SONS,

Bankers, New York City:

"Referring to your favor of the 8th instant inclosing proposition concerning the Sinking Funds applying to bonds of The City of New York issued prior to the consolidation, we would say that we have gone over the matter carefully and are of the opinion that holders of said bonds have no interest in the Sinking Funds beyond the amounts necessary to extinguish the bonds in question, and that the excessive amounts of the Sinking Funds should be used to reduce taxation. We can therefore see no objection to the plan proposed to bring about such results."

## DOMINICK &amp; DOMINICK,

Bankers, New York City:

"We have read the pamphlet thoroughly and studied the plan outlined therein, weighing each point carefully, and, after considerable deliberation on the matter, we take pleasure in most heartily indorsing the scheme."

## DAVID A. BOODY,

Banker, and former Mayor of the City of Brooklyn:

"The present Sinking Fund for a portion of our City indebtedness seems to have outgrown its original purpose. It complicates our financial situation and is misleading to any one who does not carefully analyze financial statements.

"The Sinking Fund should be a definite financial proposition. Its amounts should never depend upon the fluctuations of income. I cannot see why your proposition is not wise and just."

## D. D. WHITNEY,

Former Mayor of the City of Brooklyn:

"Whilst we all would be unwilling to do anything that would in anywise impair the security of the 'bondholders' of our City, I fail to see in this suggestion anything that might have that tendency, so long as we raise annually an amount sufficient, with its accumulations, to meet our obligations at maturity."

## THEO. F. JACKSON,

Former Comptroller, City of Brooklyn:

"I assume that the legal questions involved have been considered by counsel and that they present no obstacle to the adoption of the plan. That it will amply provide for the payment of the debt at maturity is very evident, and the bondholder can ask nothing more. Any objection on his part must be technical. The main object of a Sinking Fund, so far as the taxpayer is concerned, is to distribute as equally as possible the burden of the debt over the period of years ending at its maturity, and it is manifestly unjust and unreasonable to take from the taxpayer of the present year more than his share of the contributions for the accumulation of a surplus to be in effect divided in the end among those who have not contributed to the fund. I think the reasons for the adoption of the plan given in Mr. Stevenson's paper and in your communication and the letter of Mr. Edgar J. Levey are conclusive and I can add nothing to their force."



KUHN, LOEB & CO.,  
Bankers, New York City:

"We are of the opinion that the City administration would be justified to seek legal authorization to carry the proposed plan into effect, and we are also of the opinion that the credit of the City would not be harmed by such action."

JACOB H. SCHIFF,  
Banker, New York City:

"I have your valued communication of the 10th instant, inclosing proposition concerning the Sinking Funds of the City."

"A similar communication has been received by my firm, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a few days ago, and has already been replied to, and as my firm's reply embodies my own views, will you please accept the letter as also in response to your request for an expression of opinion on my part."

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,  
Banker, of J. and W. Seligman & Co., New York City:

"I have your letter in reference to the proposed Sinking Fund plan, with a view to relieving the taxpayers of The City of New York. I have read the pamphlet with interest, and am greatly impressed with the proposed plan. Mr. Stevenson's method is certainly an ingenious one, and it appears to me to be in every way safe and advisable."

"The relief to the taxpayers of The City of New York, while fully maintaining at the same time the Sinking Fund, is so important, in my opinion, it should appeal to everyone."

"I assume that you will be able to obtain the necessary legislation at Albany, enabling you to carry through the proposed plan."

"I have conferred with a number of influential gentlemen, and they concur with me as to the desirability and effectiveness of the proposed plan."

"I trust that there are no legal objections to the plan, and I cannot conceive of any; and I need not add that the plan submitted meets with my full approval."

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,  
Of Brown Bros. & Co., Bankers, New York City:

"I have read over with great care Deputy Comptroller Stevenson's plan for dealing with the 'Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt' and the 'Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt.' Assuming that the plan is free from legal objections, I heartily approve of the change proposed and hope some such scheme may be adopted in dealing with this difficult question."

"It seems to me that Mr. Levey states the matter so clearly and so simply that nothing can well be added. I cannot see how any holder of bonds secured by these Sinking Funds can object to the proposed method of relief."

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,  
Bankers, New York City:

"If the necessary legislation can be secured and no objection develops from a legal standpoint, it would seem to us that the real security of the bondholders is in nowise impaired and that the practical benefits to The City of New York are so great that the adoption of the plan suggested would be to the undoubted advantage of all interests concerned in the welfare of the City."

JOHN H. WASHBURN,  
President, Home Insurance Company:

"The plan is an extremely ingenious one and seems to meet the purpose designed as well as existing laws permit. The security of outstanding bonds does not seem to be impaired in the slightest degree, while the burden of taxation is considerably relieved. I am much interested in the matter, as the company of which I am president holds two and a half millions of New York City bonds."

WM. ALEX. SMITH,  
Banker, New York City:

"I have received the pamphlet with plan to relieve taxation and heartily approve of it."

"There is no reason why the present generation should bear an unnecessary burden."

FRANK BAILEY,  
Vice-President, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Brooklyn:

"With reference to the proposed change in the Sinking Fund provision of the Charter of New York, in so far as they affect bonds issued prior to consolidation, I think all taxpayers will be with you and bondholders should not be against you."

GEORGE A. DOMMINEY,  
Real Estate Office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company:

"The evils which it seeks to ameliorate are certainly very unjust to the taxpayers of the City, and you are entitled to the highest praise for the vigorous efforts you have made to secure their correction."

"I trust that you will meet with complete success in having your plan adopted and put in practical operation."

J. G. JENKINS,  
President, First National Bank of Brooklyn:

"I am heartily in favor of the proposition suggested by Mr. Jas. W. Stevenson, Deputy Comptroller, approved by yourself and the Hon. Seth Low, of investing the excess of the annual Sinking Fund requirements."

THEODORE F. MILLER,  
President, Brooklyn Trust Company:

"It seems that a technicality is most ingeniously met by Mr. Stevenson's suggestion, and so far as I can see it cannot be claimed that its adoption will be in violation of either the letter or spirit of the Act of '78, nor of the Consolidation Act. I cannot see how, when the plan is fully and carefully considered, that it can be properly claimed that the proposed General Fund Bonds can be regarded as an issue to meet current expenses. This objection seems to be most carefully guarded against. The act of '78 certainly imposed what has proved to be an unjust burden of taxation upon this generation for the benefit of posterity."

"I do not claim to be an expert in construing statutes, but personally I believe that a very desirable and just result will be lawfully attained by the adoption of the proposed plan."

GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,  
President, Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn:

"It is certainly an anomalous condition that would place the large revenues from docks, ferries, slips, water, etc., etc., unnecessarily in the fund where it is, and thereby increase the burden of taxation which falls upon the present community for the benefit of those that come after us."

"The plan which is proposed seems to me to be both just and equitable, and I hope the proposed amendment to the Charter can be made."

FELIX CAMPBELL,  
President, the People's Trust Company, Brooklyn:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 7, inclosing a copy of your proposed plan to relieve taxation in The City of New York. I have carefully read the same, and believe it to be well adapted to meet the situation, and a very advantageous thing for the City."

EDWARD MERRITT,  
President, The Long Island Loan and Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"I have read with pleasure your plan for such a readjustment of the Sinking Fund as will relieve taxpayers of many burdens, and not impair the security of the bonds for which the fund was created."

"I hope that no legal difficulty will arise to prevent the carrying out of the proposed plan."

S. B. DUTCHER,  
President, Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"I have read with great interest the proposition concerning the Sinking Funds of the City and am heartily in favor of the plan proposed."

"It seems to me that every taxpayer and every bondholder should give it cordial support."

ANDREW T. SULLIVAN,  
President, The Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"I have carefully perused the proposition embodying a plan to relieve taxation in the City of New York, presented for your consideration by Deputy Comptroller Stevenson, and am very much impressed with the practicability of the suggestions submitted, which in my judgment are sound, pertinent and equitable from a financial aspect. If the proposed amendments to the Greater New York Charter can be made legally effective a vexatious problem will have been solved and taxpayers relieved of an unnecessary burden, without impairment of the security created and requisite for safeguarding the interests of the creditors of the municipality."

GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY,  
President, Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn:

"I have read quite carefully your communication entitled 'A Plan to Relieve Taxation in The City of New York,' and, assuming the correctness of the statement as to the provisions for the redemption of the debt and payment of interest thereon, I would favor the use of any surplus revenues, beyond the requirements of the Sinking Fund, for the reduction of the annual tax levy, or preferably to meet the demands for further development of the sources from which the surplus revenues accrue, viz.: Water supply, docks, markets, etc."

J. V. MESEROLE,  
President, The Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn:

"We have considered your proposition in relation to having the surplus of the Sinking Fund applied to reducing taxation, and have no objection to the plan proposed."

"Security for bonds is ample without such surplus."

WILLIAM F. KING,  
Of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., New York City, and former President of the Merchants' Association of New York:

"In my opinion the proposition to issue a new class of limited bonds, the proceeds of which shall go to the general fund for the reduction of taxation, is sound in every respect."

"The existing condition is a fiscal absurdity and against elementary principles of taxation and finance."

"Sound taxation requires distribution according to the benefits. The cost of public improvements should therefore be distributed over a series of years by annual installment payments to a Sinking Fund. If the annual payments are more than necessary to pay at maturity the obligations of the Sinking Fund, the excess is an unjust burden upon the taxpayers of the present for the benefit of the taxpayers of the distant future."

"That is the present condition. We are now paying not only our own fair annual share of the cost of public improvements hitherto made, but we are taxed today to the extent of about eight and one-half million dollars a year to indirectly pay for improvements, some of which may not be begun until twenty years hence, and the cost of which should be distributed over the years 1928-1948. The payments which we now make are ostensibly 'or the purpose of paying our own debt, and are justifiable only by that purpose. They will not only pay all that we are under obligation to pay, as it matures, but when the last payment is made we shall have paid a total of \$300,000,000 more than is justly due from us. This money will go to pay for benefits of which we shall receive no part, but which will accrue to the people of a generation and even two generations hence."

"No reason can possibly be shown why we should anticipate the necessary outlays of our descendants. We should not pay this money. They should pay it. If we are relieved of it and the burden is placed upon them, where it rightfully belongs, they will in any case only pay the same proportionate share of the public burden as properly falls upon us."

"Equitable distribution is the essence of sound taxation. It is self-evident that such distribution should be effected in this case, if possible. The condition arises from the fact that the water revenues, dock revenues and certain others are pledged by a contractual law for the payment of the debt in question, and cannot be by any means diverted from the funds into which they must be paid and retained until the maturity of the very last obligation of that class."

"The money which unnecessarily goes into this fund is diverted from public revenues which otherwise would be applied to current expenses. The amount necessary to be raised by taxation is thereby needlessly increased."

"Your proposal is to counterbalance the amount so needlessly diverted by selling bonds of an equal amount, the proceeds to be applied to current expenses, thereby reducing the amount to be raised by taxation. When these bonds so issued shall mature, they can then be paid out of the excess payments which we have in the meantime made to the Sinking Fund. The unnecessary accumulation which we are now forced to contribute to, and which now causes us to be overtaxed, will thus be justly applied for the benefit of the contributors to that fund instead of for the benefit of future generations."

"This proposition does not in the slightest degree violate any contract obligations of the City to its creditors, nor lessen the value of the security upon which those creditors rely. The condition as to that will remain precisely the same as at present. All the funds hitherto pledged to the Sinking Fund will continue to be applied for that purpose."

"The public credit, which is in any and all cases the only actual realizable asset which secures the obligations of this City, will be as sacredly pledged for the proposed bonds as for those hitherto issued. Nor are such bonds obnoxious to the objection that by borrowing in this form the present series of taxpayers will escape the payment of proper annual expenses, by transmitting them as debts to taxpayers of the future."

"The whole matter reduces to this:

"Our current expenses are artificially enlarged to pay bonds. Certain revenues which we should command for the payment of current expenses are tied up so that we cannot use them for twenty-six years to come. We purpose to borrow against their accumulations, and when these bonds become due, to pay them from the proceeds of our own money now taken from us needlessly, which compels us to pay more taxes than we justly should."

"I heartily favor your proposition and shall do all in my power to promote the legislation necessary for the purpose."

S. C. MEAD,  
Assistant Secretary, the Merchants' Association of New York:

"It is, I take it, unnecessary to dwell upon the advisability of revising our Sinking Fund system, the need of such revision being generally recognized. It is also unnecessary to dwell upon the economic and scientific principles which should govern such matters and which, if properly applied to this condition, would remedy the defects, because the effect of our present laws is to render such direct application impossible. It is also unnecessary to dwell upon the practical condition of affairs which makes it exceedingly urgent that the taxpayers of the present should be relieved of the necessity of burdening themselves beyond the point of providing for their just and proper proportion of the indebtedness of the City, which results in relieving future generations from their just and equitable share."

"The question, to my mind, resolves itself simply into this: Can the City, recognizing the validity of the contractual relations between itself and its bondholders, which were incurred pursuant to the Law of 1878, find a practical means by which to relieve the taxpayers from that unjust and undue proportion and at the same time preserve the integrity of these contractual relations with its bondholders?"

"I have not the opportunity to make a careful analysis of the law, but my understanding of it is that certain revenues from certain departments of the City are pledged to the Sinking Fund for the purpose, first, of providing the necessary means for the amortization of the debt and the payment of interest thereon; and, secondly



(and this is where the contractual relations enter), for the purpose of additional security to the holders of the obligations of the City.

"If the revenues from these certain departments should be only sufficient to provide for the payment of interest on the debt and the proper scientific amount for the final amortization thereof, then there would be no additional security to the investors in the City bonds. If, on the other hand, as has proven to be the case and will undoubtedly continue to be the case in an increasing ratio, there is a surplus of those revenues over and above that necessary to provide for the interest and the final amortization, said surplus constitutes the additional security; but the law, as I understand it, provides that all the money that goes into the Sinking Fund, including this surplus amount, shall be invested in any event by the Commission in corporate bonds or stocks of The City of New York.

"The proposition which you advocate is that a special class of bonds be provided, issuable only for purchase by the Sinking Fund Commission out of such surplus of the Sinking Fund in their hands. All of the bonds of the City, whether those advertised and sold to investors, or those proposed to be issued to be purchased by the Sinking Fund Commission, are secured by the assets of the City and the taxable property therein situated. Therefore, the net additional protection to the investors in these City Bonds, for whose benefit the Sinking Fund is provided, is the surplus thus necessarily invested in the bonds of the City. What difference can it make to those holding bonds with whom the contractual relation exists, or what possible effect can it have upon such contractual relations, whether this surplus be invested in one form of bonds, as now, or in another form of bonds as proposed under the suggested change, since the investment is made in the bonds of the City in accordance with the provisions of the law, and the security, in character and in volume, remains the same in either instance?

"I therefore believe that the proposition submitted is not only sound, but is just and proper, in that it appears to me to conform to the requirements of the law, to preserve the so-called contractual relations between the City and its bondholders, and to release for general use in meeting the current expenses of the City the surplus funds accumulated in the Sinking Fund."

**GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,**  
of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City:

"Looking at this scheme from the point of view of a business man who has for thirty years had financial responsibilities connected with his own concerns, I may say that it seems to me to have been well thought out and to present suggestions and conclusions which should prove of practical service to the City.

"I am, as a citizen and a taxpayer, cordially in favor of the adoption of the new scheme."

**WILLIAM MCCARROLL,**  
President, American Leather Company, and President, The Manufacturers' Association of New York:

"It certainly seems unbusinesslike that the City should add accumulations excessively beyond needs to the Sinking Fund. The proposal to release the unnecessary addition so as to make it applicable instead to the reduction of taxation is, I should think, an admirable one, especially so as the security of bondholders is in no substantial degree impaired, and in view of your being assured of the entire legality of the method.

"I do not deem it necessary to discuss the details as outlined, but desire to express my appreciation of your vigilance on the City's behalf as manifested in this and in other matters."

**A. ABRAHAM,**  
of Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn:

"I acknowledge receipt of the pamphlet 'A Plan to Relieve Taxation in The City of New York.' I read it over carefully and submitted it to others conversant with finances, and the consensus of opinion is that the project is an admirable and wise conception, and that you are entitled to the gratitude of every taxpayer.

"As a general proposition, it appears unnecessary and unwise to burden the taxpayer with any more than is absolutely necessary for the annual expenses to maintain the City, and sufficient for the redemption of bonds as they mature from time to time. The excess revenue, as you state, the large amount of \$8,465,106.80 over and above the amount needed to provide for the Sinking Fund, if utilized, as you suggest toward the payment of current expenses, will be a relief to the taxpayer of the day, and as I see it, will not impair the security of the bonds of the City made prior to 1878. Enough is as good as a feast; so long as sufficient amount is held in reserve for their cancellation, the owners of the bonds cannot ask for more; additional security is superfluous. Of course, whether it can be done legally and not regarded as a breach of good faith, is a matter for others to pass on. I cannot see that there can be any difference of opinion as to the wisdom of your suggestion.

"Your thoughtfulness, I am sure, will be appreciated and be universally commended."

**A. E. ORR,**  
of David Dows & Co., and President, Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, City of New York:

"I have your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing copy of 'A Plan to Relieve Taxation in The City of New York.' I have read it with very great interest and care, and in reply to your request that I would write you my views as to the advisability of the City adopting it, I beg to say that, assuming the plan to be free from legal objections, it is admirably thought out, would prove of incalculable benefit to the municipality and give to the people of to-day what seems to me to be their absolute right.

"In expressing the opinion I do so from the following standpoints:  
"First—As President of a savings bank holding a large amount of the bonds of the old City of New York, which securities in my judgment would not be impaired if the plan was carried out.

"Second—As a trustee of several estates holding similar securities.

"Third—As a taxpayer willing to pay his share of just taxation, but unwilling to be overtaxed for the benefit of conditions very nearly a generation ahead."

**CHARLES STEWART SMITH,**  
Member of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, City of New York:

"It seems to me that you have applied business common sense to the solution of a subject which is important and will become increasingly so to the taxpayers of Greater New York.

"I assume that there is no legal difficulty, and any objection will be purely technical in carrying out your proposed scheme. It appears to me that the Sinking Fund investments as they now exist are in the nature of collateral held for the payment of the City's bonds due in 1928; that is, the City, by this method, guarantees its own obligations. I think your statement, supplemented by Mr. Levey's letter, proves that no injustice will be done to the holders of the bonds referred to, and that the taxpayers will be benefited largely."

**WOODBURY LANGDON,**  
Of Joy, Langdon & Co., and Member of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, City of New York:

"I have considered the matter thoroughly, and your conception of the solution of the Sinking Fund tangle commends itself to me, not only from the standpoint of an individual trustee, but also as a trustee of savings banks and trust companies, as I see no real impairment of their security, and if there are no legal impediments in the way, I hope as a taxpayer, also, you will succeed in carrying out your plans, so admirably devised."

**JOHN H. STARIN,**  
Of the Starin Transportation Lines, and Member of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, City of New York:

"In response to your confidential note of October 8, which reaches me this morning after an absence from the City some weeks, I hasten to say that in my judgment there can be no doubt as to the urgent necessity of devising some plan which may tend to relieve taxation in the City of Greater New York. Just what that plan should be, however, I am not prepared to say. Many years ago, in the course

of a conversation with Mr. Andrew H. Green, I became convinced that the system of finance of The City of New York was in many respects the most intricate and complicated piece of machinery which the dexterity of the ingenious man could devise, and I have never had any reason to change my mind in that direction. There can be no doubt that 'The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt' and 'The Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt,' being the Sinking Fund for the Debt of The City of New York prior to January 1, 1898, form undue and excessive burdens upon the taxpayers. In this view I have carefully read the pamphlet which you have been good enough to submit to me, and I am of the opinion that the proposition submitted to you by Mr. Stevenson would do much to relieve a condition which, if continued, would become intolerable. Of course, we should all have in mind, primarily, the interests of those who have loaned their money to the City in good faith; in other words, it should be the first instinct of the City government to protect the City bondholders. This having been done, the taxpayers should be relieved. It seems to me that the plan in question does both, and, if I am not mistaken in this conclusion, I think it should meet with full and emphatic approbation."

**JOHN CLAFLIN,**  
President, The H. B. Claflin Company, and Member of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, City of New York:

"I have carefully considered Mr. Stevenson's plan to relieve taxation in The City of New York, which you kindly sent me.

"The plan seems fair to all interests. It is certainly right that the taxpayers now should be relieved of such portion of the Sinking Fund burden as ought equitably to be borne by the taxpayers of succeeding years.

"It is absurd that a very great amount should annually be collected by taxation in excess of the amount needed for a sufficient installment to provide for the eventual amortization of the City's obligations.

"Mr. Stevenson's plan seems to me wise, and I see no reason why it should not be carried out if the issue of 'General Fund Bonds' and their purchase by the Sinking Fund, would satisfy the technical requirements of the contract made for the City by the Legislature in 1878.

"I am glad you are giving this matter your earnest consideration."

**MORRIS K. JESUP,**  
President, The Chamber of Commerce, and Member of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, City of New York:

"I have received your letter inclosing 'The Plan to Relieve Taxation in The City of New York.'

"If I understand correctly the reasons as stated why the plan proposed should be carried out, and the methods employed to keep inviolate the public faith, and, at the same time, to relieve in some measure the present burden of taxation, I find no criticism to make, and think the effort should be made to carry into effect the suggestions so ably made."

**J. P. MORGAN,**  
New York City:

"I have at last had a little time for the consideration of the plan which you sent me to relieve taxation in The City of New York. After fullest examination, confirmed by an expert familiar with the details of such a subject much better than myself, I do not hesitate to approve the plan fully and cordially."

**W. H. BALDWIN, Jr.,**  
President, Long Island Railroad Company:

"Assuming that the plan is free from legal objections I feel that it is excellent. The present situation seems to me to be unbusinesslike and intolerable from the point of view of financing the City.

"If a railroad corporation were to provide a Sinking Fund for the payment at maturity of any certain class of obligation, it would set aside an equal annual amount out of earnings to provide for the obligation at maturity. This is the common financial policy, and I understand it to be the plan proposed by you.

"Believing, as I do, that the present plan is unbusinesslike, it seems to me best to apply any excess over the Sinking Fund requirements to reduce the taxation, even though it is necessary to adopt a somewhat circuitous but effective course to produce the relief."

**JOHN D. CRIMMINS:**

"I have read attentively your letter of September 22 to his Honor the Mayor, on the subject of utilizing for the reduction of taxation the surplus accumulation of the Sinking Fund to the extent to which such accumulations exceed the amount actually required for sinking-fund purposes.

"The position you take is sound. The taxpayers of to-day are sufficiently burdened providing for the conduct of the Government without being required to provide eight and one-half millions of dollars annually in excess of its necessities.

"So far as the questions involved are of a technically legal character I do not feel qualified to express an opinion, but from the standpoint of a business man I have no hesitation in indorsing your recommendation. If a great railroad or industrial corporation were to find itself hampered in its operations by sinking-fund provisions similar to those you describe, it is inconceivable that prompt measures should not be taken to readjust its financial system.

"Moreover, if such a readjustment were proposed as would in every way protect the substantial interests of its bondholders (and such protection would, I gather, be assured to the City's bondholders under your plan), it is also probable that the creditors of such a corporation would prove more than willing to assist by every means in their power.

"A sinking fund which heaps accumulations far in excess of its needs becomes an obstacle, rather than an aid, to financial prosperity, and in this respect I consider The City of New York stands precisely on the same basis as any private corporation.

"We are building for the future largely, and, as it is in the future the great benefits are to come from these improvements, posterity should have something to account for and pay its full equitable share.

"Permit me, therefore, without further elaboration, to approve heartily of the plan you suggest."

**NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,**  
President, Columbia University in The City of New York:

"I have read with care and close attention the correspondence accompanying your letter of October 15, 1902, which correspondence contains a plan for relieving taxation in The City of New York by confining the annual payments to the Sinking Fund to the amount actually needed in order to fulfill the obligations of that fund, without in any way lessening the security of the bondholders of the City.

"I have no personal knowledge of finance or of law which entitles me to express an opinion upon this plan from a purely financial or a purely legal standpoint. Following closely the terms of the document in which the plan is set forth, and aided by your comments thereon and exposition thereof, and by the admirable letter of Mr. Edgar J. Levey, whose knowledge of the operations of the Sinking Fund I suppose to be unsurpassed, I have formed the opinion that the plan proposed is good public policy and sound common sense."

**PROFESSOR FRANK J. GOODNOW,**  
Columbia University, in The City of New York, School of Political Science:

"The plan strikes me favorably. I can see no objection whatever to it except that if it is adopted the City will have less in the Sinking Fund when the co-called 'General Fund Bonds' have been canceled than it would have if the present conditions were maintained, and that the City debt in existence in 1928 will be so much greater.

"This increase in the debt will, however, be offset by the relief which will be afforded to the taxpayer during the interval, a relief which it seems to me it is necessary to accord to him if the City expects to maintain its present position.

"The objections which Mr. Stevenson foresees may be made to his plan, viz.: That we are under his plan paying current expenses out of the proceeds of bond issues, seems to me to be merely a technical one. For at present we are turning into



the Sinking Fund for purely technical reasons moneys which it is really unnecessary should be so disposed of, and which under a proper financial system should go to help us meet our current expenses.

"We are thus seriously hampering our present capacity for effort not for the benefit of our present creditors, but for the benefit of the future taxpayers of the City who may not need relief so badly as we of the present."

PROFESSOR E. DANA DURAND,

Department of Economics, Harvard University:

"Replying to yours of the 16th inst., I beg to say that I have carefully considered the suggestions in the pamphlet, 'A Plan to Relieve Taxation in The City of New York,' and that they seem to me entirely sound and advantageous from the financial standpoint. In the little book on 'The Finances of New York City,' which I published in 1898, I pointed out how the strict legal requirements regarding the Sinking Fund had previously resulted in unnecessary heaping up of moneys, and expressed the hope that the provisions of the new Charter might not be so interpreted as to require the accumulation of funds long after the bonds which they were originally intended to redeem had been equalled in amount. This interpretation has prevailed, and the plan suggested seems to be a practicable one for escaping the unfortunate consequences."

WALLACE MACFARLANE,

Attorney-at-Law, and President of the Reform Club, New York City:

"The condition of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt is, and for many years has been, a financial absurdity, but none the less a great oppression upon the present generation of taxpayers in The City of New York. Indeed, it operates very oppressively, not only upon the taxpayers, but upon the whole community, because the greedy absorption of a vast amount of revenue over and above what is needed for the purposes of the fund retards public improvements, to which such surplus revenue might otherwise be devoted. The security afforded by the Sinking Fund is, as you very correctly point out, wholly illusory, but it would probably be hopeless to convince either bondholders or the Legislature of that obvious fact while the power of the latter is restricted by the contractual provision of the act of 1878. But any plan which, without impairing the apparent security afforded to bondholders by this Sinking Fund, meets the technical requirements of the ordinances and statutes affecting the subject, and at the same time results in turning the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund into the General Fund of the municipality for the reduction of taxation, is to be welcomed."

"Mr. Stevenson's suggestion seems to be both practicable and effectual. By taking advantage of the ordinance of 1844, requiring the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund (with certain unimportant exceptions) to be invested in Corporate Stocks of The City of New York, the proposed plan avoids any breach of the contractual obligation imposed upon the City by the Act of 1878. If the Legislature gives the City authority to issue 'General Fund Bonds' as proposed, in which the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund may be invested, both the Ordinance of 1844 and the Statute of 1878 are complied with. The surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund may lawfully be invested in any lawfully issued Corporate Stock, and if there is no good objection to the power of the Legislature to authorize the issue of these 'General Fund Bonds' for the purpose proposed, the plan should be gratefully welcomed by the people of the City."

"It is hardly probable, however, that the proposed plan will meet with serious opposition from bondholders. Few of them, outside of the great financial institutions, like the savings banks, know or care anything about the 'Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.' They trust to the general credit of the City. Presumably the officers of great financial institutions who hold bonds entitled to the protection of these funds, will be open to the influence of reason."

"In conclusion, I may say that the plan seems to me a well considered, practical suggestion, and I hope it will meet with such general approval that the Legislature will enact the proposed statute, and that the City will be relieved from a continuance of this unintended and oppressive result of the application of specific municipal revenues to the 'Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.'"

RICHARD A. McCURDY,

President, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York:

"It is intolerable that an annual tax levy, already ten per cent. greater than the City's expenditures require, and likely to increase in the future, should be collected for twenty-five years to come merely because a blunder was made in setting aside excessive revenues for the Sinking Fund. If the plan proposed can be carried out consistently with the obligations of all the Sinking Fund contracts now in force, I should consider it a distinct improvement upon the present system. There is, to my mind, no force in the suggested objection that the proposed 'General Fund Bonds' would be issued to meet current expenses. Mr. Stevenson's original letter of September 16 satisfactorily answers this criticism in advance."

"But I have not had time to examine the question whether the plan would be open to attack in the courts, as a virtual and substantial impairment of the Sinking Fund contract which enters into the bonds issued by the City. If the legal advisers of the City are satisfied beyond doubt that there is no danger of litigation upon this point, the plan must needs commend itself to taxpayers, however much they must regret the additional complications and technicalities thus introduced in the accounts of the City and the increased difficulty of any intelligent criticism upon the conduct of its affairs."

JOHN A. McCALL,

President, New York Life Insurance Company, New York:

"I have your valued favor of the 10th instant with stated inclosure. I have given to the proposition very careful consideration, and it is a pleasure to say that I do not see a weak point in the arguments submitted."

"I trust that you may be able to secure the needed amendments to the Charter. If I can be of any assistance in the matter, my services are at your disposal."

JAMES W. ALEXANDER,

President, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York:

"We have gone over very carefully your proposition concerning the Sinking Funds of this City, and it seems to us quite obvious that any plan that is free from legal objections, and which will, if adopted, relieve taxation to the extent of \$8,500,000 per year, without impairing the security of the bondholders, is a good one. Neither I nor my associates are sufficiently expert in the administration of the City finances to be prepared to pronounce an opinion at the present time upon the particular plan suggested by you."

"Wishing you, however, success in reaching a conclusion which will accomplish the object in view, I remain."

FRED. W. HINRICHS,

Of Fred W. and Alfred E. Hinrichs, Attorneys-at-Law, New York:

"I believe that the course suggested is wise and capable of being legally sustained."

"As a simple business proposition, it seems to me that all prudent men, including the holders of the bonds of the former City, would approve the contemplated change of investment as good business policy, both for the City and for such bondholders. Relief to the taxpayers generally contributes as much to the strength of the City, in its character of a debtor, as does an expenditure to the amount of such relief for further City improvements."

"There is, in my judgment, nothing in the objection that the City would be issuing long-term bonds, to pay current expenses. The City would, in fact, be using its annual revenues to pay its annual current expenses—manifestly, the right thing to do. It is only because of the law of 1878, imposing a contractual obligation upon the City, that the circuitous course suggested by the proposed plan would have to be adopted."

"As I have said, I do not believe that the holders of the bonds of the old City would object, or could object, effectively to the intended change of investment."

"Mr. Levey's illustration is in point, as to the likelihood of objection. Any such bondholder reading such illustration, would, I think, conclude that the City would be better able to meet its obligations, if this incubus of the present disposition of the surplus revenues were done away with."

HENRY W. GOODRICH,

Attorney-at-Law, New York:

"I heartily approve the plan suggested as providing a scientific method of management of the Sinking Fund, and at the same time of lessening the burden of taxation."

JOSEPH G. DEANE,

of Whitman, Deane & Brower, Attorneys-at-Law, New York:

"I have examined the papers with great interest, and, so far as I can see, the plan proposed is in strict compliance with the law so that the holders of the outstanding bonds could not prevent the City from adopting it. I think also that it would be held that the City was not borrowing money for current expenses under the scheme proposed, and that the transaction would be sustained as legal from any point of view. I am of the opinion that no harm could come from the amendment of the law as proposed, provided it were made permissive instead of mandatory, as in the present proposed act, for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to invest in the 'General Fund Bonds.'"

STEWART L. WOODFORD,

of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher:

"Mr. Ritch and I have examined your 'plan to relieve taxation in The City of New York,' and we cordially approve it as wise from a business point of view and sound in ethics and in law."

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Retired Banker, New York:

"I would say in general terms that the plan of dealing with the existing situation, suggested and recommended by the Deputy Comptroller, is most ingenious, and I cannot conceive of any reasonable objection that can be made to it. I do not see that it, in any respect, impairs the security of the bondholders, while, on the other hand, it will relieve the taxpayers from a large amount of unnecessary and, therefore, unjust taxation. I take it that many of the institutions and individuals who hold the bonds that are protected by the sinking funds—probably a large majority of them—are also taxpayers, and if so they will not only, by the plan suggested, have their security practically unimpaired, but derive the same benefits from the reduction of taxation as will inure to others, and this feature of the plan alone should, I think, commend it to their acceptance. The only questions that arise, in my mind, are: 1st. Whether the plan proposed could be construed as in violation of article 1, section 10 of the Constitution of the United States, which says 'No State shall pass any \* \* \* ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts;' and, 2d. Whether the creation of the proposed 'General Fund Bonds' would not further inconveniently restrict the borrowing powers of the City. Regarding the first of these, you say in your letter of 10th instant that you believe the plan is free from legal objections, and I therefore assume it is so; and as to the second, I assume it also has been considered by you, and that there is no difficulty to be apprehended on that point."

"In conclusion I would say that I hope no opposition will arise to the proposed plan. I can think of no injustice that it could inflict on any one, and that should it be opposed in any quarter it could only be for factious purposes."

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,

of Oelrichs & Co., New York:

"I would say that the plan to relieve taxation in The City of New York as contained in the proposition made by Deputy Comptroller Stevenson and indorsed by you, certainly seems to me to be a move in the right direction. I assume, of course, in so stating that the figures given are correct and that the plan can be put into operation legally. I see no reason whatever for continuing the present antiquated scheme of Sinking Fund No. 1, which places a heavy and unnecessary burden beyond scientific requirements for the amortization of the debt upon the present generation of taxpayers solely for the benefit of the generation of taxpayers of 1928, while at the same time preventing and delaying measures and works of improvement of urgent necessity which would be of benefit to the present as well as later generations."

ALFRED T. WHITE,

Merchant, and Former Commissioner of City Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"I entirely concur in the views expressed by yourself, the Mayor and others on this matter and trust that the necessary legislation to carry the plan into effect may be had at the coming session of the Legislature."

C. A. MOORE,

of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City:

"The present situation, as presented by Mr. Levey, and as set forth in the plan by Mr. James W. Stevenson, appears to me very unbusinesslike. Certainly if such a relief as is indicated of \$8,500,000 could be secured in excess of the necessities of the government it would be a great relief to the taxpayers, and I cannot see how it would in any wise lessen the value of the securities issued under the original act, and I cannot conceive how the creditors of such a corporation would be other than most willing to aid you in carrying out what appears to be a most reasonable and fair proposition. I most heartily indorse the plan as suggested, and believe that, with your well-known energy and the cordial support that I believe your proposition has at the hands of all fair-minded citizens, you will be able to carry it out successfully, and I think it will be one of the greatest benefits that have been secured to our City by anyone in the place of responsibility that you occupy."

EDWARD F. MILLIKEN,

Of Milliken Brothers, New York City:

"Acknowledging receipt of your proposition relative to the proposed change in the Sinking Fund and asking an opinion thereon, I beg to say that I am heartily in favor of a change in the way this fund is computed and accumulated, the present method having been adopted under very different conditions from those prevailing at this time, and to a certain extent without due consideration of the way in which the plan would eventually operate. Whether this is a mere matter of book-keeping and whether present holders of the City stock would have any legal right to object, is a matter that only the courts can determine."

NATHAN STRAUS,

of R. H. Macy & Co.:

"I heartily approve of the plan, as it seems to be an unnecessary hardship upon the business of the City to permit a sum to be raised annually in excess of requirements, as has heretofore been the case."

"I know a change of method in the Sinking Fund is limited by the law which governs same, otherwise the accumulated sum could be deducted from the principal of the debt, and thus the requirements of the City for the interest on the bonds still to be provided for would be lessened by the amount of the diminution of said principal."

"If, as appears to be the case, the Sinking Fund is absorbing more than is necessary to liquidate the debt at its maturity, for which the Sinking Fund was created, the logical and businesslike relief seems to be pointed out in the plan suggested."

R. R. BOWKER,

of The Publishers' Weekly:

"The situation created or continued by the Law of 1878 in connection with the Sinking Fund of the old City of New York has become so intolerable to taxpayers, resulting in unnecessary taxes of \$8,500,000 yearly and likely to increase year by year, that some method of cutting the Gordian knot is most desirable. \* \* \* Mr. Stevenson's proposed solution is most ingenious and meets a technical situation with a technical remedy."

LUDWIG NISSEN,

of Ludwig Nissen & Co.:

"I am unable to find any flaws in the proposition and think that as far as it goes the plan should be carried into execution, and do not see how any bondholder of the



old City of New York could possibly raise any objection to it. \* \* \* I will, therefore, content myself for the present in giving this plan my absolute, unqualified approval."

ETHAN ALLEN DOTY,  
of Doty & Scrimgeour:

"I am in receipt of and have read carefully the 'Plan to Relieve Taxation' prepared by the Deputy Comptroller, Mr. James W. Stevenson, which you sent me. The plan seems to be justified by circumstances stated and should be satisfactory to every bondholder of the City."

SETH E. THOMAS,  
of the Seth Thomas Clock Co.:

"Many thanks for the pamphlet which you send me, 'A Plan to Relieve Taxation in The City of New York.' I have perused it with much interest, and believe the plan suggested is a good one and I hope no obstacles will be thrown in the way of carrying it out."

HENRY DEXTER,  
Former President of The American News Company:

"I am very much gratified at receiving your interesting pamphlet on the mode of relieving the taxation, and think you have a splendid idea on the subject. It is a very hard subject, and I hope you will be able to carry it out."

The plan was also submitted to, and approved by:

HERBERT L. GRIGGS,  
President, The Bank of New York, National Banking Association, New York City.

EDWIN S. MARSTON,  
President, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City.

OAKLEIGH THORNE,  
President, North American Trust Company, New York City.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS,  
President, The Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn, New York.

FRANK H. SCOTT,  
of The Century Company, New York City.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,  
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

WINSTON H. HAGEN, Esq.,  
Attorney-at-Law, New York City.

ELIJAH R. KENNEDY,  
of Weed & Kennedy, New York City.

WILLIAM G. VERPLANCK,  
Of Young, VerPlanck & Prince, Attorneys-at-Law, New York City.

#### THE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, held on November 14, 1902, I was requested to forward to you a copy of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, on the understanding that there is no legal objection:

"Resolved, That this Committee approves the plan for relieving taxation devised by Deputy Comptroller James W. Stevenson."

The plan has received the unanimous approval of the "Committee on State and Municipal Taxation" of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of the following gentlemen:

GEORGE F. SEWARD,  
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,  
ALEXANDER E. ORR,  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY,

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,  
FRANK H. SCOTT,  
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.

#### THE SINKING FUNDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

By EDGAR J. LEVEY, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER.

(Reprinted from "Municipal Affairs," for December, 1900.)

The Sinking Fund system of The City of New York has long been shunned by the casual student of municipal affairs on account of its intricacies and difficulties, which have, indeed, sometimes been exaggerated. That this system is far from simple cannot be denied; but it is by no means true that its complexities are so great as to offer serious obstacles to the understanding of any intelligent investigator. Even in its most defective features, it is a natural outgrowth from the financial conditions of the past century, and a brief narrative of those conditions will serve to explain the existence of many peculiarities which might otherwise seem anomalous.

Before taking up for review the history of the New York City Sinking Funds, it is desirable, however, to appreciate at the outset the difference between the conditions under which Sinking Funds are established by national and by municipal governments. National governments are supported largely, if not chiefly, by indirect taxation and by revenues uncertain in amount, in consequence of which there can be no exact or scientific correspondence between budgetary appropriations and treasury receipts. Their budgets may fall within the limits of these revenues or they may exceed them. In the one event, there is a treasury surplus; in the other, a deficit. If the maintenance of a Sinking Fund be not treated as a preferred obligation over other items in a national budget, the moneys which should be applied to it are usually the first to be diverted to the more pressing exigencies of current expenditure, and its growth is continually interrupted. If, on the other hand, the maintenance of a Sinking Fund be treated as a preferred obligation, it will necessarily happen, in years of deficient revenue, that the nation must become otherwise indebted, partly or wholly as a result of such Sinking Fund maintenance. In other words, faithful redemption of old debt merely results, under such conditions, in the incurring of new debt, and sometimes at a higher rate of interest. This is precisely what happened to England during the period of heavy borrowing between 1785 and 1829, when about £330,000,000 were borrowed, at about five per cent., in order to redeem the same amount of debt at four and one-half per cent., resulting in an annual interest loss of £1,627,765 for forty-three years.

The frequent changes of policy in regard to the maintenance of Sinking Funds by both the governments of Great Britain and the United States have been attributable, principally, to these causes.

In the municipal governments of to-day, however, the raising of annual revenue follows as a direct consequence of the framing of the annual budget, and the extent of that revenue is made dependent, with almost scientific exactness, upon the size of each budget. In American municipalities direct taxation, if not the sole means of revenue, is at least the residual factor, determined (through the medium of a tax rate) by the requirements of the annual appropriations. There should be, therefore, neither surplus nor deficiency, and the causes which, in national governments, give rise to temporary suspensions of debt amortization and disarrangement of Sinking Fund policies are wholly absent. There are, in contemporary municipal governments, no obstacles in the way of scientific debt redemption, unless those obstacles be—as they are in the case of New York City—inherited from the mistakes of the past.

#### THE SINKING FUND OF 1813.

It is not difficult to understand why the Sinking Fund of The City of New York was originally framed upon defective principles. The funded debt of the City had its beginning in 1812, when authority was obtained from the Legislature to issue bonds to the amount of \$900,000 to fund floating indebtedness which had been incurred by the City, partly on account of the construction of the present City Hall and other public buildings. The act of the Legislature of June 8, 1812, did not attempt to pledge any specific revenues of the City for the redemption of the bonds thereby authorized to be issued, but sweepingly declared that "all and singular, the revenues of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall be and they are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall become due on the said stock."

In 1813 Comptroller Thomas R. Mercein took steps looking towards the ultimate redemption of the principal of this debt and recommended to the Common Council the establishment of a Sinking Fund for this purpose. At that time expenditures of the City government were not strictly limited, as now, by appropriations made in advance of the incurring of liability. Public work was performed and supplies were furnished upon the orders of the Common Council; and, while the local authorities were compelled to furnish to the Legislature estimates of expense in order to obtain annual authority to levy taxes, there was no substantial correspondence between these estimates and the liabilities actually incurred from time to time by the Common Council. Moreover, in the early part of the nineteenth century, the miscellaneous revenues of the City formed a much larger proportion than now of the total receipts of the City Treasury, and to this extent taxation was a less important factor in determining the limits of annual expenditure. There were at that time frequent annual deficits, and the whole financial system bore more resemblance to the state of the national finances than it did to the better-ordered budgetary methods of modern municipalities.

When Comptroller Mercein first broached the idea of a municipal sinking fund for The City of New York, the ideas of the preceding century in regard to what constituted "funded" debt still persisted to a considerable degree. Debt was regarded as "funded" when based upon the pledge or mortgage of specific revenues. The state of the public credit then was not unlike that of China to-day, in that creditors demanded a tangible or visible guarantee. As Professor Ross states of the early English loans: "By this 'funding' policy the public debt came to consist of many small loans, each bottomed on its own petty item of revenue. This complicated and rigid system, wherein the growth of one source of income could not be used to eke out the shrinkage of another, proved unfit for a growing public finance." (Sinking Funds, p. 9.) It will be noted hereafter how a somewhat similar system has proved equally unfit for the growing public finance of The City of New York.

Comptroller Mercein had before him the examples of the United States and British governments, which had established sinking funds based upon pledges of specific revenues. Perhaps he may also have been influenced by the fact that it was doubtless easier then, as it is now, to secure for any purpose the appropriation of miscellaneous revenues of the City than moneys raised directly by taxation. Mercein's scheme contemplated the pledging of commutation of certain water lot rents and quit rents; licenses for pawnbrokers, second-hand dealers, hackney coaches and street vaults; market rents and fees and 25 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of real estate belonging to the corporation (afterwards changed to all the proceeds of the sale of real estate belonging to the corporation in 1825). He estimated that these revenues would provide the sum of \$400,000 by January 1, 1827, when the City stock became payable, leaving \$300,000 to be otherwise provided for. On August 9, 1813, an ordinance in substantial conformity with his recommendations was passed.\*

The preamble of this ordinance read, "Whereas, it is highly useful to establish a fund out of which purchases of the New York City stock may from time to time be made, whenever the same can be done at par or the true value thereof, whereby the said stock will be prevented from depreciating and the redemption of the same will be regularly progressing, therefore," etc., etc.

The history of this Sinking Fund from 1813 to the date of its reorganization by the Sinking Fund ordinance of February 22, 1844, does not call for particular description, except that attention may be called to the financial inconvenience experienced from time to time by reason of the accumulation of unnecessarily large annual revenues, which fluctuated between \$10,146.80 in 1814 and \$176,556.55 in 1843.

Although the Legislature, by several enactments following the Act of 1812, had made the Sinking Fund provisions of the Ordinance of 1813 applicable to loans issued under their provisions, on December 10, 1832, the Comptroller, Mr. Talman J. Waters, called the attention of the Common Council to the fact that the cash accumulations of the fund amounted to \$311,101.49; that the outstanding City stock could not readily be obtained for purchase, as shown by the fact that "since the 15th of July, 1831, there have been but three transfers of that stock, and they not for sale but for apportionment of estates"; and asked the question: "What shall be done with the accumulations of the Sinking Fund account?" He called attention to the fact that, exclusive of sales of real estate, the average revenue of the fund would be sufficient to redeem the outstanding bonds in less than seven years, though those bonds had seventeen years to run, and he recommended that \$300,000 of the Sinking Fund's cash be applied to the payment of bonds of the corporation (not by the terms of their issue redeemable from the Sinking Fund) held by the Bank for Savings. (Documents Bd. of Ald., Vol. II, No. 60.) This recommendation (entirely justifiable by the financial condition of the Sinking Fund, but as objectionable, from a technical standpoint, as many suggestions destined to be made thereafter in regard to similar conditions) was reported on favorably by the Finance Committee of the Common Council, who entered into an extended argumentative defense of the proposition.

The committee was of the opinion that "the case under consideration is one of a different character from that which would exist if the corporation were to pay its current engagements as they are contracted from year to year out of the sinking fund. That would clearly be a violation of the intention and purpose of the act, inasmuch as it would put in jeopardy that sacred and ample security which the Legislature has reserved for the public creditor." This virtuous declaration was not accompanied by reference to the fact that the bonds proposed to be redeemed had been originally issued for current expenses and intended to be merely temporary loans to be paid from the proceeds of taxes, which had not been forthcoming.

This early difficulty, which was followed by numerous other advances of the surplus revenues of the sinking fund for general treasury purposes, foreshadowed many later experiences in the management of the Sinking Fund; among them, (1) that the revenues of municipal sinking funds can with difficulty be used to purchase before maturity bonds held by the public; (2) that one of their most useful functions is in absorbing new funded debt as it is issued from time to time; and (3) that sinking funds based on pledges of specific revenue lead to the greatest financial inconveniences without any corresponding advantages.

In 1834 the Comptroller again called attention to the impracticability of making investments as directed by the ordinance, in consequence of the very high prices maintained by the several stocks therein designated, and renewed a former suggestion that, inasmuch as a judicious investment of the funds could not be made in conformity with the ordinance, they might be applied to the payment for such real estate as the Common Council might deem it necessary to purchase for public purposes. (Compt. Rep., 1834, p. 4.)

On March 4, 1834, an ordinance was adopted (subsequently followed by many of a similar character) authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest in the purchase of lands for the extension of Grand street, Essex and Centre markets, providing at the same time that "the whole of the rents, fees and income of said markets in their improved state, and the land thus purchased, are hereby appropriated and pledged for payment of the principal and interest of the sum that shall be thus drawn from the said fund." (Proceedings, Common Council, Vol. II, p. 134.)

These occasional diversions of the fund did not appear, however, to confine its growth within the limits of its original purpose. On January 1, 1840, the total funded liabilities of the city amounted to \$7,716,105.78, of which \$5,473,730 consisted of water stock, with the redemption of which the Sinking Fund had been charged on May 7,

\*Re-enacted with slight variations in the revisions of 1817, 1821, 1823, 1827 and 1834. The Commissioners named were the Mayor, Recorder, City Treasurer (Chamberlain), Comptroller and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Under the passage of the Greater New York Charter in 1897, when the President of the Council was substituted for the Recorder, no change was made in the composition of this body, except that during the existence of bicameral local legislatures, the chairmen of the finance committees of both Houses were Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, ex-officio.



1835. In his report for the year 1839, Comptroller Alfred A. Smith called attention to the fact that the revenues of the sinking fund "assigned originally to pay off a debt of a few hundred thousand dollars, not yet due by ten years, are amply sufficient to extinguish the whole funded liabilities of the city as they mature, with the exception of about two millions of the water loan redeemable in 1860; and this, too, without impairing its present capital or resorting to the claim for money heretofore drawn from the Sinking Fund for general treasury purposes, and which should be returned to it." He called attention, however, to the fact that the cost of the Croton Aqueduct would largely exceed the original estimates; that large additional issues of the stock would therefore have to be made; stated, that the revenue from the sale of water for years to come could not be expected to "contribute much, it, indeed, any, more than sufficient to keep down the interest of its cost;" doubted, in fact, "whether it can ever furnish anything towards the final cancellation of the loan!" and finally recommended that the Sinking Fund be strengthened by adding excise and ferry licenses to its pledged revenues.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE SINKING FUND ORDINANCE OF 1844.

On January 1, 1843, the city debt had grown to \$14,790,424.33, of which \$11,897,801.10 had been incurred for the new Croton water system. The proper method of paying the interest on this water stock became a subject of political discussion. Pending the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, the interest on these bonds had been paid largely out of the proceeds of new issues; but during the last five months of 1842, such interest, to the amount of \$152,914.53, had been paid from taxation. In that year the first receipts from the Croton water rents were forthcoming, and opinion differed widely as to the disposition which should be made of them. The Croton Aqueduct Board believed that these water rents should be applied to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the bonds. The Comptroller held that they should be applied first to meet the current expenses of the Croton Aqueduct works; secondly, to the payment of interest on the bonds, and only lastly to the redemption of the stock. He estimated that under his plan the whole City debt could easily be paid off as it fell due, while under the method proposed by the Aqueduct Board, accumulations of the Sinking Fund would equal the whole City debt twenty-two years before the last of it became payable, whereby, he claimed, too great a burden would be cast upon the taxpayers of the day to the unjust advantage of posterity. (Compt. Rep., 1842, p. 121.)

In 1843 the Board of Aldermen requested a report from the Comptroller, the Street Commissioner and its Finance Committee in regard to the expediency of selling the real estate of the City not in use or required for public purposes. This report, which was rendered on December 29, 1843, made the proper subject of its inquiry an excuse for dealing with a far wider reaching question—the reorganization of the Sinking Fund; and incidentally it settled the mooted problem of the disposition to be made of the water revenue. (Documents, Bd. of Ald., Vol. X., p. 585.)

The committee began by reciting that "the City is now burthened with a heavy debt, demanding annually, for the payment of interest, the levy of a large sum in the form of a tax upon the property of our citizens;" and stated that the means of reducing taxes were easily available by the sale of the valuable real estate owned by the corporation which, on account of its unimproved condition, yielded nothing in the form of revenue to the City Treasury. The report continues:

"It has, much of it, for more than a century, been a direct burden upon the taxable property of the City, as corporate property producing, as before stated, for that long period, little or no revenue and paying no tax.

"Not only are the improvements generally such as tend to a low valuation, comparatively, of this property in our tax lists, and the revenue derived from it greatly inadequate to its present actual value, but that revenue is expensively and neglectfully collected. Public bodies like ours, potent and powerful though they be in name and prerogative, make but indifferent landlords. They perform their functions as such through agents appointed, not so much with reference to their practical qualifications for the place as to their politics; not so much with reference to their ability and faithfulness in the collection of money as to their skill and influence in collecting suffrages. The result may be deduced without any great forecast. We have sometimes good agents, and sometimes very poor ones, and last and worst, sometimes very corrupt and dishonest ones, who sink by their defalcations a large portion of the revenue, of which the collection is entrusted to them.

"To avoid the necessity of these agencies to collect the value of that which produces an inadequate revenue, at best, into the fund to which it stands pledged, to apply it there to the final liquidation of the principal and interest of the debt which it has been devoted to secure, seems a primary object to be attained; and this object your committee think, will be most successfully accomplished by providing for the sale and disposition of the improved real estate of the city, in the mode suggested by the ordinance.

"Existing ordinances provide only for the administration of the fund as it comes into the Commissioners' hands in cash. The proposed ordinance in addition to this is intended to establish a permanent policy in the management and sale of the unconverted property of the City, pledged to the Sinking Fund.

"The objects to which this fund ought to be devoted are two-fold; one for the liquidation of the principal of the City debt, and the other the payment of the interest as it accrues.

"This has already been legislated upon by the State Government. It is enacted that the revenues assigned by the corporation for the extinguishment of the debt be permanently pledged for that purpose. The ordinances of the corporation fully respond to this. It has likewise been enacted that all other revenues of the corporation be pledged to the payment of the interest thereon; and in the same law the State pledge themselves to pass all other necessary laws to levy a proper tax, in case these revenues should at any time prove insufficient.

"These revenues were sufficient, until the creation of the Water Debt, and thereupon the Legislature, in conformity with its pledge, passed a permanent law for the levying of this deficiency annually.

"The corporation, although it has always paid the interest, has never passed, in the form of an ordinance, a provision in conformity with the State pledge; and this is proposed in the ordinance now submitted by your committee."

THE SINKING FUND ORDINANCE OF 1844.

By this ordinance (which was approved by the Mayor on February 22, 1844) the pledges of revenue for the redemption of the debt were left practically unchanged, although a more complete and detailed method was provided for the speedy sale of the City's lands; but nearly all the remaining revenues of the City\* including water rents, were pledged to a separate sinking fund, the complete title of which was "The Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the payment of the Interest Accruing and to Accrue upon the Stocks of The City of New York until the Same be fully and finally redeemed."†

The duties and powers of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were prescribed with considerable detail and provision was made for the collection by taxation of the amount by which the revenues of the "Interest Fund" might fall short of the annual interest charges on City stock.

The plan of providing elaborate Sinking Fund machinery for meeting annually recurring interest charges seems rather remarkable. In the ordinary conception of a sinking fund there inhere two fundamental ideas: (1) debt redemption by anticipated payments, and (2) accumulation by the accretion of compound interest. Anticipated payment of interest on public securities is unknown except within such narrow limits as to be useless for purposes of amortization. The idea of accumulation seems equally inapplicable. It is obvious that so far as interest on debt is concerned, its periods of payment will substantially be of as frequent occurrence as the availability of the Sinking Fund resources. If, therefore, the amount of the available income equals or is less than the annual interest charge, there can be no accumulation; for the income will be no sooner received than it must be paid out. In such an event there can be no useful purpose in creating a "fund" for the performance of so simple a function. If, on the other hand, the amount of annual revenues

\*In 1850 it was found that the Sinking Fund Ordinance of 1844 had not, in its enumeration of revenues pledged thereto, exhausted all the revenues of the City, and these unpledged revenues, the sources of which had not existed in 1844, were credited to an account created on the books of the corporation, entitled the General Fund, subsequently known as the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation.

†For the sake of brevity these two funds will generally be referred to hereafter as the "Redemption Fund" and the "Interest Fund."

exceed the amount of interest charged thereon, accumulation will undoubtedly ensue, but with the sole result of locking up money of the taxpayers for some problematical end which, at least, cannot be said to be in sight.

It has not been uncommon, in the creation of sinking funds, to charge them simultaneously with the payment of accruing interest, as well as with the duty of redeeming the principal of funded indebtedness; but where this double duty operates upon a single fund, no particular inconvenience can result, since whatever is left of the annual revenues, after the payment of the interest, can be applied automatically to purposes of redemption or absorption of new issues. But in the Sinking Fund Ordinance of 1844 two distinct funds were created, wholly independent of one another, and consequently affording neither aqueduct nor storage reservoir for the overflowing revenue of the Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest. It is true that at the time the ordinance of 1844 was passed there was no true conception of what the future receipts from water rents would be. Even Comptroller Douw D. Williamson, in his argument in 1843, designed to emphasize the probable adequateness of these receipts, only estimated that for the thirty-eight years from 1843 to 1880 inclusive, they would amount to \$14,475,000. In fact, they amounted, during this period, to \$34,016,699.46. The financiers of that time were more interested in the question of supplying from taxation the deficiency in the annual interest charges left after the application thereto of water revenue than in planning for the disposition of what may have then seemed a very improbable surplus in those revenues. Owing to the rapidly increasing revenues from water rents, however, the necessity for resorting to taxation to supplement the resources of the interest fund ceased with the year 1850, as exhibited by the following table:

Revenues and Disbursements of the "Interest Fund" from 1844 to 1851, Inclusive.

Year.	Croton Water Rent.	Dock and Ship Rent.	Ferry Rent.	Tavern and Excise Licenses.	Taxation.	Total Revenues.*	Interest Charge.
1844.....	\$108,242 02	\$34,397 00	\$31,705 90	\$34,987 10	\$302,517 15	\$570,525 23	\$529,151 43
1845.....	157,791 66	68,424 38	46,786 20	35,079 89	375,000 00	770,410 50	754,672 59
1846.....	193,914 70	71,876 47	49,788 10	36,563 19	300,000 00	739,410 88	761,099 79
1847.....	221,635 10	75,866 39	50,720 00	41,505 55	300,000 00	771,048 86	765,417 25
1848.....	255,053 09	92,785 12	49,750 00	47,406 92	276,000 00	799,204 15	771,348 45
1849.....	278,811 72	100,208 13	50,127 04	48,746 29	250,000 00	800,678 25	779,089 96
1850.....	458,951 87	108,483 98	50,982 50	53,493 05	186,689 00	943,842 76	770,764 69†
1851.....	458,789 78	97,706 41	53,270 00	60,221 63	.....	751,154 24	765,733 82

The Sinking Fund Ordinance of 1844 was in its inception entirely the creation of the local authorities. In the following year, however, its provisions were reaffirmed and embodied in the law of the State by the Legislature. A memorial was presented to that body by the Common Council, with a bill for borrowing \$500,000 for the Croton Aqueduct, the fifth section of which declared that the ordinance of 1844 should not be altered except to add to the "Fund for the Redemption of the Debt" without the "consent of the Legislature first had and obtained," and that the said ordinance should remain in "full force until the whole of the debt created for the introduction of the Croton water into the City of New York shall be fully redeemed." (Ch. 225, L. 1845.)

In 1850 the receipts of the "Interest Fund" were \$1,136,852.65, which, with the cash surplus on January 1st of that year, aggregated \$2,400,620.65, against which were charged interest payments of only \$760,680.81. This tempting surplus seems to have been partly disposed of by the following method, which was evidently dictated by the temporary needs of the City Treasury. The cash means of the Redemption Fund for the year 1850 were \$1,434,005.19. Its redemptions of old and new investments in funded debt amounted only to \$1,005,459; but it had also invested \$700,000 in revenue bonds of the City issued for current expenses in anticipation of the collection of taxes. This left a deficiency which was made good by the simple method of "advancing" \$332,131.72 from the "Interest Fund." It was proving inconvenient to preserve the unnatural separation of the two funds. In 1857 this "advance" had increased to \$380,325.60. On December 31, 1858, the Interest Fund had accumulated a surplus over and above all existing charges against the same of \$2,579,534.12, and the ever increasing embarrassment of this anomalous feature of municipal finance led, in the following year, to the passage of chapter 406 of the Laws of 1859, which authorized the transfer of this surplus to the Redemption Fund.†

This amount was transferred as of January 1st, 1859. During the year 1859, \$542,501.02 was transferred; in 1860, \$776,074.13; and in 1861, \$683,495.75—making a total of \$4,582,205.02.

APPLICATION OF SURPLUS REVENUES TO THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

This practical consolidation of the Redemption and Interest funds was not permitted long to continue. The unequal and therefore unfair adjustment of the debt burden as between present and future taxpayers, which resulted from the unnecessary segregation of nearly all the City's revenues, could not long escape the attention of the City's financial officers, naturally solicitous as they were to reduce the weight of taxation. The disparity between the redemption requirements of the City debt and the means set apart to effect that redemption had been accentuated by the action of the Legislature in ignoring the Interest Fund in numerous acts passed subsequent to 1844 which provided that the interest on bonds thereby authorized to be issued should be paid from taxation.‡

In 1862, Comptroller Robert T. Haws in a communication to the Common Council (Documents, 1862, No. 3) recommended that legislation should be secured which would permit the surplus revenues of the Interest Fund to be applied to the reduction of taxation. After calling attention to the fact that the interest fund was charged with the payment of interest only upon the Water Stock, the Fire Indemnity Stock and the Building Loans Nos. 3 and 4, and that the interest on the greater portion of the then existing debt was by law payable from taxation, he stated:

"Instead of applying such surplus to the unnecessary augmentation of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Principal of the Debt, as has been done during the last few years, it is proposed to appropriate the amount to the payment of interest and the general expenses of the Corporation, which by existing laws are provided for wholly by taxation."

He submitted an estimate showing that the Redemption Fund would, without the assistance of the surplus revenues of the Interest Fund, be far more than sufficient to extinguish as it matured the entire existing debt payable therefrom.

As a consequence of these representations, the Legislature by chapter 163 of the Laws of 1862, authorized the transfer of the surplus revenue of the Interest Fund to the General Fund "to be applied to the diminution of the taxes of said City."

\*The sources of revenue of the Interest Fund during this period were, in addition to those specifically enumerated above: (1) Common Land Rent, (2) Ground Rent, (3) House Rent, (4) Water Lot Rent, (5) Interest on bond and mortgage, (6) Interest generally, (7) Mayoralty Fees, (8) Court Fees and Fines, (9) Fines and Penalties, (10) Police, (11) Sewer Permits, (12) Commutation of Alien Passengers, (13) Sales of Personal Estate.

†The balance (surplus) in bank on December 31, 1850, was \$264,046.52.

‡The preamble of this act read as follows:

"The revenue set apart and mentioned in title two of the ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York, entitled 'An ordinance providing for the redemption of the City debt, and the payment of the interest thereon,' passed February twenty-second, 1844, being the revenues pledged and appropriated to the payment of the interest on said debt, have accumulated after the payment of all interest provided for in said ordinance to be paid on said debt and chargeable to said Sinking Fund for the payment of the interest on said debt, so that on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, they amounted to the aggregate sum of two millions five hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and twelve cents;

"And whereas, There is no object to which said sum and the accumulations which may hereafter arise from said revenues can be applied, as no power exists by which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund mentioned in said ordinance can invest said moneys permanently;

"And whereas, It is desirable that said surplus and the accumulations which may hereafter arise from said revenues, after the payment of all interest on said debt, should be transferred to the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt provided for in said ordinance; therefore," etc., etc.

§On January 1, 1862, bonds were outstanding to the amount of \$3,788,000, the principal of which had also been made payable from taxation by the laws authorizing their issue.



In pursuance of this act there was transferred to the General Fund during the seventeen years from 1862 to 1878, inclusive, the sum of \$17,290,713.

#### THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS ACT OF 1878.

During these seventeen years, there was an immense growth in the City's debt. Among the chief purposes for which bonds were issued during this period may be mentioned the improvement of Central Park, the war expenditures for bounties, etc. (\$14,597,300), the wasteful undertakings of the Tweed ring and the refunding of floating indebtedness which necessarily followed its overthrow.

The funded debt increased from \$25,738,042 in 1862 to \$121,440,133 in 1878. Nearly all these new bond issues had been made payable, principal and interest, from taxation, so that on January 1, 1878, the state of the City debt and the Sinking Funds was as follows:

Funded debt payable from taxation.....	\$99,930,089 68
Funded debt payable from Sinking Fund.....	21,510,043 47
Total Funded Debt.....	\$121,440,133 15
Deduct securities held by Sinking Fund.....	31,080,007 54
Net Funded Debt.....	\$90,360,125 61

This situation naturally forced the serious attention of the local authorities. The Sinking Fund held securities amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars more than the entire debt which it was pledged to redeem. Nearly four-fifths of the entire City debt was payable from taxation, and the redemption dates of that debt had been so unevenly distributed that abnormal amounts would have to be inserted in the Budgets of certain years unless other provision should be made for its payment. The average revenues of the Sinking Fund for the preceding five years had exceeded three millions of dollars, and these revenues were steadily increasing. The last bonds payable from the Sinking Fund did not mature until 1917, at which time the surplus in the fund, if allowed to continue to accumulate uselessly, would reach Brobdignagian proportions.

Comptroller Kelly on January 9, 1878, submitted to the Mayor a draft of a bill to be presented to the Legislature, together with a memorial explaining its provisions. (Documents, Bd. of Ald., 1878, No. 2.) Comptroller Kelly's scheme contemplated the following legislation:

(1) The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of The City Debt was to be continued and after providing for the payment of the bonds and stocks of the City payable therefrom as provided by law, should form a fund for the payment of the bonds and stocks then outstanding which had been made payable from taxation.

(2) All moneys and revenues heretofore pledged to the Sinking Fund to continue to be so pledged "until all of said bonds and stocks of the said City shall be fully and finally redeemed."

(3) The surplus revenues of the Interest Fund were to be definitely pledged to the Redemption Fund—in effect there being a new consolidation of these two funds.

(4) In consideration of the redemption by the Sinking Fund of outstanding assessment bonds, the proceeds of collections of assessments for local improvements completed or under contract at the time of the passage of the act were to be likewise pledged to the Sinking Fund.

(5) An amount not exceeding one million dollars a year was to be raised by taxation for the Sinking Fund whenever the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should certify to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the accumulations of the Sinking Fund would not be sufficient to meet the payment of bonds falling due in the next following calendar year, and if this provision should still be found insufficient for that purpose, authority was to be given to issue refunding bonds payable within twelve years.

(6) For the payment of all bonds and stocks to be "hereafter issued pursuant to the provisions of any statute authorizing the same and which by the provisions of such statute are payable from taxation," regular amortizing installments were to be included in the annual tax levies.

(7) A new provision of law was recommended, the subsequent effects of which have been so important that it is quoted in full as follows:

"Between the City and its creditors, holders of its bonds and stocks as aforesaid, there shall be and there is hereby declared to be a contract that the funds and revenues of the City and the funds to be collected from assessments as aforesaid, by this statute pledged to the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, shall be accumulated and applied only to the purposes of said Sinking Fund as herein provided, until all of said debt is fully redeemed and paid."

The form and substance of Comptroller Kelly's proposed statute were undoubtedly influenced by the political conditions of the time. The factional antagonisms of the day were such that the State Legislature and Executive were certain to look with suspicion and distrust upon any recommendation emanating from the local authorities. Doubtless with a view to meeting all possible objections of a technical character, the Comptroller's bill was drawn in a manner which disclosed an unfortunate timidity of purpose. In the effort to appear to guard with zealous fidelity the interests of the bondholders entitled to the security of the pledged revenues of the Sinking Fund, and to create additional revenues for the benefit of purchasers of bonds to be thereafter issued, this bill was padded with pledges for the future which were not only unnecessary, but were destined to work great inconvenience to the financial administration of the city. Especially was this true of the "contractual pledge" above quoted. Even this bill, however, when passed by the Legislature was vetoed by Governor Robinson, who claimed that the rights of holders of bonds payable from the Sinking Fund were violated, objected to the refunding provisions, and recommended that the \$1,000,000 appropriation in the budget should be changed from a maximum to a minimum amount. The bill, having been modified so as partly to meet his objections, finally received his signature and became chapter 383, of the Laws of 1878. This act, which is commonly referred to as the "Bonded Indebtedness Act," committed the City to an indefinite bondage to the "pledged revenue" fetich from which it has never been able wholly to free itself.

In 1878 the time was ripe for a reorganization of the Sinking Fund system upon rational and scientific lines. It is obvious that at this time no bondholder could legitimately demand greater security for his debt than a Sinking Fund which possessed assets nearly fifty per cent. in excess of the entire debt payable therefrom. Wise statesmanship would have demanded, and good faith would have warranted, the diverting of all subsequent revenues of the Sinking Fund to the General Fund for the reduction of taxation (partially accomplished during a period of seventeen years under the provisions of chapter 163, of the Laws of 1862), and establishing new Sinking Fund regulations under which there should be raised each year by taxation amortizing installments exactly sufficient with their accumulations of compound interest to redeem all new debt at its maturity.\* Such a departure would have proved most beneficial to the future management of the City's finances. If, however, unreasoning popular belief in the "pledged revenue" system seemed to demand its continued existence, there was no financial necessity for superimposing upon this system new provisions for additional revenue from taxation. The revenues of the Sinking Fund (amounting then to about three millions annually) were for practical purposes entirely "surplus"; and this surplus might properly have been charged (as it was eleven years later by the Act of 1889), with the redemption of subsequently issued funded debt. But in 1878, as in earlier and later instances of legislative tinkering with the Sinking Funds, it was only the pressing financial inconveniences of the hour which controlled. The future might care for itself. The problem then seemed to revolve about these questions only: First, how to redeem otherwise than from taxation four-fifths of the public debt which, as originally issued, had been made thus redeemable; and secondly, how to dispose of an additional burden of \$21,320,500 of assessment bonds for the redemption

of which it was known that the revenues applicable thereto would be greatly deficient.\*

These ends were accomplished, but in their accomplishment a Sinking Fund system was created so burdensome in its nature that it is not astonishing that only eleven years later further legislative interference was invoked and obtained in spite of the "contractual pledge" of 1878.†

By the change in the disposition of the surplus revenue of the Interest Fund—i. e., from the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation to the Redemption Fund—there was added to the accumulation of the Sinking Fund during the ten years, 1879-1888, inclusive, the sum of \$21,050,000—the effect of which was the same as though this amount had been raised directly by taxation. In 1879 the "minimum" appropriation of \$1,000,000 provided by the Bonded Indebtedness act was included in the tax levy.‡ In the next nine years the Sinking Fund installments raised by taxation under the provisions of the eighth section of the act amounted to \$4,880,606.69.

Coincidentally the ordinary revenues of the Redemption Fund, especially from dock rents, continued to increase. The annual revenue, which in 1877 had been \$2,909,000.14, grew by leaps and bounds until in 1888 it amounted to \$8,903,284.80.

As these revenues exceeded the average annual issues of bonds during this period, the net funded debt (including Assessment Bonds and excluding Revenue Bonds) decreased from \$111,649,317.91 to \$88,120,405.34. This was too rapid a pace in debt extinction for the local authorities of the time.

The budget for the year 1878 had been \$30,079,077.12; in 1888 it had grown to \$37,051,053.93. It was generally agreed that a reduction of the burdens of taxation would be popular and desirable—even necessary. Debt amortization was proceeding at a rate which was not fair to the present generation. The experience of 1862 was about to be repeated, with this difference, however: that, whereas at the earlier date the diversion of the surplus revenues of the Interest Fund had awakened little if any protest, an attempt at this time to devote any of the revenues of the Sinking Fund to the reduction of taxation was bound to be open to the charge of a breach of faith founded on the solemn statutory pledge contained in the act of 1878 declaring that a contract existed between the City and its creditors that all the revenues of the Sinking Fund should be applied only to its purposes until the entire debt payable therefrom should be finally redeemed and paid. What was really done was, in fact, a clear repudiation of this pledge. The method pursued was rather involved, but may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) The annual installments required by the Bonded Indebtedness Act of 1878 to be raised for the redemption of bonds issued after June 3, 1878, were no longer to be provided for by taxation, but might be "set apart" out of the surplus income, revenues and accumulations of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt after fully providing for the payment of the stocks and bonds which had been made preferred claims or "liens" of said fund. §

Recourse was to be had to taxation only in the event of these surplus revenues becoming insufficient. This provision did not affect the annual installments raised by taxation for bonds issued for water purposes under the supposed requirements of the Constitution, but its immediate effect was, nevertheless, to reduce taxation in the sum of \$975,769.02.

(2) The Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt was charged with the new duty of paying "interest on bonds and stocks of said City, purchased and held and to be purchased and held for investment by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." The amount of such interest on January 1, 1889, was \$1,617,915.54.

By charging this amount against the interest fund instead of the tax levy, the surplus revenues of the interest fund, which the Bonded Indebtedness Act had specified as one of the pledged appropriations of the Redemption Fund, were, of course, depleted accordingly—a clear violation of the "contractual pledge."

Protests against this plan did not fail to appear in the public press; but so ample appeared to be the security of the City's bondholders that the validity of the act embodying these suggestions (chapter 178, Laws 1889), has never been called into question in the courts. The Legislature authorized the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to "reconsider, revise and amend the final estimate for 1889" (passed in the preceding December), and the sum of \$2,653,684.56 was accordingly stricken therefrom.

The effect of the Act of 1889 upon the Bonded Indebtedness Act may be stated as follows: First, it practically repealed the provision in the Act of 1878 relative to the raising by taxation of installments for the redemption of all bonds issued after June 3 of that year and made them a residual charge upon the ample ordinary revenues of the Redemption Fund; secondly, it brought about a partial return to the policy of the Act of 1862, which permitted the surplus revenues of the interest fund to be applied to the reduction of taxation, and conceivably (if the interest due on the bonds held for investment by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should in-

\*Most of this large indebtedness had been incurred from street improvements begun during the Tweed regime, assessments for which had been frequently vacated or remitted by the Courts, owing to frauds and irregularities of various kinds.

†This period was an important one in the history of the City debt. On November 4, 1884, the constitutional amendment was adopted which prohibited cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants from becoming indebted in excess of ten per centum of the assessed valuation of real estate, with an exception as follows: "Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water, but the term of the bonds issued to provide for the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a Sinking Fund shall be created on the issuing of said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity." Ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the City on January 1, 1885, was \$111,970,159.70. The total bonded debt, exclusive of Revenue Bonds, was \$125,810,579.33, of which \$35,479,579.33 was held by the Sinking Fund. If, as Corporation Counsel Lacombe had held, the constitutional restriction ran against the gross debt, the City would have exceeded this limitation. An attempt to issue \$2,000,000 bonds for dock purposes was at first successfully enjoined by certain taxpayers and bondholders, and for a while new public improvements were suspended, but the Court of Appeals finally decided (Bank for Savings vs. Grace, 102 N. Y. 313), reversing the courts below, that stock purchased by the Sinking Fund was "not a debt against the City within the meaning of the constitutional prohibition."

Prior to 1889 the constitutional provision above quoted relative to the creation of a Sinking Fund for Water Bonds required no particular attention, since, under the provisions of the Bonded Indebtedness act amortizing installments were being raised for the redemption of all bonds issued since 1878. The view seems to have been taken, however (see Minutes, Com. of the S. F., Feb. 6, 1885), that this provision required the creation of such a distinct fund, regardless of the question whether the constitutional limit of indebtedness had been exceeded by the City, and on January 16, 1889, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to separate the amounts of annual installments raised by tax for the payment at maturity of bonds issued for the supply of water, pursuant to section 11, of article 8, of the State Constitution, to be kept as a distinct fund from the general account, and designate the securities in which the moneys are invested, to be reported from time to time to this Board."

Thereafter these installments, with their accumulations of interest and the stocks in which they were invested, were segregated into a separate Sinking Fund, known as "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, No. 2." Chapter 178 of the Laws of 1889 (see *post*) was drawn under a similar misapprehension, but three years later the Court of Appeals decided (City of Rochester vs. Quintard, 136 N. Y. 221) that this provision had no application to a city whose indebtedness did not exceed the constitutional limit. Undoubtedly, had this been understood to be the law in 1889, the amendment to the Bonded Indebtedness act passed in that year would have provided that the installments for Water Bonds might be provided from the surplus revenues of the Redemption Fund instead of from taxation.

‡The act as finally passed required the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to insert in the budget such an amount as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should certify to be necessary to meet the payment of any bonds or stocks falling due in the next following calendar year, by reason of an insufficiency in the accumulations to the Sinking Fund; "provided, however, that the amount so to be raised by taxation and paid into the Sinking Fund, as in this section provided, shall not in any one year be less than the sum of one million dollars nor more than two million dollars." The sum of one million dollars was inserted in the tax levy for the year 1879 in pursuance of the provisions of this section, but this item never afterwards reappeared in the budget. The obviously excessive resources of the Sinking Fund led to a construction of the somewhat ambiguous phraseology of the act in regard to this appropriation, under which it was held to be required only when actually needed for the redemption of bonds maturing in the next calendar year.

§Under the Bonded Indebtedness Act the "liens" on the Sinking Fund were in the order of their priority as follows: 1. Bonds payable from the Sinking Fund under the ordinance of 1844, and other ordinances of the Common Council authorizing their issue; the amount of such bonds outstanding on January 1, 1880, was \$4,593,400. 2. Bonds issued under the provisions of §6, Ch. 383, L. 1878 (§176, Con. Act) to refund or redeem before maturity bonds issued prior to June 3, 1878, which by the terms of their issue had been made payable from taxation; the amount of such bonds outstanding on January 1, 1880, was \$9,700,000. 3. Bonds issued after June 3, 1878, for the payment of which no provision otherwise than from taxation had been made in the statutes authorizing their issue. The amount of such bonds outstanding on January 1, 1889, was \$23,667,553.11 (exclusive of water bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000, for which annual installments were raised by taxation and credited to "Redemption Fund, No. 2"). 4. Bonds issued prior to June 3, 1878, originally payable from taxation; amount outstanding on January 1, 1889, was \$68,828,142. Subsequently, under the provisions of chapter 79 of the Laws of 1889, the bonds issued for the new parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and in Westchester County were made a direct charge upon the Sinking Fund.

\*The writer is neither unaware of the argument which might be drawn from the provisions of chapter 225, of the Laws of 1845, nor forgetful of the reasoning of Corporation Counsel Lacombe in his Sinking Fund opinion of November 28, 1884; but the theoretical benefits to be obtained in 1878 from a close, technical construction of Sinking Fund law were of such extreme tenuity, and the practical advantages of a common-sense construction so manifest, that it seems scarcely conceivable that adverse criticism could then have attached to any serious effort to reorganize the Sinking Fund System on a scientific basis. The situation was entirely different from that presented by the passage of the act of 1889. Professor Durand, in his "Finances of The City of New York," p. 310, holds similar views to those here expressed.



crease more rapidly than the revenues of the interest fund) might some day result in the entire absorption of the fund for that purpose.\*

The revenue of the Redemption Fund dropped from \$8,903,284.80 in 1888 to \$6,444,761.39 in the following year. Yet such have been its recuperative qualities, due to the rapid growth of its principal sources of revenue, that its revenue amounted to \$10,266,488.07 in 1897 and \$12,592,310.46 in 1900.†

#### CONDITIONS EXISTING AT THE DATE OF CONSOLIDATION.

During the ten years preceding the Greater New York consolidation, and especially during the last three years of this period, the bond issues of The City of New York were much larger than at any other time in its history. During the years 1888-1897, inclusive, the issues (excluding \$7,000,000 Refunding Bonds) aggregated \$138,382,649.41, the principal objects of expenditure being as follows: Water, \$25,877,000; docks, \$20,800,000; schoolhouses, \$18,725,365.97; other public buildings, \$10,740,400.64; new parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, \$9,823,100; other parks, parkways and drives, \$11,771,493.95; Assessment Bonds, \$13,043,536.21; repaving streets, \$10,169,308, and bridges, \$8,032,290.37.

The funded debt showed the following increase:

	Dec. 31, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1897.
Total funded debt.....	\$128,268,719 45	\$223,018,033 78
Less Sinking Fund Investments.....	34,057,319 45	84,192,672 51
Net funded debt.....	\$94,211,400 00	\$138,825,361 27

In other words, the revenues of the Sinking Fund during this ten-year period had been so large that new bond issues aggregating \$138,382,649.41 had effected an increase in the net funded debt of only \$44,613,961.27. It is also a rather remarkable coincidence that the net funded debt on December 31, 1897, was almost exactly the same in amount as the aggregate of bonds issued during the ten preceding years.

The Sinking Fund problem which had to be faced by the framers of the Greater New York Charter was not simple. The Sinking Funds brought into the financial system of the new city from the several municipal corporations annexed to The City of New York require but little comment. From the City of Brooklyn came two—the Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn and the Water Sinking Fund.

The former consisted almost exclusively of annual amortizing installments raised by taxation under laws authorizing the issue of certain bonds, which constituted, however, only about twenty-seven per cent. of the entire funded debt of the City of Brooklyn.‡

Thirty-seven per cent. of the Brooklyn debt was payable simply from taxation as it matured, a little over nine per cent. from collections of assessments, and the remainder—about twenty-six per cent.—from the Water Sinking Fund.

The Water Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn was derived from the net surplus income from the public water works after paying interest on all outstanding bonds issued for the construction and extension of said works and after discharging any other claims by law chargeable against the water revenue. It was provided, however, that when this surplus exceeded certain specified amounts the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund might, in their discretion, apply limited portions of that excess "to the reduction of the amount which must be inserted in the annual estimate and be raised by taxation to meet the interest on any of the bonds or obligations of the City of Brooklyn." (§ 15, title 4, chapter 583, Laws of 1888.)

Three small Sinking Funds came from Long Island City—one for the redemption of Revenue Bonds under the provisions of chapter 782 of the Laws of 1895, one for the redemption of Fire Bonds under chapter 122, Laws of 1894, and one for the redemption of Water Bonds under chapter 759, Laws of 1895.

It was apparent to the framers of the Greater New York Charter that each of these Sinking Funds might be permitted to work out its own ends without inconvenience to the taxpayers and without the necessity of amendatory legislation. The one difficult problem was the disposition to be made of the great Redemption Fund of the former City of New York, with its tributary Interest Fund, and what scheme to apply to the redemption of bonds to be issued by the new City after the date of consolidation. As had so frequently happened before, political exigencies rather than economic principles determined this question. The Greater New York consolidation had been vigorously opposed by a small but determined minority of influential taxpayers. Threats had been made openly that the constitutionality of the forthcoming Charter would be attacked in the courts, and one of the most obvious point of attack was to be found in the "contractual pledge" to the holders of bonds of the former City of New York that all the enormous revenues of the Redemption Fund should continue to be accumulated until that fund had redeemed the last bond payable therefrom.

\*The practical effects of the Act of 1889 upon subsequent tax levies have been as follows: The amortizing installments (which, if that act had not been passed, would have been raised by taxation) increased gradually from \$975,769.02 in 1899 to \$3,485,557.72 in 1900. The annual interest charge on Sinking Fund holdings (which otherwise would have been inserted in the tax levies instead of paid from the interest fund), increased from \$1,639,450.34 in 1889 to \$2,747,022.84 in 1900. The aggregate of these items, including interest compounded at 3 per cent. (which would also have borne its share in increasing taxation), amounts to \$62,085,759.95, which represents the total saving to the taxpayers during these twelve years.

†These figures include the amounts raised by taxation as installments on water bonds, constituting Redemption Fund, No. 2.

‡The history of the Brooklyn Sinking Fund may be briefly summarized as follows: By chapter 129 of the Laws of 1835, amending the Act of 1834 (chapter 92) incorporating the City of Brooklyn, authority was granted to borrow \$200,000 on the credit of the City for the purpose of erecting public buildings. Chapter 156 of the Laws of 1838 increased this amount to \$500,000 and created a Sinking Fund to be fed by annual tax levy installments of \$5,000 which were to be "inviolably appropriated and applied to the redemption of the loans already procured, and to be procured, under this act by the said city" (§ 8). The Mayor, Treasurer (afterwards changed to the Auditor) and Comptroller were designated as ex-officio the Commissioners of this fund, and were authorized to invest moneys thereof in New York State or United States bonds and to purchase any part of the loans of the City of Brooklyn "before the time limited for the redemption of the same."

By chapter 325 of the Laws of 1849 the surplus income from water rents, after deducting all expenses and charges of distribution, were set apart as a Sinking Fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the water debt, under the management of the same Commissioners.

By chapter 22 of the Laws of 1850 a separate Sinking Fund was directed to be created, to be called "the Sinking Fund to discharge existing liabilities," and to be composed of ten annual installments to be raised by taxation to redeem bonds which, to the amount of \$65,000, were authorized to be issued to fund floating indebtedness.

Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1857 directed that \$50,000 per annum should be raised by tax and paid into the Sinking Fund for the final redemption of Water Bonds.

A number of acts of similar general import were passed from time to time by the Legislature, each providing for annual installments.

The "Water Sinking Fund" as a special account was definitely instituted by chapter 396 of the Laws of 1859, but in actual administration no separation was ever made of its accounts from those of the General Sinking Fund.

On February 24, 1890, Mayor Alfred C. Chapin in a communication addressed to the Common Council (Proceedings, Bd. of Ald., 1890, Vol. I, p. 491) stated that the Sinking Fund, which then amounted to \$10,459,892.19, had more than doubled in seven years; that the amount of debt falling due in the next ten years was small, and as the fund had recently increased at the rate of \$1,000,000 annually, the total thereof would exceed \$20,000,000 before the close of the nineteenth century; that the present holdings of the Sinking Fund exceeded in amount all the permanent debt falling due in the next fifteen years, and concluded that the fund had been "oversupplied very substantially at the expense of the taxpayers during the past few years." This conclusion was largely based upon the principle that the debt service for revenue-producing public improvements should be a charge on such revenue, and upon the assumption that the revenue from the New York and Brooklyn Bridge and the water system would largely increase. He believed that it would be proper to cancel bonds held by the Sinking Fund to the amount of \$7,333,000, but in view of the fact that \$816,000 of water debt fell due in the following year, he recommended that only \$6,371,737.37 be canceled, involving a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$314,069.50. These recommendations, though plainly threatening the efficiency of the Sinking Fund, were carried into effect after the passage of chapter 453 of the Laws of 1890 by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who on June 27 and June 30, 1890, canceled \$6,438,737.37 of its holdings (Mss. Min. Com. of the S. F., 1890, pp. 62, 63).

The efficiency of the Brooklyn Sinking Fund has been greatly impaired by frequent instances of maladministration, sometimes due to legislative action vacating or reducing assessments pledged to redeem bonds which had been paid from the Sinking Fund, though to some extent such losses have been offset by the method adopted in the City of Brooklyn of calculating annual amortizing installments without regard to future accretions of compound interest.

Prior to the date of this communication of Mayor Chapin bonds to the amount of \$4,133,466.41 had been issued payable from taxation in series of years and without Sinking Fund provision being made therefor. This practice was continued until 1895, when, by chapter 648 of the Laws of that year, amortizing installments were directed to be raised for the redemption of all bonds thereafter to be issued "pursuant to the provisions of any statute authorizing the same, but which, by the provisions of such statute, are payable from taxation, other than Revenue Bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes." This act also contained a provision, modelled closely after the New York City Bonded Indebtedness act of 1878, authorizing any excess or surplus in the Sinking Fund to be applied to the liquidation of bonds not by the terms of their issue originally payable therefrom. In view of the methods adopted in administering this fund, it is difficult to see how any such surplus could have been expected to arise.

It was determined to avoid this point of attack. The revenues of the Redemption Fund were to be applied solely for the benefit of bondholders of the old City entitled to its security. At the same time new Sinking Funds were created for the amortizing of debt to be issued by the new City, to be composed of installments to be raised annually by taxation, which, with the accumulations of interest thereon, should be "sufficient to meet and discharge such bonds or stocks by the time the same shall be payable."

Two new funds of this character were created—one, entitled "The Water Sinking Fund of The City of New York" (§ 208, Greater New York Charter), which had for its purpose "the liquidation of the principal of the debt incurred by The City of New York, as hereby constituted, on or after January 1, 1898, for the supply of water as provided by section 10 of article 8 of the Constitution of the State of New York;" the other, entitled "The Sinking Fund of The City of New York" (§ 206, Ibid.), which had for its purpose the liquidation of the principal of all other funded debt likewise incurred "as to which no provision for the payment thereof otherwise than from taxation is made."

The President of the Council was substituted for the Recorder as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, the new funds were to be administered "in like manner as provided by the ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York, approved by the Mayor, February 22, 1844, so far as the same may be applicable," and it was provided that the Board should, in respect to the eight Sinking

Funds antedating consolidation, administer the same "and perform, carry out and exercise the several trusts, powers, obligations and duties relating thereto, in the same manner as the same would have been administered, performed, carried out and exercised if this act had not been passed." As to all future issues of bonds in which investments might be made by any of the Sinking Funds, accruing interest was to be provided for by taxation, such charges upon the Interest Fund being thereby limited to the holdings on December 31, 1897, by the Redemption Fund of bonds of the former City of New York. (Section 209, Greater New York Charter.) The "contractual pledge" of the Bonded Indebtedness Act was re-enacted (Section 211, Ibid.), and it was provided that

"The assets and accounts of each of said Sinking Funds shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided be kept separate and distinct, and the same shall in all respects be administered as independent trusts, subject to and governed by the several provisions of law or ordinance heretofore relating thereto, with the intent and purpose of preserving inviolate the rights of holders of bonds and stocks heretofore issued by any of the municipal and public corporations or parts thereof hereby made part of The City of New York, including the Counties of Kings and Richmond."

Under such a scheme there was certainly little ground left for attacking the constitutionality of the new Charter on account of its Sinking Fund provisions.

The Charter Commissioners seem to have been not altogether forgetful of the coming day when the Redemption Fund will have completed its functions, but the method adopted by them of disposing of its enormous revenues is destined to raise in the near future the same difficulties which were experienced under the Bonded Indebtedness Act of 1878. The most remote maturity date of bonds redeemable from the Redemption Fund is 1928. It will prove sufficiently burdensome, as will be seen hereafter, to accumulate unnecessarily the prodigious revenues of that fund for so long a period without repeating after that time the mistakes of the past. The financial inconvenience of any Sinking Fund system bottomed on resources derived otherwise than from taxation, would seem to have been sufficiently demonstrated by the experience of New York City, lasting over a period of eighty-four years, and it would have been better to have provided for the transfer of the revenues of the Redemption Fund, as they become released from existing pledges, to the General Fund for the reduction of taxation. Instead of that, it was provided that

"Whenever the bonds and stocks outstanding on December 31, 1897, and being charges or liens on any of the Sinking Funds hereby made subject to the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shall in respect to any such Sinking Fund be wholly discharged, liquidated or canceled, it shall thereupon be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to cancel such bonds of the Corporation of The City of New York, issued on or after January 1, 1898, as may be held by such Sinking Fund, and the revenues of such Sinking Fund when thus relieved of such liens or charges shall thereupon and thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York, as herein created."

And it was furthermore provided that the amount of such payments into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York should be deducted from the annual tax levy installments. Practically this was a return to the system provided by the Bonded Indebtedness Act, as amended by the Act of 1889.†

The effect of this provision can best be appreciated by forecasting the probable condition of the Sinking Fund in 1928, when this contemplated transfer might take place.

#### EMBARRASMENTS WHICH WILL RESULT FROM THE EXISTING SYSTEM.

On December 31, 1897, the outstanding funded debt of The City of New York payable from the Redemption Fund No. 1 (excluding water bonds issued after the constitutional amendment of 1884) was \$169,264,197.57. The investments of cash of Redemption Fund No. 1 on that date (excluding in the same manner the assets of Redemption Fund No. 2) amounted to \$72,333,286.91—or \$96,930,910.66 less than the entire debt redeemable therefrom.

During the five year period, 1888-1892 inclusive, the revenues of the Redemption Fund (excluding always the installments for water bonds) were \$32,846,750.91. During the next five year period, 1893-1897, inclusive, such revenues were \$37,229,773.59. This shows an increase of more than thirteen per cent. For obvious reasons the future percentage of increase in the revenues of the Redemption Fund is likely to exceed rather than fall short of this figure.

During the period 1898-1900, inclusive, the aggregate revenues of Redemption Fund No. 1 show an increase of more than sixteen per cent. over the revenues of the preceding three year period. While this has been due to a slight extent to the accidental results of consolidation which widened the field from which certain revenues are collected, it is mainly attributable to two causes of a continuing nature: (1) Normal increase of the most important revenues, and (2) the change effected by the Charter in the method of paying interest on new Sinking Fund investments.‡

It is manifest that as the character of the Sinking Fund holdings gradually changes from bonds of the former City of New York, the interest on which is paid from the Interest Funds to bonds of the new City, the interest on which is payable from taxation, this percentage of increase will grow still more rapidly. On the whole it seems very conservative to estimate that each future five year period will show an average increase of fifteen per cent. over each similar preceding period.§

Assuming such a percentage of increase, the accumulations of this fund will, at the close of the year 1908, exceed the entire debt redeemable therefrom by \$6,444,070.87, and in the year 1928, when its functions will cease, there will be an accumulated surplus of \$297,659,754.15.¶

It is practically certain that this colossal investment will be in bonds and stocks of the City. At three per cent. the annual interest charge on this amount alone would be \$8,929,792.62.¶

\*Professor Durand in his "Finances of New York City," p. 318, expresses the hope that the provision above cited will not be interpreted "so as to require heaping up accumulations after the funds have fully equalled the bonds payable from them, but before such bonds are due." Unfortunately the language of the law seems wholly free from ambiguity on this point. As to whether the Legislature would be justified in amending this provision so that it should operate when the Redemption Fund investments equalled the entire debt payable therefrom involves distinctly the same interesting question which presented itself at the time of the passage of the Bonded Indebtedness Act of 1878.

†Except that interest on Sinking Fund investments in bonds issued after January 1, 1898, would continue to be paid from taxation instead of from the Interest Fund.

‡Excluding revenue bonds, the Sinking Funds held on December 31, 1900, \$22,974,770.21 of the debt of the new City of New York issued since consolidation.

§Prof. Durand assumes a considerably larger percentage of increase. "Finances of New York City," p. 339.

¶All of the bonds which are preferred liens on the redemption fund might finally be redeemed in the year 1910, though some of these bonds may, at the pleasure of the City, run until 1928 and 1930. In regard to the bonds issued after June 3, 1878, it was specifically provided by Ch. 178, L. 1889 (192 Con. Act) that the "setting apart" of the surplus revenues of the redemption fund for their amortization should continue "until other provision therefor may be hereafter made by law." It is clear, therefore, that as to this latter class of bonds the holders thereof possess none of the contractual rights of the preferred lienors, and that the Legislature may at any time after this provision of law without the slightest violation of good faith. Until such legislation is obtained, however, the revenues of the redemption fund must be regarded as pledged until 1928, which is the most remote maturity date of the bonds payable under the provisions of Ch. 178, L. 1889.

¶It is useless to attempt to forecast the additional interest which would be paid in 1928 on other bonds outstanding, not held by the Sinking Fund, as this depends upon the extent of future bond issues in all fields of municipal activity.



The amortizing installment to be raised by taxation on these bonds would be \$7,648,279.52.\*

The following year, under the provisions of the Charter, all these bonds held by the redemption fund would be canceled, and there would be a sudden drop in the tax levy of \$10,578,072.34.

It is certainly unnecessary to emphasize by elaboration the objections to any Sinking Fund scheme which permits such results. That taxation for the amortizing of public debt should bear evenly throughout the term of its existence is an elementary proposition. Nevertheless, prevailing conditions with their inevitable results are not to be gotten rid of jauntily by a mere stroke of the legislative pen. While it has been the aim of this paper to disclose the defects of the New York Sinking Fund system and to explain historically the causes which have led to their perpetuation, it has certainly failed of its purpose if it is not now apparent that all methods of escape from existing difficulties are likely to be attended with more or less embarrassment.

The difficulties which confronted the Greater New York Charter Commission of 1897 were not of their own creation. They were derived in large part from the Bonded Indebtedness Act of 1878, and reference has been made to the reasons of political expediency which induced this Commission to treat the Sinking Fund problem with caution approaching timidity.

The Commission appointed in 1900 by Governor Roosevelt to revise the Charter has recommended no substantial changes in this system.†

The problem which demands solution is simply this: Should the solemn pledge to the holders of bonds of The City of New York contained in the Bonded Indebtedness Act of 1878 and continued to the present day by subsequent re-enactment be regarded as an irremovable obstacle in the way of scientific debt redemption.

On the one hand, the respect heretofore shown for this pledge may be illustrated by the following extract from a well-known and widely published opinion of one of the City's most eminent legal advisers—Corporation Counsel Lacombe:

"The idea that the Sinking Fund is never to be in amount in excess of the debts chargeable thereto or payable therefrom is fallacious and must be avoided. Though called a 'Sinking Fund,' it is in fact a reserve fund which does not disappear when its accumulations equal the amount of the bonds to whose security it is pledged. The Commissioners are entitled and bound to hold under their trust all the funds belonging or appropriated thereto until every debt chargeable thereon is in fact paid in full, principal and interest. The creditors of that fund are entitled to the security for their debts afforded by all the accumulations of the fund, no matter how much the surplus thereof may be. Such accumulations or surplus the City cannot take from the Commissioners, nor use for any purpose whatever. It cannot be in any way put beyond the reach of the creditors of the Sinking Fund. It must be held intact for the purposes of the trust, and the creditors of the fund are entitled, at the maturity of their debts, to be paid therefrom in the order of the priorities of their claims thereon, and in the meantime to have the full fund held in trust as a security for such payment.

"The surplus of the Sinking Fund can no more be destroyed or withdrawn from the trust, or the operation thereof, than could the equity of redemption, surplus or increased value of land covered by a mortgage or trust deed to secure a debt be destroyed, withdrawn from the mortgage or trust deed or from the operation thereof."‡

On the other hand, the important fact of very practical import may be alleged that by the Act of 1889 the "contractual pledge" was undeniably violated, and, so ample was the security of a City bond generally regarded that no bondholder cared to contest the validity of this statute in the courts.

Perhaps it may be said that the solution of this question lies rather in the realm of finance than of law. If so, statutory construction becomes of less practical importance than the opinion of holders of City bonds.

#### REMEDIES DISCUSSED.

The extent to which public creditors are influenced at the present time by the existence of sinking funds designed to provide means for the liquidation of their claims may fairly be said to be a debatable question. In the early history of public loans, when public credit was but little understood, that influence was undoubtedly very great. What Professor Ross has aptly termed the "theatrical element in practical finance" was undoubtedly served by the Sinking Fund based upon specific revenues, "characteristic of new countries in the earlier stages of financing or of nations threatened with disaster to public credit." But to-day in the case of civilized States or metropolitan communities, it is rather the state of the public credit which controls, and in the common estimate of this there are really but two factors: ability and willingness to pay.

That Sinking Funds add to the popularity of municipal loans is unquestionable. But the cause for this is to be sought rather in the fact that Sinking Funds provide an easy and convenient method of liquidating indebtedness (really adding to a city's "ability to pay") than in any sense of proprietorship in accumulated funds.§

Certainly no valid reason can be forthcoming why a bondholder should prefer to be paid from specific revenues of a city rather than from the proceeds of taxation. Nor is it likely that a bondholder would ask greater protection of the law than the security of a Sinking Fund which would with certainty provide means for the ultimate discharge of his debt.

In the history of the New York City Redemption Fund, it seems to have been at all times assumed that its surplus revenues might, after meeting preferred charges thereon as they fell due, be made applicable to amortizing new issues. Yet this was but one means of lessening the surplus which would otherwise accumulate for the security of the preferred liens. If the preferred lienors were so confidently expected to view with complacency the appropriation of this surplus to the security of other bondholders, why should they not experience with equal contentment the transfer of such surplus for the benefit of the taxpaying public?

These are some of the considerations which must soon receive attention in the final determination of the disposition which should be made of the accumulations of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

#### Three remedies suggest themselves:

First. A return in whole or in part to the scheme embodied in the act of 1839. This would still leave in operation the objectionable features of the specific revenue system and would be open to the same theoretical charge of bad faith involved in the repudiation of the "contractual pledge" of 1878. It would, however, ameliorate the financial hardships of approaching years, and would possess the sentimental advantage of following a precedent.

Second. To provide that whenever hereafter the local authorities shall have inserted in the tax levy full and sufficient amortizing installments for the redemption of all bonds payable from the Redemption Fund all the specific revenues of the City now paid into that fund (excepting, of course, interest on investments and deposits).

\*The amount of annual Sinking Fund installments depends upon two factors; rate of interest assumed, and duration of the terms of the bonds. All Sinking Fund investments for many years have been on a three per cent. basis, and this rate has been assumed. Terms of future issues are, of course, problematical, but in this calculation the average of past actual issues has been taken as a basis. The multiplier used has been 2.56-8 per cent.

†The writer, as a member of that Commission, feels that a few words of explanation may not be improper in respect to this Commission. This Commission had allotted to it by legislative enactment a period of time scarcely sufficient to perform in a satisfactory manner the difficult task with which it had been charged. Especially in the last months of its labors human endurance was taxed to its limits in disposing of those leading principles and details of municipal government which involved structural changes in the Charter. Amendment of the Sinking Fund system involved no structural change. It did involve, however, a degree of careful consideration and discussion which was at that time impossible to obtain. The writer, therefore, did not bring before the Commission the problems which form the subject of this article, believing, first, that they were of such importance as to warrant the focussed attention of the public and the Legislature; secondly, that they could be equally well treated at any session of the Legislature in the near future, and lastly, that the disposition which should now be made of them ought at last to be final and the product of mature economic judgment, rather than, as has been hitherto so often the case, the hasty and ill-digested product of temporary expediency.

‡The fact that one of the most important conclusions of this opinion was rejected by the Court of Appeals (Bank of Savings vs. Grace, 102 N. Y. 313), should not deprive the reasoning of the learned Corporation Counsel on the point above discussed of the respect to which it is entitled.

§In fact the idea of accumulation is wholly absent from the conception of one of the most efficient forms of a Sinking Fund—the fixed Sinking Fund with a constant appropriation, which, by periodic purchases and extinction of outstanding debt, causes progressive declines in interest charges and correspondingly rapid amortization.

and accruing during that year, might be credited to the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation.\*

This would undoubtedly be the most logical, scientific and satisfactory method, but it remains to be seen whether it would not call forth vigorous protests from some holders of bonds of The City of New York issued prior to consolidation.†

Third. To adopt the last-mentioned method from the date when the last of "preferred lien" bonds shall have been redeemed—i. e., in 1910. Such a course would be entirely free from technical objection (see note number 3, page 27). The chief disadvantage of this scheme would be the unnecessary taxation to be borne for the debt service until 1910.‡

The increased burdens of taxation imposed upon the taxpayers of New York City by the operation of the Greater New York Charter have aroused a more critical spirit in regard to municipal expenditures than has been manifested for some time, and it is inconceivable that serious public discussion can be long postponed in regard to a subject which involves a possible lightening of the tax burden in an amount which already exceeds five millions of dollars annually, and which is destined soon to reach even much more formidable proportions.§

During the next few years it may be possible for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to apply palliative measures by making serious efforts to repurchase from the public outstanding bonds payable from the Redemption Fund. But it would scarcely be possible thus to redeem literally the whole of such outstanding debt; and if the Redemption Fund must, under the provisions of the Charter, be treated as an inviolable trust fund until every bond now legally redeemable from it is paid, the relief afforded by such purchases would prove but temporary.

The President of the Board of Aldermen moved that the communications be received and the plan approved.

Carried.

The following communication was received from the Commissioner of Docks, relative to the proposed leasing of ferry slips between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, North river, to the Hoboken Ferry Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad:

NEW YORK, November 15, 1902.

Hon. SETH LOW, Mayor of The City of New York:

SIR—Before sending in a recommendation to the Sinking Fund Commissioners in regard to the leasing of the three ferry slips at West Twenty-third street, will you please advise me exactly what your understanding was of the compromise which you and the Comptroller suggested at the last hearing, and which was accepted by both the Hoboken Ferry Company and the Lackawanna Railroad then and there.

There seems to be a difference between the Hoboken Ferry Company and the Delaware and Lackawanna interests as to what this compromise was. Inasmuch as the compromise was suggested by you and Mr. Grout, I think your understanding should be controlling.

My understanding at the time was that the Department was to fix the charge for wharf rent for the most southerly of the three slips, the most expensive one (which has since been fixed at \$20,000, being the amount I stated at the hearing I thought it would probably come to), and that this amount was to be added to the rent for the northerly two slips then already fixed at \$19,750, and that the average price per running foot was to be applied to the 182 feet of the Hoboken Ferry Company, and the 132 feet of the Lackawanna Company. This would make for the Hoboken Company's 182 feet \$23,039.38, and for the Lackawanna's 132 feet \$16,709.88; to the Hoboken Ferry Company's \$23,039.38 would then be added \$4,750 as a minimum franchise rate, i. e., 5 per cent., and to the Lackawanna's \$16,709.88 would also be added a 5 per cent. franchise rate, the minimum of which was not fixed at the hearing, but which it would seem reasonable to fix at one-half of the other, in view of the fact that the Lackawanna Company had one slip to the other's two.

Gen. Carroll called on me yesterday and I understood him to say that he had conferred with you and Mr. Grout about it, and that his and your understanding was that the space was to be divided into three, and that the total rent of \$39,755 was to be divided, one-third to the Lackawanna people, viz., \$13,250, and the Hoboken Ferry Company, \$26,500, and that the Hoboken Ferry people were to have along the bulkhead line 209 1-3 feet and the Lackawanna people 104 2-3 feet.

Please advise me of your understanding in the matter. You will notice that this last implies a change of plan now existing. Of course, the Lackawanna people must make some proper provision for the counting of every passenger going over the ferry in order that the 5 per cent. franchise charge may be at the same rate as for the Hoboken Ferry Company.

Respectfully yours,

McDOUGALL HAWKES, Commissioner.

The Mayor stated that his understanding of the matter was that the cost of the southerly pier was to be estimated on the same basis as the two northerly slips, and that this amount was to be added to the figure already submitted (\$19,750), and that whoever had the southerly pier should pay one-third of the total.

Gen. Carroll, representing the D., L. and W., stated that his understanding was that the space was to be divided into three and that the total rent was to be divided into three, one-third to the Lackawanna people and two-thirds to the Hoboken Ferry Company.

\*Scarcely any public attention is now given to the administration of the sources of the great revenues of the Sinking Funds. They have practically no immediate effect upon taxation. If the annual taxes were largely dependent in amount upon the size of these revenues—as they would be if such revenues were paid into the General Fund—it is fair to assume that this important side of municipal administration would benefit from the closer public scrutiny which would inevitably follow.

†In 1900 the revenues of Redemption Fund No. 1, exceeded the amount which would be required for an annual installment to redeem all the bonds payable therefrom by about five and one-half millions of dollars. This amount represents the unnecessary burden of taxation imposed by reason of an excessive debt service. The appended statement shows year by year the excess of Sinking Fund revenues over the amounts necessary to amortize bonds issued since June 3, 1878. Amortizing installments to redeem the remainder of the debt payable from the redemption fund would average about \$1,165,000 throughout the period covered by this statement. It is to be noted that, while the revenues of the redemption fund are steadily increasing, the installments required to redeem bonds of the former City of New York are naturally decreasing owing to cancellations of maturing

‡This year, 1901, the installments raised by taxation for the two new Sinking Funds provided by the Charter amount to \$1,629,862.07. If new issues of bonds should continue to be made, running for similar average periods and in the same amounts for the next six years as in 1900, these installments would hereafter be: in 1902, \$2,171,638.46; in 1903, \$2,713,414.85; in 1904, \$3,255,191.24; in 1905, \$3,796,967.63; in 1906, \$4,338,744.02; in 1907, \$4,880,520.41; in 1908, \$5,422,296.80; in 1909, \$5,964,073.19, and in 1910, \$6,505,849.58. It might be possible, however, for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to hasten the redemption of the "preferred lien" bonds by repurchases from the public under a system of competitive bidding. Of the "preferred lien" bonds outstanding and held by the public, \$475,000 mature in 1902, \$20,000 in 1907 (both first liens), \$6,900,000 in 1908 (second lien), \$9,357,000 ("park" lien) in 1909, and \$2,800,000 (second lien) in 1910—making a total of but \$19,552,000.

§It may readily be imagined that in the financial administration of the City there have been not a few compensating advantages derived from the overflowing revenues of the Sinking Fund. The necessity for refunding operations has seldom arisen. With a modicum of forethought it has been possible to husband the resources of the Sinking Fund so that large amounts of maturing debt could be easily redeemed without recourse to the tax levy. By far the larger part of annual new issues of bonds have been absorbed directly by the Sinking Fund for investment, thus avoiding the expenses and delays of frequent public bond sales, and rendering it possible to make close adjustments of cash to the needs of the City Treasury. Many actual economies in regard to liabilities on interest account have been possible, and from the standpoint of mere convenience to the fiscal officers of the City, the situation has been, in these respects, thoroughly agreeable. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that since consolidation the City has sometimes been perilously near to the constitutional limit of indebtedness; and to the excessive contributions of the taxpayers to the debt service in the past is due the fact that the net debt of the City is not at present much larger than it is. If a change in the Sinking Fund system should ensue, which would result in the surplus revenues of the Redemption Fund being applied to the reduction of taxation, it is not unlikely that in the near future many expenditures which are now payable from the proceeds of bond sales would have to be made from taxation. This consequence, however, would not be altogether deplorable. The City of New York now defrays from bond account many liabilities which are not in the nature of permanent public improvements. Among the most striking of these may be mentioned the stock or plant of the Department of Street Cleaning, consisting largely of horses, carts, harness, burlap bags and similar articles serviceable for but a few months, which are paid for from time to time from the proceeds of bonds maturing in thirty or forty years. All expenses of ordinary maintenance of the Dock Department are similarly defrayed. The repaving of streets, which in most cities is properly regarded as "maintenance," is likewise made a charge upon the public debt. Many similar instances might be cited. It would, indeed, seem that there has been in the financial history of the City an unconscious endeavor to equalize and adjust by these illogical means the abnormal conditions which prevail in regard to the redemption of the City debt. It would be an interesting study to analyze the purposes for which The City of New York issues bonds with a view of ascertaining the extent to which payment of ordinary current expenses is thus postponed. But these considerations, though not unimportant, do not appear sufficiently weighty to offset the criticisms which have been made of the existing Sinking Fund system.



Mr. Albert Boardman, representing the Hoboken Ferry Company, stated that he did not understand that his company was to be penalized in the sum of \$4,750, that the Dock Commissioner had already recommended \$19,750 as a fair and reasonable rent, and that he did not see why his company should be asked to pay any more than that sum.

The Dock Commissioner, upon being asked by the Mayor what his opinion was, stated that his views are fully expressed in his letter, which he thought at the time very fair; that is, that the Department was to fix the charge for wharf rent for the southerly slip, the most expensive one, and that this amount was to be added to the rent for the northerly two slips, then already fixed at \$19,750, and that the average price per running foot was to be applied to the 182 feet of the Hoboken Ferry Company and the 132 feet of the D., L. and W. Company.

The Dock Commissioner produced a plan of the proposed slips, on which he pointed out to the Board the space allotted to each.

The Comptroller moved that the plan be left unchanged and the rent of the two northerly Piers be fixed at \$24,000 and the southerly Pier at \$15,000.

Discussion followed, participated in by all the members of the Board.

On motion, the matter was laid over for one week.

The Comptroller brought up the matter of the proposed lease of premises at the corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, Borough of Brooklyn, for the use of the Board of Education, and presented reports relative to properties which were submitted by the protestants as substitutes.

On motion, the matter was referred back to the Board of Education, with all the papers, with a request that they report back to this Board within two weeks.

The Comptroller presented the following report of the Engineer of the Department of Finance relative to the lease of the Hackett Building, Long Island City, Borough of Queens:

November 18, 1902.

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller:

SIR—As Comptroller you have been served with the following notice:

No. 1978 AMSTERDAM AVENUE, MANHATTAN, N. Y. CITY,

October 31, 1902.

To The City of New York:

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller of said City, and JOSEPH CASSIDY, President of the Borough of Queens:

You will take notice that my lease to The City of New York of the premises known as the Hackett Building, and now used by the City as the Borough Hall for the Borough of Queens, located on the southwest corner of Jackson avenue and Fifth street, in said Borough and City, expires on the first day of December next, and that I demand possession of said building on that day, because of such expiration of time.

Yours, etc.,

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER HACKETT.

Accompanying the above is a communication of the same date, which reads as follows:

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller of The City of New York:

I have caused to be served on you and the President of the Borough of Queens a thirty days' notice of the expiration of my lease to The City of New York of the Borough Hall. This, as you will see, was necessary for me to provide against a holding over by the City under the present lease.

I shall be willing, however, to lease said premises to the City for an additional term of five years for the sum of eight thousand dollars per annum.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER HACKETT.

The City's lease of these premises, as stated, will expire on December 1, 1902, and it would appear from the above that no provision for a renewal would be received by the owner at any less terms than \$8,000 per annum. During the past four years the City has expended in altering and fitting up this building for the use of the various City departments, the sum of \$18,000.

At the time the original lease was made no other quarters suitable were to be found in Long Island City, and the terms which the City has paid for the past four years, namely, \$7,000 per annum, I deemed at the time extremely high, but under the circumstances the best possible arrangement which could be made.

It is useless for me to add that the advanced rental demanded is an exorbitant one, and it would appear to me to be advisable that when this matter comes up before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Mr. Hackett be notified to be present and state to the Commissioners his reason for wishing to take advantage of the City in this instance.

Under date of November 11 you notified Mr. Hackett that you would recommend to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that other quarters be secured for the City departments, in order that possession may be given to him on December 1, 1902, as required.

In pursuance of your instructions I have caused an investigation to be made to ascertain what buildings are available to take the place of the Hackett Building, and I would report as follows:

The Hackett Building contains an area of about 21,500 square feet, including the basement, and the several Departments occupy space as follows:

	Square Feet.
Finance Department (Receiver of Taxes and Collector of Assessments and Arrears)	9,827
Borough President	6,059
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	2,333
Department of Taxes and Assessments	2,371
City Clerk	680
Police Department (Boiler Inspector)	242

The Finance Department occupies the entire ground floor and basement of the main building, and the ground floor of the Annex, the basement of the Annex being used as a place of storage for all the Departments.

The buildings which have been offered so far are:

First. The four-story and cellar brick building, about 50 feet by 65 feet, on a lot 50 feet by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Jackson and Anable avenues. This building was used formerly as a City Hall by the former Long Island City, but was given up soon after consolidation, in 1898. It affords a total area in floor space, exclusive of the cellar, of 10,300 square feet. The cellar is not cemented and would have to be cemented and ceiled before it could be used for office purposes.

The building would have to be heated by stoves, unless a steam plant was installed. The plumbing would have to be entirely renewed. The property is assessed on the tax books at \$13,000, and two offers have been made by Roe H. Smith & Co., as owners, viz.:

(a) To lease the property for a term of five years at \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and spend for alterations and repairs a sum not to exceed \$5,000, after which the City is to make and pay for any and all repairs to the interior, during the term of said lease, and in addition thereto to furnish janitor service, lighting, heating, and pay water rates.

A clause is also to be inserted in this lease giving to the City an option to lease the premises for an additional term of five years, on giving three months' notice in advance of the expiration of the first lease, at a rental of \$4,000 per annum.

The alterations here noted consist of entirely new plumbing for the whole building; installation of steam heating plant and wire the building for electric light; cementing of the cellar floor and side walls and ceil.

(b) Or to lease the premises in their present condition for a term of five years at an annual rental of \$2,500, and water taxes, with the privilege of another term of five years at \$3,000 per year, the City to make all repairs required and to keep in repair without cost to the owner.

Second. The two-story and cellar brick building, about 25x100 feet, on a lot

25x100 feet, on the easterly side of Vernon avenue, between Fourteenth and Bodine streets, and known as No. 342 Vernon avenue. This is an entirely new building without any improvements, and before occupancy the cellar must be cemented and both stories ceiled, and some means of lighting provided. Premises will also have to be heated by stoves.

The terms of a lease for this property are \$1,100 per annum for five years, payable quarterly in advance, the City to make and do all repairs and alterations during the term of the lease. The owner will concrete the cellar, and offers for \$250 to paint the interior two stories, two coats of white paint, and to ceil the floor beams with yellow pine.

As this building stands alone and has windows on every side, ample light and air are furnished. This building affords a total area in floor space, exclusive of the cellar, of about 4,130 square feet.

Third. The store or first floor of the three-story frame building, on the north-west side of Jackson avenue, twenty-five feet from the corner of Harris street, known as Nos. 303, 305 and 307 Jackson avenue. These premises, up to a recent date, have been used as a dry goods store, and consist of one large room, with an area in floor space of about 3,650 square feet; and an extension containing several small rooms, varying from 81 square feet to 146 square feet, and altogether containing about 484 square feet.

The first floor is heated by a large furnace in the basement and hot air registers; lighted by gas; toilet arrangements satisfactory; rental \$1,200 per annum. The owner agrees to put the property in good shape, the City to make all repairs thereafter and pay all expenses.

Fourth—The entire second floor of the four-story brick building known as the Jamaica Savings Bank Building, Jamaica, L. I. On this floor are seven (7) rooms, five (5) of which can be obtained immediately and two (2) rooms a little later on.

The total area in floor space is 1,738 square feet. The premises are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. In case of a lease for a term of five years the rental will be \$1,416 per annum, the lessor to furnish heat, light, elevator and janitor service. The lessor, however, states that he does not care to rent these premises to the City if they are to be occupied by either the Bureau of Highways or Bureau of Sewers.

The total area of floor space afforded by all of these properties is 20,513 square feet, which is about 1,000 square feet less than that now occupied by the different Departments in the Hackett Building, but it should be noted that in this estimate there is not included any cellar room, which could undoubtedly be used for the storage of books, papers, etc., which now occupy some of the space noted in the Hackett Building.

The total annual rental amounts to about \$6,300, but, inasmuch as the City would have to pay for extensive repairs in two of the properties offered, the actual expense would be much more.

The rentals asked are full, and I consider that \$2,000 per annum would be sufficient for the old City Hall Building in its present condition, and \$2,500 if the repairs, as enumerated, were made by the landlord.

An annual rental of \$1,100 for the building at No. 342 Vernon avenue I consider excessive. The rent of the store at Nos. 303, 305 and 307 Jackson avenue is full, but not excessive.

The floor in the Jamaica Savings Bank Building at \$1,416 per annum is not excessive.

Respectfully,

EUG. E. McLEAN, Engineer.

Mr. Christopher Hackett, the owner of the building, appeared before the Board, and declined to accept less than \$8,000 per annum for a three-year lease, or \$7,000 per annum for a five-year lease. He stated that there was a great demand for offices in Long Island City, and that he could derive more rental from it than was being paid by the City.

The Comptroller notified Mr. Hackett that the City would seek other quarters and vacate at the earliest opportunity, and that for such time as the City might be in possession after the expiration of the lease (it being an impossibility for the City to get out in so short a time), about two or three months, the rent would be paid monthly, at the rate of \$8,000 per annum.

Mr. Hackett stated that such an arrangement would be perfectly satisfactory to him.

The Comptroller offered the following resolution relative to the lease of the Morton Building for the Register of the County of New York:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board at meeting held November 12, 1902, authorizing a lease from Levi P. Morton of the third and fourth floors of the Morton Building, Nos. 110-116 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, for the use of the Register of the County of New York, be and the same is hereby amended by substituting as the name of the lessor "Morton Trust Company, Trustee," in place of "Levi P. Morton."

Which was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned, to meet at 2.30 o'clock on Wednesday, November 26, 1902.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1546, chapter 378, Laws of 1897, as amended by chapter 466, Laws of 1901, section 383, I transmit the following report of the transactions of this office for the week ending November 19, 1902, exclusive of Bureau of Buildings.

### Permits Issued.

Sewer connections and repairs	30
Water connections and repairs	48
Laying gas mains and repairs	46
Placing building material on public highway	5
Removing building material on public highway	1
Crossing sidewalk with team	6
Miscellaneous permits	17
Total	153

Number of permits renewed, 10.

### Money Received for Permits.

Sewer connections	\$302 78
Restoring and repaving streets	790 75
Total deposited with the City Chamberlain	\$1,093 53

### Laboring Force Employed During the Week.

#### BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

Foremen, 47; Assistant Foremen, 24; teams, 62; carts, 18; Inspectors, 4; Mechanics, 62; Laborers, 454—to tal, 671.

#### BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Foremen, 10; Assistant Foremen, 8; carts, 16; Inspectors, 1; Mechanics, 4; Laborers, 91—to tal, 130.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN, President, Borough of The Bronx.



## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

## Abstract of the Transactions of the Bureau of the City Chamberlain for the Week ending October 18, 1902.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN,  
NEW YORK, October 28, 1902. }

Hon. SETH LOW, Mayor:

SIR—In pursuance of section 466, chapter 378 of the Laws of 1901, I have the honor to present herewith a report to October 18, 1902, of all moneys received by me and the amount of all warrants paid by me since October 11, 1902, and the amount remaining to the credit of the City on October 18, 1902.

Very respectfully,

E. R. L. GOULD, City Chamberlain.

DR.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in account with ELGIN R. L. GOULD, Chamberlain, during the week ending October 18, 1902.

CR.

1902. Oct. 18. To		1902. Oct. 11. By Balance.....		
To Additional Water Fund .....	\$1,938 42			
Additional Water Fund, City of New York.....	18 40			
Anti-toxine Fund.....	402 84			
Armory Fund.....	1,107 50			
Borough of Brooklyn.....	314 33			
Borough of Queens.....	321 63			
Borough of Richmond.....	230 12			
Bridge over East River between Manhattan and Brooklyn.....	21,127 08			
Bridge over East River between Manhattan and Queens.....	27,573 70			
Bridge over Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.....	29 58			
Bridge over New York and Harlem Railroad at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.....	24 00			
Bridge over Bronx River at Westchester Avenue (Permanent).....	29 58			
Bridge over Mott Haven Canal, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.....	631 75			
Bridge connecting Pelham Bay Park and City Island.....	29 58			
Bridge over Newtown Creek, from Grand Street, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, Queens.....	66 00			
Cathedral Parkway.....	134 75			
Croton Water Rent Refunding Account.....	199 50			
Change of Grade Damage Commission, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.....	1 65			
Department of Education—Maintenance of Training School.....	32			
Department of Education—Special High School Fund.....	136 71			
Department of Public Charities—Building Fund, Brooklyn and Queens.....	3,091 73			
Department of Street Cleaning—New Stock, Manhattan, etc.....	10,765 12			
Department of Street Cleaning—New Stock, Brooklyn.....	106 88			
Dock Fund.....	16,603 80			
Excise Taxes, New York County.....	1,950 00			
Excise Taxes, Kings County.....	557 78			
Excise Taxes, Queens County.....	507 79			
Excise Taxes, Richmond County.....	34 45			
Exempt or Volunteer Firemen's Association, Queens.....	1,838 83			
Firemen's Association, State of New York.....	304 00			
Fire Department Fund—Sites.....	4,810 97			
Fund for Street and Park Openings.....	78,775 33			
Hester Street Park Fund.....	46 00			
High School Fund.....	17,150 00			
Improvement of Parks, Parkways and Drives, Manhattan and Richmond.....	7,148 31			
Improvement of Parks, Parkways and Drives, The Bronx.....	8,535 23			
Improvement of Parks, Parkways and Drives, Brooklyn and Queens.....	5,547 50			
Interest on Surplus Fund, Brooklyn.....	176 57			
Jefferson Park.....	153 25			
Maintenance and Distribution of Water Supply, Brooklyn, 1902.....	16,380 55			
Maintenance and Improvement of Public Parks, Brooklyn Heights.....	14 00			
Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	6,129 37			
Mulberry Bend Park.....	67 25			
Museum of Arts and Sciences.....	18,199 93			
New York and Brooklyn Bridge.....	10,065 79			
New East River Bridge Fund.....	20,008 45			
New Hall of Records—Building Fund.....	156 00			
New York Fire Department—Relief Fund.....	37,500 00			
New York Public Library Fund.....	14 00			
Public School Library Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	1,360 48			
Public School Library Fund, Queens.....	152 24			
Public Baths Fund, Brooklyn.....	20 00			
Rapid Transit Fund No. 2.....	7,950 47			
Refunding Assessments Paid in Error, Manhattan.....	42 97			
Refunding Assessments Paid in Error, The Bronx.....	6 84			
Refunding Assessments Paid in Error, Brooklyn.....	292 45			
Refunding Taxes Paid in Error, The Bronx.....	24 12			
Refunding Taxes Paid in Error, Brooklyn.....	53 17			
Refunding Taxes Paid in Error, Richmond.....	9 17			
Repaving, Chapter 346, Laws of 1889.....	1,873 78			
Repaving, Chapter 87, Laws of 1897.....	1,110 36			
Repaving Streets, Manhattan.....	6,258 00			
Repaving Streets, The Bronx.....	110 50			
Repaving Streets, Brooklyn.....	17,228 27			
Repaving Streets, Queens.....	105 00			
Repaving Streets, Richmond.....	47 25			
Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund, Manhattan.....	1,530 07			
Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund, The Bronx.....	1,534 37			
Revenue Bonds, 1902.....	6,425,000 00			
Revenue Bond Fund—Board of Health, Necessary Expenses, etc.....	1,425 12			
Revenue Bond Fund—Claims.....	3,000 00			
Revenue Bond Fund—Construction and Improvement of Boscobel Place, The Bronx.....	21 00			
Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Health—Alterations to Buildings, etc., and Steamer "Frank Edson".....	3,879 69			
Revenue Bond Fund—Expenses in Conducting Criminal Action Against Patrick, Short and Mayer.....	340 25			
Revenue Bond Fund—Expenses in Conducting Criminal Action Against Herlihy.....	1,086 74			
Revenue Bond Fund—Judgments.....	7,487 91			
Revenue Bond Fund—Payment of County Charges and Expenses.....	380 06			
Revenue Bond Fund—Payment of Expenses, Board of Justices, Municipal Courts, City of New York.....	7 78			
Revenue Bond Fund—Repairing City Hall.....	118 00			
Riverside Park and Drive—Completion of Construction.....	71 75			
School Building Fund.....	6,265 00			
School Building Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	3,095 00			
School Building Fund, Brooklyn.....	47,304 79			
School Building Fund, Queens.....	100 00			
Sites for Carnegie Libraries.....	175 00			
Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch Fund.....	3,123 75			
St. John's Park.....	8,009 62			
Street Improvement Fund.....	186,245 39			
Unclaimed Salaries and Wages.....	286 41			
Unsafe Building Fund, Manhattan.....	25 00			
Washington Park, Town of Stapleton, and Small Parks, Port Richmond, Richmond.....	121 00			
Water Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	14,045 86			
Water Main Fund, Brooklyn.....	1,000 00			
Zoological Garden Fund.....	200 00			
				\$7,076,383 04
1899 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.				
Repaving Streets and Avenues.....	\$228 90			
Department of Education—Special School Fund, Board of Education.....	4 08			
Department of Education—Special School Fund, Brooklyn.....	9 00			
1900.				
Department of Education—General School Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	1,269 69			
Department of Education—General School Fund, Brooklyn.....	749 02			
Department of Education—General School Fund, Queens.....	6 66			
Department of Education—Special School Fund, Board of Education.....	27 50			
Department of Education—Special School Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	4 00			
Election Expenses.....	30 00			
1901.				
Board of Elections.....	50 00			
Department of Education—General School Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	14			
Department of Education—General School Fund, Brooklyn.....	19 32			
Department of Education—General School Fund, Queens.....	10 66			

1902. Oct. 11. By Balance.....		
15. CITY OF NEW YORK.		
Taxes:		
Borough of Manhattan.....	Austen.....	\$7,904,766 67
Borough of The Bronx.....	".....	202,704 14
Borough of Brooklyn.....	".....	2,090,527 82
Borough of Queens.....	".....	134,930 63
Borough of Richmond.....	".....	66,545 87
		\$10,399,475 13
Water Rents, Brooklyn.....	Austen.....	5,426 41
Interest on Twenty-sixth Ward Bonds.....	".....	2,683 20
Twenty-ninth Ward Sewer Assessment.....	".....	3,082 76
Thirtieth Ward Flagging Assessment.....	".....	380 20
Thirty-first Ward Assessment.....	".....	773 50
Flatbush Avenue Improvement, Twenty-ninth Ward.....	".....	3,503 99
Water Rents, Queens.....	".....	40 34
Arrears of Taxes:		
Borough of Manhattan.....	McFadden.....	\$84,407 55
Borough of The Bronx.....	".....	11,262 62
Borough of Brooklyn.....	".....	39,693 23
Borough of Queens.....	".....	9,268 83
Borough of Richmond.....	".....	6,395 78
		151,028 01
Interest on Taxes:		
Borough of Manhattan.....	McFadden.....	\$7,953 99
Borough of The Bronx.....	".....	1,126 85
Borough of Brooklyn.....	".....	3,909 21
Borough of Queens.....	".....	946 27
Borough of Richmond.....	".....	742 79
		14,679 11
Street Improvement Fund, January 1, 1898:		
Borough of Manhattan.....	McFadden.....	\$10,964 85
Borough of The Bronx.....	".....	14,790 04
Borough of Brooklyn.....	".....	5,265 46
Borough of Queens.....	".....	216 65
Borough of Richmond.....	".....	393 59
		31,630 59
Interest on Assessments—Street Improvement Fund:		
Borough of Manhattan.....	McFadden.....	\$379 55
Borough of The Bronx.....	".....	644 79
Borough of Brooklyn.....	".....	208 99
Borough of Queens.....	".....	8 60
Borough of Richmond.....	".....	9 72
		1,251 65
Fund for Street and Park Openings:		
Borough of Manhattan.....	McFadden.....	\$2,141 01
Borough of The Bronx.....	".....	11,683 04
Borough of Brooklyn.....	".....	3,553 56
		17,377 61
Interest on Assessments—Fund for Street and Park Openings:		
Borough of Manhattan.....	McFadden.....	\$64 15
Borough of The Bronx.....	".....	540 37
Borough of Brooklyn.....	".....	6 93
		611 45
Interest on Twenty-sixth Ward Bonds, 1899, etc., Brooklyn.....	McFadden.....	70 37
Interest on Interest on Twenty-sixth Ward Bonds, etc., Brooklyn.....	".....	6 89
Sewer Assessments, Twenty-ninth Ward, etc., Brooklyn.....	".....	165 41
Flatbush Avenue Improvement, Twenty-ninth Ward—Brooklyn.....	".....	57 57
Jamaica Avenue Improvement, Assessment Fund, Brooklyn.....	".....	14 18
Opening and Grading Assessments, Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn.....	".....	155 46
Flagging Tax Assessments, Thirtieth Ward, Brooklyn.....	".....	293 38
Interest on Assessments, Brooklyn.....	".....	66 77
Arrears of Water Rents, Brooklyn.....	".....	2,547 13
Interest on Water Rents, Brooklyn.....	".....	305 73
Water Rents, Long Island City, Queens.....	".....	13 60
Interest on Water Rents, Long Island City, Queens.....	".....	2 00
Croton Water Rent Refunding Account.....	Comm'ers Sinking Fund ..	971 55
Sheriff's Fees, Kings County.....	Guden.....	155 74
Excise Taxes.....	Dowling.....	\$68 84
".....	Hilliard.....	13,416 77
".....	Michell.....	7,170 06
".....	Nichol.....	156 11
		21,428 78
Court of Special Sessions, First Division, 1902.....	Timmerman.....	19 36
Department of Street Cleaning, Manhattan and The Bronx—Administration, 1902.....	".....	56 67
Fire Department, Manhattan and The Bronx—Salaries, 1902.....	".....	35 97
Police Department—Police Fund, 1902.....	".....	342 68
Police Department—Police Fund, 1901.....	".....	500 20
Department of Education—General School Fund, 1901.....	".....	478 70
Sheriff's Fees, Kings County.....	Dike.....	1,356 40
Unclaimed Salaries and Wages.....	Timmerman.....	620 85
Dock Fund.....	Hawkes.....	506 88
Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund.....	Comptroller.....	12,817 41
3 per cent. Special Revenue Bonds (Revenue Bond Fund—Expenses for Conducting Criminal Action Against John D. Herlihy, etc.).....	Comm'ers of Sinking Fund	10,000 00
3 per cent. Special Revenue Bonds (Revenue Bond Fund—Board of City Magistrates, First Division).....	".....	1,650 00
General Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Burke.....	\$347 25
General Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Monroe.....	2,579 60
General Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Livingston.....	2,237 53
General Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Haffen.....	277 50
General Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Comptroller.....	49 52



1901.	1902.	1902.	1902.
Oct. 18. To Department of Education—Special School Fund, Board of Education.....		By General Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Woodbury.....
Department of Education—Special School Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	\$213 15	General Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	\$254 00
Department of Education—Special School Fund, Brooklyn.....	1,993 72	General Fund, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	3,850 00
Department of Education—Special School Fund, Queens.....	1,046 63	General Fund, Brooklyn.....	Rives.....
Department of Education—Special School Fund, Richmond.....	170 29	General Fund, Queens.....	138 08
Department of Highways, Manhattan.....	215 30	General Fund, Richmond.....	Comptroller.....
Department of Highways, Brooklyn.....	3,218 43		15 12
Department of Highways, Queens.....	3,825 39		47 00
Department of Parks, Brooklyn and Queens.....	6,524 28		631 02
Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.....	838 83		Goldner.....
Department of Public Charities, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	1,611 30		Comptroller.....
Department of Taxes and Assessments.....	192 50		1 31
Department of Street Cleaning, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	3,125 50		22 00
Fire Department, Brooklyn and Queens.....	220 00		
Law Department.....	22 00		
Municipal Courts, City of New York.....	1 31		
Police Department.....	3,477 50		
Public Library, Brooklyn.....	150 00		
			\$10,519 93
1902.			
Advertising.....	3,480 60		
American Female Guardian Society.....	514 00		
Asylum of Sisters of St. Dominic.....	3,290 71		
Aguilar Free Library Society.....	3,166 06		
Armory Board, Manhattan.....	403 66		
Armory Board, Brooklyn and Queens.....	640 80		
Board of Assessors.....	22 06		
Board of Building Examiners.....	304 63		
Board of Estimate and Apportionment.....	40 85		
Board of Elections.....	65,613 40		
Board of City Record.....	13,697 88		
Babies' Hospital of The City of New York.....	288 84		
Brooklyn Hospital.....	633 38		
Brooklyn Training School and Home for Young Girls.....	214 10		
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School.....	50 00		
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.....	22,956 94		
Corporation Advertising, Brooklyn.....	6,666 64		
City Magistrates' Courts, First Division, City of New York.....	69 20		
City Magistrates' Courts, Second Division, City of New York.....	134 50		
Civil Service Commission.....	1,165 45		
Coroners, The Bronx.....	100 07		
Coroners, Brooklyn.....	131 00		
Coroners, Richmond.....	79 65		
College of The City of New York.....	3,380 09		
Catholic Home Bureau.....	310 00		
Cathedral Free Circulating Library.....	1,439 58		
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.....	3,700 70		
Department of Bridges, Manhattan.....	1,785 84		
Department of Bridges, The Bronx.....	231 25		
Department of Bridges, Queens.....	34 86		
Department of Bridges, Richmond.....	32 56		
Department of Correction, Manhattan.....	2,437 92		
Department of Correction, Brooklyn.....	482 65		
Department of Education—General School Fund.....	14,837 38		
Department of Education—Special School Fund.....	54,203 53		
Department of Finance.....	2,799 76		
Department of Health, Manhattan.....	1,071 77		
Department of Health, The Bronx.....	581 14		
Department of Health, Brooklyn.....	437 97		
Department of Health, Queens.....	138 82		
Department of Health, Richmond.....	41 92		
Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.....	26,564 25		
Department of Parks, The Bronx.....	7,049 63		
Department of Parks, Brooklyn and Queens.....	9,493 06		
Department of Public Charities.....	33,293 06		
Department of Street Cleaning, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	83,050 27		
Department of Street Cleaning, Brooklyn.....	45,231 70		
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	49,417 16		
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Brooklyn.....	83 10		
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Queens.....	2,742 94		
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Richmond.....	4,948 40		
Fire Department, Manhattan and The Bronx.....	18,604 26		
Fire Department, Brooklyn and Queens.....	11,544 30		
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.....	512 50		
Harlem Library.....	691 66		
Interest on the City Debt.....	13,079 51		
Interest on Revenue Bonds, 1902.....	137,605 07		
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.....	389 60		
Lutheran Hospital Association, City of New York and Vicinity.....	167 60		
Low Maternity (Branch Brooklyn Hospital).....	90 00		
Long Island College Hospital.....	630 84		
Lebanon Hospital Association.....	570 80		
Law Department.....	3,876 28		
Mayoralty.....	157 23		
Mayoralty—Bureau of Licenses.....	275 00		
Municipal Courts, City of New York.....	27 54		
Maternity of the Long Island College Hospital.....	54 00		
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin—Providing for Homeless and Destitute Children.....	5,673 43		
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital.....	24 00		
New York Infant Asylum.....	2,181 11		
New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind.....	56 47		
Normal College.....	5,620 25		
Public Library, Brooklyn.....	2,806 14		
Police Department.....	49,841 80		
PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.			
Bureau of Buildings.....	163 57		
Bureau of Engineering and Street Openings.....	45 00		
Bureau of Highways.....	15,608 14		
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.....	3,790 00		
Bureau of Public Baths and Comfort Stations.....	1,214 83		
Bureau of Sewers.....	3,892 58		
General Administration.....	18 73		
PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.			
Bureau of Highways.....	9,846 37		
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.....	589 00		
Bureau of Public Baths and Public Comfort Stations.....	85 00		
Bureau of Sewers.....	2,135 09		
Topographical Bureau.....	144 52		
PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.			
Bureau of Highways.....	12,726 18		
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.....	1,229 89		
Bureau of Sewers.....	2,562 98		
General Administration.....	680 55		
PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.			
Bureau of Buildings.....	75 00		
Bureau of Highways.....	387 37		
Bureau of Sewers.....	504 55		
Bureau of Street Cleaning.....	334 79		
General Administration.....	462 55		
Topographical Bureau.....	270 50		
PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.			
Bureau of Highways.....	3,975 95		
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.....	378 50		
Bureau of Sewers.....	347 10		
Bureau of Street Cleaning.....	2,832 23		
Queens Borough Library.....	80 00		
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society.....	8,424 00		
Rents.....	1,550 00		
Redemption of the City Debt.....	15,500 00		
S. R. Smith Infirmary.....	998 88		
Society of the Lying-in-Hospital, City of New York.....	1,033 21		
St. Michael's Home.....	11 43		
St. Francis' Hospital.....	1,744 80		
St. Peter's Hospital.....	1,109 76		
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	4,204 34		
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, New York.....	42 57		
Tenement-house Department.....	86 67		
NEW YORK COUNTY.			
Board of City Record.....	280 59		
Commissioner of Jurors.....	376 90		
District Attorney.....	480 51		
Fees and Expenses of Jurors.....	27 00		
Rents.....	4,000 00		
Sheriff.....	90 05		
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes.....	7,102 85		







DR. THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in account with ELGIN R. L. GOULD, Chamberlain, during the week ending October 18, 1902.				CR.	
1902.				1902.	
Oct. 18. To Witness Fees.....	\$361 22		Oct. 11. By Balance.....	\$4,864 91	
Balance.....	4,503 69				\$4,864 91
	\$4,864 91				
Oct. 18, 1902. By Balance.....				\$4,503 69	

E. &amp; O. E., F. W. SMITH, Bookkeeper.

E. R. L. GOULD, City Chamberlain.

DR. THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in account with ELGIN R. L. GOULD, Chamberlain, during the week ending October 18, 1902.				CR.	
1902.			1902.		
Oct. 18. To Jury Fees.....	\$442 00		Oct. 11. By Balance.....	\$10,333 00	
Balance.....	9,891 00				\$10,333 00
	\$10,333 00				
Oct. 18, 1902. By Balance.....				\$9,891 00	

E. &amp; O. E., F. W. SMITH, Bookkeeper.

E. R. L. GOULD, City Chamberlain.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Funds of The City of New York, in account with ELGIN R. L. GOULD, Chamberlain, for and during the week ending October 18, 1902.

1902.	Water Sinking Fund, City of New York.		Water Sinking Fund, Brooklyn.		Sinking Fund, Long Island City—Redemption of Revenue Bonds.		Sinking Fund, Long Island City—Redemption of Fire Bonds.		Sinking Fund, Long Island City—Redemption of Water Bonds.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 11. By Balance as per last Account Current.....						\$21,004 62				
To Sinking Fund, Long Island City, Redemption of Revenue Bonds.....										
Balance.....					\$23,367 12	2,362 50				
					\$23,367 12	\$23,367 12				
Oct. 18. By Balance.....						\$23,367 12				

E. &amp; O. E., F. W. SMITH, Bookkeeper.

E. R. L. GOULD, City Chamberlain.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

November 6, 1902.

## BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

The following proposals of October 16 have been accepted:

Charles F. Mattlage, No. 335 Greenwich street, New York, for—	
10 quintals salt codfish, per quintal.....	\$5 49
50 barrels salt (320 pounds to barrel), per barrel.....	1 35
F. J. Dessair, No. 60 Hudson street, New York, for—	
15 dozen lima beans, per dozen.....	95
200 pounds currants, per pound.....	05 3/8
35 gallons maple syrup, per gallon.....	59 1/2
R. C. Ogden, Broadway and Tenth street, New York, for—	
100 dozen Ivory soap, per dozen.....	72
72 only, window shades, put up complete, each.....	85
1,713 square feet linoleum, put down, square foot.....	72 1/2
A. Gunnison & Co., No. 258 Pearl street, New York, for—	
45 barrels (50 gallons to barrel) syrup, per gallon.....	18 1/4
180 pounds chocolate, per pound.....	23 3/8
50 pounds cocoa, per pound.....	33 9-10
800 pounds pepper (whole), per pound.....	12 3/4
600 pounds tobacco (plug), per pound.....	17 1/2
3 barrels engine oil (50 gallons to barrel), per gallon.....	15 2-5
3 barrels cylinder oil (50 gallons to barrel), per gallon.....	18 3/4
A. L. Hirsh, No. 368 Greenwich street, New York, for—	
80 barrels sal soda (375 pounds each), per one hundred pounds....	.7594
75 dozen Sapolio, per dozen.....	.735
5 barrels chloride of lime, per pound.....	.0179
George A. Hart & Co., No. 86 Warren street, New York, for—	
1,000 pounds cheese, per pound.....	11 1/2
Manhattan Supply Company, No. 127 Franklin street, New York, for—	
34 dozen Worcester sauce, per dozen.....	2 67
2,500 pounds cotton batts, per pound.....	.0889
3,500 only, rubber bed blocks, each.....	03 9-10
John W. Terry, No. 128 Franklin street, New York, for—	
27 dozen string beans, per dozen.....	60
36 dozen pears, per dozen.....	1 55
32 dozen peas, per dozen.....	80
7,000 pounds hominy, per pound.....	.0187
800 pounds macaroni, per pound.....	04 1/4
12,000 pounds oatmeal, per pound.....	02 1/8
5 dozen pineapple cheese, per dozen.....	8 40
Holland & Webb, No. 487 Broadway, New York, for—	
18 dozen Queen olives, per dozen.....	2 18
46 dozen tomato catsup, per dozen.....	1 35 1/2
122 only, women's shawls, each.....	2 52 1/2
25 only, refrigerators, each.....	8 15
A. L. De Graff, No. 77 Beach street, New York, for—	
96 dozen tomatoes, per dozen.....	1 04
1,300 pounds dried apples, per pound.....	06 1/2
200 bushels dried beans, per bushel.....	2 18
Kny-Scheerer Co., No. 225 Fourth avenue, New York, for—	
100 only, swinging bed tables, each.....	3 20
P. J. Constant, No. 422 1/2 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for—	
250 only, United States Army infantry overcoats, each.....	3 18

November 3, 1902.

Messrs. HOWE &amp; BASSETT, No. 1135 Broadway, City:

Gentlemen—Your proposition to remove four expansion joints in the main steam pipes underground on Randall's Island and replace with one 7-inch, one 6-inch and two 2 1/2-inch, furnishing all the necessary labor and material (extension joints to be flanged, cast iron body, with brass sliding sleeve), for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine dollars (\$189) is accepted and you are hereby directed to proceed with the work.

By direction of the Commissioner.

Yours truly,  
J. McKEE BORDEN, Secretary.

The following proposals of October 27 were accepted November 1:

Eimer & Amend, for—	
4 irrigating bottles, each.....	\$5 75
2 dozen cover glasses, per dozen.....	3 78
12 counting cells, each.....	5 04
12 saccharometers, each.....	90
1 dozen urinometer tubes, per dozen.....	2 00
6 dozen Mohr's clamps, per dozen.....	1 00
6 lightning jars, each.....	20
3 dozen teasing needles, per dozen.....	3 00
1 dozen pipettes, 100 cc., per dozen.....	3 60
1 dozen pipettes, 50 cc., per dozen.....	3 00
1 dozen pipettes, 25 cc., per dozen.....	2 60
3 dozen pipettes, 10 cc., per dozen.....	1 75
3 dozen pipettes, 5 cc., per dozen.....	1 40
3 dozen pipettes, 1 cc., per dozen.....	90
12 feet pressure tubing, 1/4-inch, per pound.....	1 30
2 supports, 8207, each.....	50
2 supports, 8209, each.....	60
200 culture tubes, per 100.....	1 00
24 feet rubber tubing, per pound.....	1 10
3 kilos sodium nitrate, per kilo.....	70
1 burette stand, each.....	2 50
1 burette support, each.....	3 60
1 desiccator Vacuum, E. & A., each.....	1 50
1/4 dozen milk dishes, 2 3/4-inch, each.....	45
2 dozen nests dishes, staining, per nest.....	30
1 drying oven, each.....	7 00
1 filter pump, each.....	1 25
24 32-ounce flasks, each.....	22
2 measuring flasks, 1,000 cc., each.....	45
2 measuring flasks, 500 cc., each.....	35
2 measuring flasks, 250 cc., each.....	25
2 measuring flasks, 100 cc., each.....	20
2 measuring flasks, 50 cc., each.....	15
2 measuring flasks, 25 cc., each.....	13
2 measuring flasks, 10 cc., each.....	12
6 digesting flasks, 500 cc., each.....	30
6 digesting flasks, 800 cc., each.....	35
1 Glaser's combination furnace, each.....	30 00
1 hot water funnel, each.....	1 40
20 packages filtering paper, 3-inch, per package.....	05
20 packages filtering paper, 4-inch, per package.....	06
20 packages of filtering paper, 6-inch, per package.....	10
20 packages filtering paper, 7 1/2-inch, per package.....	16 1/2
20 packages filtering paper, 10-inch, per package.....	23
1 ream paper for microscope, per ream.....	1 50
W. F. Ford & Co., for—	
1 dozen Ford's stethoscopes, each.....	2 00
Seabury & Johnson, for—	
2 rolls protective silk, per roll.....	1 08
2 dozen suspensories, per dozen.....	1 80
Hull, Grippen & Co., for—	
4 agate pitchers, 4 quarts, each.....	90
6 agate pitchers, 1 pint, each.....	45
A. H. Brawner, for—	
40 dozen nail brushes, per dozen.....	4 00
G. W. Lincoln, for—	
3 dozen sets cupping glasses, W. T. & Co., per set.....	40
3 dozen sets cupping glasses, W. T. & Co., per set.....	85
4 dozen Lee's bougies, 4478, per dozen.....	4 05
4 dozen Lee's bougies, 4475, per dozen.....	2 05
5 dozen Lee's bougies, 4505, per dozen.....	5 40
30 bundles catgut, No. 1, per bundle.....	25
30 bundles catgut, No. 2, per bundle.....	28
30 bundles catgut, No. 3, per bundle.....	30
3 dozen cylinder catheters, per dozen.....	2 25
3 dozen merc. catheters, per dozen.....	2 95
3 dozen Lee's olivary catheters, per dozen.....	2 50
2 dozen Lee's 4541 mercier catheters, per dozen.....	6 30
2 dozen Lee's 4543 olivary catheters, per dozen.....	6 30
1 gross glass catheters, per dozen.....	30
1 dozen silver-plated catheters, male, each.....	30



9 adenoid cures, each.....	1 00	1 dozen tunnelled sounds, each.....	65
3 dozen artery forceps, per dozen.....	6 00	1 dozen uterine sounds, each.....	12
4 dozen rougener forceps, each.....	1 90	2 dozen spiegeberg, each.....	1 05
100 kangaroo tendons tubes, per tube.....	30	4 specula, each.....	75
1 dozen general operating scissors, straight, blunt, 5-inch, each.....	33 1-3	1 Cussos speculum, each.....	1 25
1 dozen general operating scissors, straight, blunt, 6-inch, each.....	41 1/2	1 Garrigue's speculum, each.....	2 25
2 dozen general operating scissors, straight, sharp, 5-inch, each.....	33 1-3	3 dozen Wylie's sponge holders, per dozen.....	15 00
2 dozen general operating scissors, straight, sharp, 6-inch, each.....	41 2-3	6 Foster's sponge holders, each.....	90
2 dozen general operating scissors, No. 1, point sharp, 5-inch, each.....	33 1/2	1 set stirrup for heel, each.....	7 50
2 dozen general operating scissors, No. 2, point sharp, 6-inch, each.....	41 2-3	1 bladder syringe, each.....	3 00
2 Otis urethrotomes, each.....	9 00	3 dozen hypodermic syringes, per dozen.....	3 00
Emil Greiner, for—		1 dozen tenacula, each.....	45
12 albuminometers, each.....	30	3 trephines, 1/4-inch, each.....	1 25
5 dozen museum jars, 3 1/2 by 6, per dozen.....	6 00	3 trephines, 1/2-inch, each.....	1 25
3 dozen museum jars, 7/8 by 8, per dozen.....	21 00	3 trephines, 3/4-inch, each.....	1 25
5 dozen museum jars, 5/8 by 6, per dozen.....	11 00	3 trephines, 1-inch, each.....	1 25
2 precipitating jars, each.....	1 40	1 water motor, each.....	12 50
10 red blood corpuscle pipettes, each.....	50	200 pounds paraffin, per pound.....	11
10 white blood corpuscle pipettes, each.....	60	Meinecke & Co., for—	
2 dozen Doremus pipettes, each.....	08	1 dozen spinal ice bags, per dozen.....	7 80
2 dozen spoons, 1 1/2 by 2 1/2, glass, per dozen.....	1 00	2 dozen invalid rings, 15-inch, per dozen.....	16 80
10 dozen spoons, assorted, per dozen.....	75	1 dozen bed pans, per dozen.....	28 80
2 dozen drainage tubes, 3-inch, each.....	08 1-3	5 dozen nail cleaners, per dozen.....	75
2 dozen drainage tubes, 4-inch, each.....	10	3 dozen pinch cocks, per gross.....	4 20
2 dozen drainage tubes, 5-inch, each.....	10	Schieffelin & Co., for—	
6 dozen intrauterine tubes, per dozen.....	1 25	12 air bags, 6-ounce, each.....	53
3 dozen T tubes, per dozen.....	90	12 gross finger cots, per gross.....	1 65
1 dozen urinometers, per dozen.....	15 00	15 pounds gutta percha tissue, per pound.....	1 00
2 feet platinum wire, per foot.....	25	6 Kelly perineal pads, 14 by 34, each.....	2 00
1/2 dozen milk pipettes, per dozen.....	1 60	15 pounds rubber tubing, per pound.....	75
2 dozen Bunsen burners, per dozen.....	4 25	6 dozen large basins, per dozen.....	3 44
1 dessicator vacuum, each.....	45	6 dozen small basins, per dozen.....	1 55
2 flasks, 1 litre, round bottom, each.....	20	2 gross orange wood stocks, per gross.....	1 25
2 flasks, 750 cc., round bottom, each.....	18	6 dozen double eye shades, per dozen.....	1 50
2 flasks, 500 cc., round bottom, each.....	14	1 dozen single eye shades, per dozen.....	75
2 flasks, 300 cc., round bottom, each.....	12	1 dozen single silk eye shades, per dozen.....	75
2 flasks, 250 cc., round bottom, each.....	10	1 dozen double silk eye shades, each.....	1 00
1 flask, filtering, 500 cc., each.....	30	12 dozen silk cards, per dozen.....	50
1 flask, filtering, 750 cc., each.....	40	Parker, Stearns & Sutton, for—	
1 flask, filtering, 2,000 cc., each.....	75	10 Esmarch bandages, each.....	1 25
Stohmann, Pfarre & Co., for—		12 thin bandages, each.....	30
1 dozen Carleton's catheters, per dozen.....	12 00	5 dozen hot water bags, 2-quart, per dozen.....	7 20
12 dozen Tieman's catheters, per dozen.....	3 00	5 dozen hot-water bags, 3-quart, per dozen.....	8 50
10 dozen rectal tubes, per dozen.....	8 00	5 dozen hot water bags, 5-quart, per dozen.....	10 00
3 dozen stomach tubes, per dozen.....	9 00	20 dozen surgeons' gloves, per dozen.....	5 50
2 dozen bistouries, per dozen.....	12 00	3 dozen Alpha invalid rings, per dozen.....	8 80
1 inhaler, each.....	42 00	6 Kelly's pads, round, 24 by 44, each.....	2 62
The Kny-Scheerer Company, for—		6 Kelly's pads, round, 20 by 44, each.....	2 08
2 dozen spout caps, per dozen.....	2 40	2 dozen No. 2 fountain syringes, 1-quart, per dozen.....	10 00
2 dozen caustic holders, per dozen.....	1 80	2 dozen No. 3 fountain syringes, 2-quart, per dozen.....	12 00
5 sets cantery bulbs, per set.....	80	2 dozen No. 4 fountain syringes, 3-quart, per dozen.....	13 20
1 air pad, each.....	4 50	1 dozen ear and ulcer syringes, per dozen.....	1 00
6 rubber urinals, each.....	2 50	3 dozen colon tubes, per dozen.....	3 00
2 dozen flushing bottles, 2-quart, per dozen.....	6 00	3 dozen bulb and funnel tubes, per dozen.....	8 50
2 dozen flushing bottles, 1-quart, per dozen.....	4 40		
2 irrigators, 3-gallon, each.....	4 00		
2 dozen cover glass, forceps, per dozen.....	3 00		
3 dozen irrigators, 2,000 cc., per dozen.....	13 20		
1 dozen graduated irrigators, per dozen.....	13 20		
12 glass jars, each.....	80		
3 dozen cylindrical jars, 6 by 6, per dozen.....	32 00		
3 dozen cylindrical jars, 6 by 8, per dozen.....	48 00		
12 floating labels, each.....	06		
1 shelf stand for trays, each.....	36 00		
1 glass tray, 5 by 7, each.....	45		
2 glass trays, 6 by 12, each.....	1 40		
1 glass tray, 8 by 10, each.....	1 00		
2 glass trays, 10 by 12, each.....	1 50		
5 glass trays, 2 by 4 by 6, each.....	55		
6 glass trays, 5 by 6 by 4, each.....	1 00		
5 glass trays, 8 by 4 by 4, each.....	90		
6 glass trays, 10 by 8 by 2, each.....	1 00		
12 capillary tubes, each.....	20		
2 dozen cotton gloves, per dozen.....	1 75		
1 dozen pruning knives, per dozen.....	5 40		
3 agate trays, 9 by 14 by 3, each.....	1 10		
6 agate trays, 7 by 9, each.....	85		
12 agate trays, 10 by 12, each.....	1 70		
2 porcelain trays, each.....	75		
3 hard rubber spray tubes, up, each.....	75		
3 hard rubber spray tubes, down, each.....	75		
3 hard rubber spray tubes, straight, each.....	75		
1 Larnier basiotribe, each.....	19 00		
2 canula, each.....	1 20		
2 dozen glass catheters, double current, per dozen.....	4 20		
3 therino canteries, each.....	12 00		
1 dozen silver-plated catheters, female, each.....	20		
2 abdominal clamps, each.....	1 50		
3 intestinal clamps, each.....	70		
1 cryometer, each.....	6 50		
1 cures, each.....	90		
6 vaginal depressors, each.....	25		
2 dozen tongue depressors, per dozen.....	1 25		
1 set dilators, per set.....	6 75		
12 directors, each.....	15		
1 enterotome, each.....	1 00		
3 dozen Bozeman's forceps, per dozen.....	9 72		
4 dozen thumb forceps, 5 1/2-inch, per dozen.....	3 50		
4 dozen thumb forceps, serrated, 5 1/2-inch, per dozen.....	3 15		
6 vulsellum forceps, each.....	1 00		
2 dozen epilating forceps, per dozen.....	5 40		
1 stone forceps, each.....	1 20		
1 tongue forceps, each.....	1 25		
1 pair 8-inch K. e5543 forceps, per pair.....	90		
3 pair 8-inch K. e5585 forceps, per pair.....	1 00		
12 Esmarch's inhalers, each.....	42		
6 Ormsby's inhalers, each.....	3 90		
2 dozen Robinson inhalers, per dozen.....	2 40		
6 sets rubber attachments for inhalers, each.....	2 70		
1 instrument table, each.....	8 00		
1 jury mast for spine, each.....	9 00		
1 leg holder, each.....	80		
6 eye masks, each.....	20		
1 Roser's needle holder, each.....	1 00		
6 Mathien needle holders, each.....	1 20		
2 probes, 8-inch, each.....	30		
4 retractors, 2-prong, each.....	50		
4 retractors, 4-prong, each.....	60		
1 Laner's retractor, each.....	85		
2 dozen scissors, sharp, 5-inch, each.....	50		
1 dozen scissors, blunt, 5-inch, each.....	50		
2 dozen scissors, blunt, 6-inch, each.....	55		
3 pairs scissors, blunt, Siebold's, per pair.....	1 50		
10 yards shellac board, per yard.....	3 50		
2 dozen urethral sounds, each.....	25		

## MORGUE.

New York, November 2, 1902.

Description of unknown man from Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, North river—Age, about thirty-five years; height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, about 160 pounds; color, white; hair, dark brown; mustache, dark brown; teeth, good; clothing: double-breasted black diagonal sack coat, dark blue trousers and vest, white cotton outing shirt, gray cotton underwear, gray and white striped socks, black laced shoes; condition of body, bad.

New York, November 3, 1902.

Description of unknown man from Forty-second street, North river—Age, about thirty years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, about 175 pounds; color, white; hair, light brown; mustache, light brown; teeth, good; clothing: purple and blue outing shirt; blue cotton overalls; one brown cotton sock, laced shoes, leather belt around waist; condition of body, bad.

New York, November 4, 1902.

Description of unknown woman from in front of No. 225 East Thirtieth street—Age, about forty years; height, 5 feet 1 inch; weight, about 130 pounds; color, white; eyes, gray; hair, dark brown, curly; clothing: blue diagonal (man's) sack coat, purple and white calico wrapper, black ribbed cotton drawers, brown and red cotton stockings, low cut patent shoes, white cotton undershirt; condition of body, good.

New York, November 5, 1902.

Description of unknown man from Hudson Street Hospital—Age about fifty years; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, about 175 pounds; color, white; eyes, brown; hair sandy and gray; mustache, sandy and gray mixed; teeth, good; clothing: brown overcoat, blue and brown sack coat, vest same material; black and brown and blue striped trousers, red flannel outing shirt, white cotton undershirt, brown ribbed cotton drawers, brown cotton socks, tan laced shoes; condition of body, good.

New York, November 9, 1902.

Description of unknown man from Piers 46 and 47, North river—Age, about thirty-five years; height, 5 feet 1 inch; weight, about 140 pounds; color, white; eyes, brown; hair, brown; smooth face; 1 front upper tooth missing; clothing: black and gray striped sack coat, no vest, brown and blue striped pants, blue and white cotton shirt, laced shoes, brown and white cotton socks; condition of body, good. Remarks: Lady, American flag, eagle and star tattooed on right forearm, and letters S. L. on left forearm.

Borough of Brooklyn, New York, November 4, 1902.

Description of unknown man from Forty-third Precinct—Age, about forty years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, about 165 pounds; color, white; eyes, blue; hair, light brown; mustache, light brown; beard, none; teeth, good; clothing: blue serge sack coat, vest and trousers same material; white linen shirt, light blue fleece-lined undershirt, light blue cotton drawers, black cotton socks, black lace shoes, white cotton suspenders, gray fedora hat, size 7 1/4; standing collar, size 16; light four-in-hand tie marked M. Schipbanker, Mansfield, Pa.; condition of body, good.

Borough of Brooklyn, New York, November 5, 1902.

Description of unknown woman from No. 171 Washington street—Age, about thirty years; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, about 130 pounds; color, white; eyes, gray; hair, dark brown; mustache, none; beard, none; teeth, good; clothing: black sateen waist, dark red skirt, with dark figure; white cotton undershirt, white corsets, size 26; black cotton stockings, button shoes, black felt hat, with white band; condition of body, good.

J. McKEE BORDEN, Secretary.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT

List of Appointments, Etc., from November 17 to 22 Inclusive.

Retired.

Sergeant John McSweeney, Seventh Precinct, pension \$1,000 per annum.  
 Patrolman John J. Murphy, Sixteenth Precinct, pension \$500 per annum.



Dismissed.

Patrolman Frank Connolly, Sixty-first Precinct.

Death Reported.

Patrolman Henry J. Donohue, Seventy-first Precinct.

WM. H. KIPP, Chief Clerk.

## BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

## BUREAU OF BUILDINGS.

New York City, November 25, 1902.

I herewith submit a report of the operations of the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Richmond, for the week ending November 22, 1902:

Plans filed for new buildings.....	5
Estimated cost.....	\$10,260 00
Plans filed for alterations.....	14
Estimated cost.....	\$6,067 00
Plans filed for plumbing.....	10
Estimated cost.....	\$1,812 00
Number of pieces of iron and steel inspected.....	1

JOHN SEATON, Superintendent.

JAMES NOLAN, Chief Clerk.

## CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTS.

## BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

The action of the President in the following appointments, dismissals, resignations, etc., was ratified and approved by the Board:

## GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL.

November 1, 1902. Fitzgerald, Mairice, Hospital Helper, dismissed, intoxication, \$150.

November 11, 1902. McGrane, Richard, Hospital Helper, dismissed, intoxication, \$150.

November 4, 1902. Maloney, James, Hospital Helper, dismissed, intoxication, \$144.

November 13, 1902. McCarthy, Mary, Hospital Helper, dropped, illness, \$144.

November 15, 1902. Ford, Hannah, Hospital Helper, dismissed, incompetency, \$144.

November 17, 1902. Sheehan, Helen, Hospital Helper, dropped, own request, \$150.

November 22, 1902. Brady, Bridget, Hospital Helper, dismissed, absence, \$144.

## Appointments.

November 1, 1902. Donovan, Mamie, Waitress, \$216.

November 3, 1902. Hahn, Charles, Hospital Helper, \$150.

November 6, 1902. Smith, Thomas, Hospital Helper, \$144.

November 12, 1902. Little, Charles, Hospital Helper, \$150.

November 17, 1902. Chadwick, Kate, Hospital Helper, \$144.

November 17, 1902. Brady, Bridget, Hospital Helper, \$144.

November 25, 1902. Mahoney, Lizzie, Hospital Helper, \$150.

November 28, 1902. Hamburg, Martha, Hospital Helper, \$144.

## HARLEM HOSPITAL.

November 1, 1902. Donahue, Thomas W., Hospital Helper, dropped, own request, \$144.

November 3, 1902. Murray, Emma, Hospital Helper, dropped, own request, \$150.

November 8, 1902. O'Brien, Thomas, Hospital Helper, intoxication, dropped, \$150.

November 14, 1902. Matthews, Bridget, Cook, dropped, own request, \$360.

November 16, 1902. Ryan, Mary, Hospital Helper, dismissed, absence, \$144.

November 15, 1902. Graham, Maggie, Cook (promoted to Cook at \$360), subject to examination by Departmental Board of Examiners, \$180.

## Appointments.

November 4, 1902. Harrington, Agnes, Hospital Helper, \$150.

November 10, 1902. Donnelly, Maurice, Hospital Helper, \$144.

November 10, 1902. Kern, John, Hospital Helper, \$150.

November 15, 1902. Graham, Maggie, Cook (promoted from Cook at \$180), subject to examination by the Departmental Board of Examiners, \$360.

November 19, 1902. Mulligan, Margaret, Cook, \$180.

## FORDHAM HOSPITAL.

November 4, 1902. Strong, James, Hospital Helper, dismissed, absence, \$150.

November 14, 1902. Gibson, Maggie, Hospital Helper, dismissed, absence, \$144.

November 20, 1902. Gilbert, Laura, Waitress, dismissed, insubordination, \$216.  
November 24, 1902. Farrell, Robert, Hospital Helper, dismissed, intoxication, \$150.

## Appointments.

November 20, 1902. Malone, Jane, Hospital Helper, \$144.

November 27, 1902. Daly, William, Hospital Helper, \$150.

## TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

December 2.

## Discharged.

Fred S. Schlessinger, No. 157 East Fifty-first street, Architectural Draughtsman; salary, \$1,200 per annum. This discharge to take effect at the close of the day on December 2, 1902, when his probationary period is ended.

## PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

December 4.

## Appointed.

Miss E. Alma Courtois, Stenographer and Typewriter, in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, to take effect December 4, 1902; salary, \$750 per annum.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

December 5.

## Appointed.

December 1, 1902. John J. F. Doyle, No. 518 Hicks street, Brooklyn, Junior Clerk; salary, \$600.

May R. Connelly, No. 25 East Eleventh street, Stenographer and Typewriter; salary, \$750.

## Died.

November 24, 1902. Harry G. Schneider, Clerk, City Paymaster's Office.



## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

## CITY OFFICERS.

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING which the Public Offices in the City are open for business, and at which the Courts regularly open and adjourn, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held; together with the heads of Departments and Courts:

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

## Mayor's Office.

No. 5 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.  
Telephone 1929 Cortlandt.  
SETH LOW, Mayor.  
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Assistant Secretary.  
JOHN GRUENBERG, Chief Clerk.

## Bureau of Licenses.

9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.  
Telephone 706 Cortlandt.  
GEORGE WHITFIELD BROWN, Jr., Chief of Bureau.

Principal Office, Room 1, City Hall. JAMES D. MERRIMAN, Deputy Chief, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.  
Branch Office, Room 12, Borough Hall, Brooklyn; JOSEPH MCGUINNESS, Deputy Chief, Borough of Brooklyn.  
Branch Office, Richmond Building, New Brighton, S. I.; WILLIAM R. WOELFLE, Financial Clerk, Borough of Richmond.  
Branch Office, Hackett Building, Long Island City; CHARLES H. SMITH, Financial Clerk, Borough of Queens.

## THE CITY RECORD OFFICE.

Bureau of Printing, Stationery and Blank Books. Supervisor's Office, Park Row Building, No. 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.  
Telephone 467 Cortlandt. Supply Room, No. 98 Duane street.  
PHILIP COWEN, Supervisor; HENRY McMILLEN, Deputy Supervisor.

## CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

City Hall, Rooms 11-12, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.  
Telephone 5365 Cortlandt.  
P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.  
NICHOLAS J. HAYES, First Deputy City Clerk.  
MICHAEL F. BLAKE, First Deputy City Clerk of Aldermen.  
JOSEPH V. SCULLY, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Brooklyn.  
THOMAS J. MCCABE, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of The Bronx.  
WILLIAM R. ZIMMERMAN, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Queens.  
MICHAEL J. COLLINS, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Richmond.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

No. 11, City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.  
Telephone 39 Cortlandt.  
CHARLES V. FORNES, President.  
P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 noon.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS and JAMES W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptrollers.  
HUBERT L. SMITH, Assistant Deputy Comptroller.  
OLIVER E. STANTON, Secretary to Comptroller.

## Main Division.

H. J. STORRS, Chief Clerk, Room 11.

## Bookkeeping and Awards Division.

JOSEPH HAAG, Chief Bookkeeper, Room 2.

## Stock and Bond Division.

JAMES J. SULLIVAN, Chief Stock and Bond Clerk, Room 39.

## Bureau of Audit—Main Division.

WILLIAM MCKINNY, Chief Auditor of Accounts, Room 27.

## Law and Adjustment Division.

WILLIAM J. LYON, Auditor of Accounts, Room 183.

## Investigating Division.

CHARLES S. HERVEY, Auditor of Accounts, Room 173.

## Charitable Institutions Division.

DANIEL C. POTTER, Chief Examiner of Accounts of Institutions, Room 40.

## Bureau of the City Paymaster.

No. 83 Chambers street and No. 65 Reade street. JOHN H. TIMMERMAN, City Paymaster.

## Bureau of Engineering.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway. EUGENE E. McLEAN, Chief Engineer, Room 55.

## Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

Borough of Manhattan—Stewart Building, Room 10.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

JOHN J. McDONOUGH, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Borough of The Bronx—Municipal Building, Third and Tremont avenues.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Borough of Brooklyn—Municipal Building, Rooms 2-8.

JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Borough of Queens—Hackett Building, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.

FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Borough of Richmond—Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton.

JOHN DEMORGAN, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

## Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears.

Borough of Manhattan—Stewart Building, Room 81.

WILLIAM E. MCFADDEN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

EDWARD A. SLATTERY, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

Borough of The Bronx—Municipal Building, Rooms 1-3.

JAMES J. DONOVAN, Jr., Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

Borough of Brooklyn—Municipal Building.

HENRY NEWMAN, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

Borough of Queens—Hackett Building, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.

PATRICK E. LEAHY, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

Borough of Richmond—Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton.

GEORGE BRAND, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

## Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and of Markets.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, Room 130.

WILLIAM T. GOUNDIE, Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.

JAMES H. BALDWIN, Deputy Collector of City Revenue.

DAVID O'BRIEN, Deputy Superintendent of Markets.

## Bureau of Municipal Accounts and Statistics.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway.

JOHN R. SPARROW, Supervising Accountant and Statistician, Room 173.

## Bureau of the City Chamberlain.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, Rooms 63 to 67; and Kings County Courthouse, Room 14, Borough of Brooklyn.  
ELGIN R. L. GOULD, City Chamberlain.  
JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Deputy Chamberlain.

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

## Office of Corporation Counsel.

Staats-Zeitung Building, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.  
Telephone 5366 Cortlandt.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel.

FRANK N. APPELGATE, Secretary.

THEODORE CONNOLLY, GEORGE L. STERLING, CHARLES D. OLENDORF, EDWARD J. MCGUIRE, JAMES M. WARD, GEORGE S. COLEMAN, CHARLES N. HARRIS, CHASE MELLE, JOHN C. CLARK, CHARLES S. WHITMAN, EDWIN J. FREEDMAN, TERENCE FARLEY, JOHN C. WAIT, JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, JR., OLIVER C. SEMPLER, JAMES T. MALONE, JOHN L. O'BRIEN, CHARLES A. O'NEIL, GEORGE LONDON, HAROLD S. RANKINE, ARTHUR SWEENEY, WILLIAM BEERS CROWELL, DAVID RUMSEY, ANDREW T. CAMPBELL, JR.; JOHN F. O'BRIEN, FRANK L. CROSTY, RINDLEBERGER, MONTGOMERY HARE, LE ROY D. BALL, Assistants.

JAMES MCKEEN, Assistant, in charge of Brooklyn branch office.

GEORGE E. BLACKWELL, Assistant, in charge of Queens branch office.

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Assistant, in charge of Bronx branch office.

ALBERT E. HADLOCK, Assistant, in charge of Richmond branch office.

ANDREW T. CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk.

## Tenement House Bureau and Building Bureau.

No. 61 Irving place, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to noon.

MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Assistant, in charge.

## Bureau for Collection Arrears of Personal Taxes.

No. 280 Broadway (Stewart Building). Office hours for the public, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

MARTIN SAXE, Assistant, in charge.

## Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.

Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

ARTHUR F. COSBY, Assistant, in charge.

## Bureau of Street Openings.

Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

JOHN P. DUNN, Assistant, in charge.

## COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Rooms 114 and 115, Stewart Building, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Telephone 4315 Franklin.

WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL and EDWARD OWEN, Commissioners.

## COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

SETH LOW, Mayor, Chairman; EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller; ELGIN R. L. GOULD, Chamberlain; CHARLES V. FORNES, President of the Board of Aldermen, and HERBERT PARSONS, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen, Members. N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

Office of Secretary, Room No. 12, Stewart Building.

## BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Telephone, Finance Department, 2115.

Telephone, Public Improvements, 4594 Cortlandt.

The MAYOR, Chairman; the COMPTROLLER, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

JAMES W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller, Secretary, Finance Department, No. 280 Broadway; JOHN H. MOONEY, Assistant Secretary, Public Improvements, City Hall; CHARLES V. ADEE, Clerk to the Board, Finance Department, No. 280 Broadway.

## AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Room 207, Stewart Building, 5th floor, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Telephone 1942 Franklin.

The MAYOR, the COMPTROLLER, ex officio; Commissioners, WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK (President), JOHN J. RYAN, WILLIAM E. CURTIS and JOHN P. WINDOLPH; HARRY W. WALKER, Secretary; WILLIAM R. HILL, Chief Engineer.

## BOARD OF ARMORY COMMISSIONERS.

The MAYOR, SETH LOW, Chairman; The PRESIDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, JAMES L. WELLS, Vice-Chairman; The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, CHARLES V. FORNES; Brigadier-General JAMES McLEER and Brigadier-General GEORGE MOORE SMITH, Commissioners.

JOHN P. GUSTAVSON, Secretary, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

## Central Office.

No. 300 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Telephone 3100 Spring.

JOHN N. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

FREDERICK H. E. EBSTEIN, First Deputy Commissioner.

ALEXANDER R. PIPER, Second Deputy Commissioner.

J. J. CORKHILL, Secretary to the Police Commissioner.

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A. C. ALLEN, Chief Clerk of the Board.

## BOROUGH OFFICES.

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No. 112 West Forty-second street. WILLIAM C. BAXTER, Chief Clerk.

## The Bronx.

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CORNELIUS A. BUNNER, Chief Clerk.

## Brooklyn.

No. 42 Court street. GEORGE RUSSELL, Chief Clerk.

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Staten Island Savings Building, Stapleton, S. I. ALEXANDER M. ROSS, Chief Clerk.

All offices open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.



**DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.**

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Telephones: 6080 Cortlandt, Manhattan; 2206 Main, Brooklyn; 79 Tremont, The Bronx; 413 Greenpoint, Queens. GUSTAV LINDENTHAL, Commissioner. NELSON L. ROBINSON, Deputy.

**DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.**

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Telephones: Manhattan, 256 Cortlandt; Brooklyn, 3980 Main; Queens, 439 Greenpoint; Richmond, 39 Tompkinsville; Bronx, 62 Tremont. ROBERT GRISMER, Commissioner. WILLIAM A. DE LONG, Deputy Commissioner. NICHOLAS S. HILL, Jr., Chief Engineer. GEORGE W. BIRDSALL, Consulting Hydraulic Engineer. GEORGE F. SEVER, Consulting Electrical Engineer. ROBERT A. KELLY, Water Registrar. EDWARD S. BROWN, Jr., Secretary to the Department.

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WILLIAM F. HULL, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx, Crotona Park Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.

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Office hours for all, except where otherwise noted, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

**Headquarters.**

Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Telephone 868, Seventy-ninth street, Manhattan; 636 Main, Brooklyn.

THOMAS STURGIS, Fire Commissioner. RICHARD H. LAIBER, Jr., Deputy Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

WILLIAM LEARY, Secretary. EDWARD F. CROKER, Chief of Department and in Charge of Fire-Alarm Telegraph.

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Central Office open at all hours.

**MUNICIPAL EXPLOSIVES COMMISSION.**

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Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Headquarters Fire Department.

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Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

**DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.**

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Telephone 3863 Cortlandt.

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JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Chief Clerk.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.****Central Office.**

No. 148 East Twentieth street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Telephone 1047 Eighteenth.

THOMAS H. HYNES, Commissioner. A. C. MACNULTY, Deputy Commissioner.

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Foot of East Twenty-sixth street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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Telephone 5331 Eighteenth.

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Pier "A," N. R. Battery place.

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Offices, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

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Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

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Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

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JOSEPH BERTEL, Commissioner of Public Works.

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JOSEPH P. POWERS, Superintendent of Buildings.

PHILIP T. CRONIN, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices.

MATTHEW J. GOLDNER, Superintendent of Sewers.

Office, Long Island City, 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. until 12 M.

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President's Office, New Brighton, Staten Island.

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JOHN TIMLIN, Jr., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices.

H. E. BUEL, Superintendent of Highways.

RICHARD T. FOX, Superintendent of Street Cleaning.

Office of the President, First National Bank Building, New Brighton, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

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SOLOMON GOLDENKRANZ, NICHOLAS T. BROWN, GUSTAV SCHOLER, MOSES J. JACKSON.

Borough of The Bronx—Corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, Telephone 333, Tremont.

WALTER H. HENNING, Chief Clerk.

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Borough of Brooklyn—Office, Room 17, Borough Hall. Open at all times of day and night, except between the hours of 12 M. and 5 P. M. on Sundays and holidays.

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Borough of Queens—Office, Borough Hall, Fulton street, Jamaica, L. I.

SAMUEL D. NUTT, LEONARD RUOFF, JR.

MARTIN MAGER, JR., Chief Clerk.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Borough of Richmond—No. 174 Bay street, Stapleton. Open for the transaction of business all hours of the day and night.

GEORGE F. SCHAEFER.

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New County Courthouse. Court open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., except Saturdays, when it closes at 12 M.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD, ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogates; WILLIAM V. LEARY, Chief Clerk.

**SHERIFF.**

Stewart Building, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, Sheriff; EDWARD C. MOEN, Under Sheriff.

**COUNTY JAIL.**

No. 70 Ludlow street, 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

WILLIAM I. O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

THOMAS H. SULLIVAN, Warden.

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**

Building for Criminal Courts, Franklin and Centre streets.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, District Attorney.

JOHN A. HENNEBERRY, Chief Clerk.

**REGISTER.**

No. 116 Nassau street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. During the months of July and August the hours are from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN H. J. RONNER, Register; MATTHEW P. BREEN, Deputy Register.

**COUNTY CLERK.**

Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 New County Courthouse.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THOMAS L. HAMILTON, County Clerk.

HENRY BIRRELL, Deputy.

PATRICK H. DUNN, Secretary.

**COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.**

Room 127 Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHARLES WELDE, Commissioner.

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.**

No. 119 Nassau street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator.

**KINGS COUNTY OFFICES.****COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.**

County Courthouse, Brooklyn, Rooms 10, 19, 22 and 23. Court opens at 10 A. M. daily, and sits until business is completed. Part I, Room No. 23, Part II, Room No. 10. Courthouse. Clerk's Office, Rooms 19 and 22, open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

JOSEPH ASPINALL and FREDERICK E. CRANE, County Judges.

CHARLES S. DEVOY, Chief Clerk.

**SURROGATE.**

Hall of Records, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES C. CHURCH, Surrogate.

WILLIAM P. PICKETT, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Court opens at 10 A. M. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

**SHERIFF.**

County Courthouse, Brooklyn.

9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 12 M.

NORMAN S. DIKE, Sheriff; WILLIAM W. WINGATE, Under Sheriff.

**COUNTY JAIL.**

Raymond street, between Willoughby street and DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

NORMAN S. DIKE, Sheriff; JAMES F. ROACH, Warden.

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**

Office, County Courthouse, Borough of Brooklyn. Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

JOHN F. CLARKE, District Attorney.

**REGISTER.**

Hall of Records. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., excepting months of July and August, then from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., provided for by statute.

JOHN K. NEAL, Register.



Trial Term, Part VIII., Room No. 33.  
 Trial Term, Part IX., Room No. 31.  
 Trial Term, Part X., Room No. 32.  
 Trial Term, Part XI., Room No. 22.  
 Trial Term, Part XII., Room No. 34.  
 Trial Term, Part XIII., and Special Term, Part VII., Room No. 26.  
 Appellate Term, Room No. 31.  
 Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 38, third floor.  
 Assignment Bureau, room on third floor.  
 Clerks in attendance from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 Clerk's Office, Special Term, Part I. (motions), Room No. 13.  
 Clerk's Office, Special Term, Part II. (ex-parte business), room southwest corner mezzanine floor.  
 Clerk's Office, Special Term Calendar, room southeast corner second floor.  
 Clerk's Office, Trial Term Calendar, room northeast corner second floor.  
 Clerk's Office, Appellate Term, room southwest corner third floor.  
 Trial Term, Part I. (criminal business).  
 Criminal Court-house, Centre street.  
 Justices—GEORGE C. BARRETT, CHARLES H. TRUAX, CHARLES F. MACLEAN, JAMES FITZGERALD, MILES BEACH, DAVID LEVENTRITT, LEONARD A. GIEGERICH, HENRY BISCHOFF, JR., JOHN J. FREEDMAN, GEORGE P. ANDREWS, P. HENRY DUGRO, JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, HENRY A. GILDERSLIEVE, FRANCIS M. SCOTT, JAMES A. O'GORMAN, JAMES A. BLANCHARD, SAMUEL GREENBAUM, ALFRED STECKLER, THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

#### SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Kings County Courthouse, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Courts open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. Five jury trial parts. Special Term for Trials. Special Term for Motions.  
 GERARD M. STEVENS, General Clerk.

#### CRIMINAL DIVISION—SUPREME COURT.

Building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets.  
 Court opens at 10.30 A. M.  
 THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Clerk; EDWARD R. CARROLL, Special Deputy to the Clerk.  
 Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

#### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held in the building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets.  
 Court opens at 10.30 o'clock A. M.  
 RUFUS B. COWING, City Judge; JOHN W. GOFF, Recorder; JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, MARTIN T. MCMAHON and WARREN W. FOSTER, Judges of the Court of General Sessions. EDWARD R. CARROLL, Clerk.  
 Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

#### CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 32 Chambers street, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 General Term.  
 Trial Term, Part I.  
 Part II.  
 Part III.  
 Part IV.  
 Part V.  
 Special Term Chambers will be held from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 Clerk's office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
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#### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Building for Criminal Courts, Centre street, between Franklin and White streets, Borough of Manhattan.  
 Court opens at 10 A. M.  
 Justices—First Division—ELIZUR B. HINSDALE, WILLIAM E. WYATT, JOHN B. MCKEAN, WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK, JULIUS M. MAYER, WILLARD H. OLMSTED, WILLIAM M. FULLER, Clerk; JOSEPH H. JONES, Deputy Clerk.  
 Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 Second Division—Trial Days—Borough Hall, Brooklyn, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock; Town Hall, Jamaica, Borough of Queens, Tuesdays, at 10 o'clock; Town Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, Thursdays, at 10 o'clock.  
 Justices—JOHN COURTNEY, HOWARD J. FORKER, PATRICK KEADY, JOHN FLEMING, THOMAS W. FITZGERALD, JOSEPH L. KERRIGAN, Clerk; JOHN J. DORMAN, Deputy Clerk.  
 Clerk's office, Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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Courts open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.  
 City Magistrates—HENRY A. BRANN, ROBERT C. CENNEL, LEROY B. CRANE, JOSEPH M. DEUEL, CHARLES A. FLAMMER, LORENZ ZELLER, CLARENCE W. MEADE, JOHN O. MOTT, JOSEPH POOL, JOHN B. MAYO, EDWARD HOGAN, PETER P. BARLOW, PHILIP BLOCH, Secretary.  
 First District—Criminal Court Building.  
 Second District—Jefferson Market.  
 Third District—No. 69 Essex street.  
 Fourth District—Fifty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue.  
 Fifth District—One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeastern corner of Sylvan place.  
 Sixth District—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.  
 Seventh District—Fifty-fourth street, west of Eighth avenue.

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##### Borough of Brooklyn.

City Magistrates—ALFRED E. STEERS, A. V. B. VOORHEES, JR., JAMES G. TIGHE, EDWARD J. DOOLEY, JOHN NAUMER, E. G. HIGGENBOTHAM, FRANK E. O'REILLY, HENRY J. FURLONG.  
 First District—No. 318 Adams street.  
 Second District—Court and Butler streets.  
 Third District—Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues.  
 Fourth District—Lee avenue and Clymer street.  
 Fifth District—Manhattan avenue and Powers street.  
 Sixth District—Gates and Reid avenues.  
 Seventh District—Grant street (Flatbush).  
 Eighth District—West Eighth street (Coney Island).

##### Borough of Queens.

City Magistrates—MATTHEW J. SMITH, LUKE J. CONNOR, EDMUND J. HEALY.  
 First District—Long Island City.  
 Second District—Flushing.  
 Third District—Far Rockaway.

##### Borough of Richmond.

City Magistrates—JOHN CROAK, NATHANIEL MARSH.  
 First District—New Brighton, Staten Island.  
 Second District—Stapleton, Staten Island.  
 President of Board, ALFRED E. STEERS, No. 76 Clarkson street.  
 Secretary to Board, THOMAS D. OSBORN, West Eighth street, Coney Island.

#### MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Borough of Manhattan.  
 First District—Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, and all that part of the First Ward lying west

of Broadway and Whitehall street, including Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, and the Oyster Islands. New Courthouse, No. 128 Prince street, corner of Wooster street.  
 DANIEL E. FINN, Justice. FRANK L. BACON, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 Second District—Second, Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, and all that portion of the First Ward lying south and east of Broadway and Whitehall street. Court-room, corner of Grand and Centre streets.  
 HERMAN BOLTE, Justice. FRANCIS MANGIN, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 Court opens daily at 10 A. M., and remains open until daily calendar is disposed of and close of the daily business, except on Sundays and legal holidays.

Third District—Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. Court-room, southwest corner Sixth avenue and West Tenth street. Court open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WM. F. MOORE, Justice. DANIEL WILLIAMS, Clerk.  
 Fourth District—Tenth and Seventeenth Wards. Court-room, No. 30 First street, corner Second avenue. Clerk's office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court opens at 10 A. M. daily, and remains open to close of business.

GEORGE F. ROESCH, Justice. JULIUS HARBURGER, Clerk.  
 Fifth District—Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. Court-room, No. 154 Clinton street.

BENJAMIN HOFFMAN, Justice. THOMAS FITZPATRICK, Clerk.  
 Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. Court-room, northwest corner Twenty-third street and Second avenue. Court opens at 9 A. M. daily, and continues open to close of business.

DANIEL F. MARTIN, Justice. ABRAHAM BERNARD, Clerk.  
 Seventh District—Nineteenth Ward. Court-room, No. 151 East Fifty-seventh street. Court opens every morning at 9 o'clock (except Sundays and legal holidays), and continues open to close of business.

HERMAN JOSEPH, Justice. PATRICK McDAVITT, Clerk.  
 Eighth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. Court-room, northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. Court opens at 10 A. M. and continues open until close of business.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays until 12 M.  
 Trial days and Return days, each Court day.  
 HENRY MERKBACH, Clerk.

Ninth District—Twelfth Ward, except that portion thereof which lies west of the centre line of Lenox or Sixth avenue, and of the Harlem river north of the terminus of Lenox avenue. Court-room, No. 170 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeast corner of Sylvan place. Court opens every morning at 9 o'clock (except Sundays and legal holidays), and continues open to close of business.

JOSEPH P. FALLON, Justice. WILLIAM J. KENNEDY, Clerk.  
 Clerk's office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Tenth District—Twenty-second Ward and all that portion of the Twelfth Ward which is bounded on the north by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the south by the centre line of Eighty-sixth street, on the east by the centre line of Sixth avenue, and on the west by the North river. Court-room, No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THOMAS E. MURRAY, Justice. HUGH GRANT, Clerk.  
 Eleventh District—That portion of the Twelfth Ward which lies north of the centre line of West One Hundred and Tenth street and west of the centre line of Lenox or Sixth avenue, and of the Harlem river north of the terminus of Lenox or Sixth avenue. Court-room, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Columbus avenue. Clerk's office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court convenes daily at 9.45 A. M.

FRANCIS J. WORCESTER, Justice. HEMAN B. WILSON, Clerk.

##### BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

First District—All that part of the Twenty-fourth Ward which was lately annexed to the City and County of New York by chapter 1034 of the Laws of 1895, comprising all of the late Town of Westchester and part of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham, including the Villages of Wakefield and Williamsbridge. Court-room, Town Hall, Main street, Westchester Village. Court opens daily (Sunday and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Trial of causes are Tuesday and Friday of each week.  
 WILLIAM W. PENFIELD, Justice. THOMAS F. DELAHANTY, Clerk.  
 Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, closing at 12 M.

Second District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, except the territory described in chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. Court-room, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court opens at 10 A. M.

JOHN M. TIERNEY, Justice. THOMAS A. MAHER, Clerk.

##### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

First District—Comprising First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn. Courthouse, northwest corner State and Court streets.  
 JOHN J. WALSH, Justice. EDWARD MORAN, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Second District—Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards. Court-room located at No. 794 Broadway, Brooklyn.  
 GERARD B. VAN WART, Justice. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Third District—Includes the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards. Courthouse, Nos. 6 and 8 Lee avenue, Brooklyn.  
 WILLIAM J. LYNCH, Justice. JOHN W. CARPENTER, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court opens at 10 o'clock.

Fourth District—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards. Court-room, No. 14 Howard avenue.  
 THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Justice. HERMAN GOHLINGHORST, Clerk; JAMES P. SINNOTT, Assistant Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Fifth District—Eight, Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards. Courthouse, Bay Twenty-second street and Bath avenue, Bath Beach. Telephone 83, Bath.

CORNELIUS FERGUSON, Justice. JEREMIAH J. O'LEARY, Clerk.  
 Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

##### BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

First District—First Ward (all of Long Island City, formerly composing five wards). Court-room, No. 46 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.  
 Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day, excepting Saturday, closing at 12 M. Trial

days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. All other business transacted on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

THOMAS C. KADEN, Justice. THOMAS F. KENNEDY, Clerk.  
 Second District—Second and Third Wards, which include the territory of the late Towns of Newtown and Flushing. Court-room, in Courthouse of late Town of Newtown, corner of Broadway and Court street, Elmhurst, New York. P. O. address, Elmhurst, New York.

WILLIAM KASQUIN, Jr., Justice. HENRY WALTER, Jr., Clerk.  
 Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Third District—JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Justice. GEORGE W. DAMON, Clerk.  
 Courthouse, Town Hall, Jamaica.  
 Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 Court held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A. M.

##### BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

First District—First and Third Wards (Towns of Castleton and Northfield). Court-room, former Village Hall, Lafayette avenue and Second street, New Brighton.  
 JOHN J. KENNEY, Justice. FRANCIS F. LEMAN, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 Court held each day, except Saturdays, from 10 A. M.

Second District—Second, Fourth and Fifth Wards (Towns of Middletown, Southfield and Westfield). Court-room, former Edgewater Village Hall, Stapleton.  
 GEORGE W. STAKE, Justice. PETER TIERNAN, Clerk.

Clerk's office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
 Court held each day from 10 A. M., and continues until close of business.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

##### AUCTION SALE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, will sell at public auction by Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, on Monday, December 8, 1902, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., the three three-story and basement brick dwelling houses standing on lands acquired for park purposes (Colonial Park) on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, between Edgecombe and Bradhurst avenues, known as Nos. 329, 331 and 333 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

The sale will take place on the ground, commencing with the first-named building at the hour stated, and continue until all of the buildings have been sold.

Information as to the dimensions and character of the buildings may be had upon application at the office of the Department of Parks, the Arsenal, Central Park.

##### TERMS OF SALE.

The sale is on condition that the work of removing the buildings sold shall be commenced within ten days from date of sale, and the buildings shall be entirely removed by the purchaser within thirty days from December 8, 1902, upon which date possession will be given the purchaser, who shall thereafter be liable for any and all damages to persons, animals or property by reason of the occupancy or removal of said buildings.

The amount of the purchase money must be paid in cash or certified check at the time of sale, or the buildings not so paid for will be resold.

To secure the removal of the buildings the purchaser will be required to make at the time of sale a deposit of \$50 in cash or certified check on each lot purchased, which deposit will be returned if the building is removed within the time stipulated, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Department.

Should any of the buildings sold be not removed within the specified time, the Department may again take possession and cause the same to be resold or removed.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.  
 New York, December 1, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902, FOR REGULATING AND GRADING DEWITT CLINTON PARK, BOUNDED BY ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES, FIFTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The date stipulated for the completion of the whole work is the 1st day of May, 1903.  
 The amount of the security required is twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.)

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Parks, the Arsenal, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, JOHN E. EUSTIS, RICHARD YOUNG, Commissioners of Parks.  
 Dated, November 29, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

##### BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THIRD FLOOR OF THE BOROUGH HALL, FIFTH STREET AND JACKSON AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Queens at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902. CONTRACT FOR SEWER ON ELY AVENUE, FROM GRAND TO JAMAICA AVENUE.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED:

356 linear feet 18-inch vitrified salt glazed sewer pipe.  
 352 linear feet 15-inch vitrified salt glazed sewer pipe.  
 290 linear feet 12-inch vitrified salt glazed sewer pipe.  
 50 cubic yards of rock excavated and removed.  
 4,000 feet B. M. timber, for bracing and sheet piling.

8 manholes, complete.  
 The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before sixty (60) days.

The amount of security required is twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200).  
 Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

CONTRACT FOR SEWER ON ACADEMY STREET, FROM GRAND AVENUE TO A POINT 500 FEET SOUTH OF GRAND AVENUE.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING:  
 544 linear feet 12-inch vitrified salt glazed sewer pipe.  
 5 manholes, complete.  
 20 cubic yards of rock excavated and removed.  
 3,000 feet B. M. timber, for bracing and sheet piling.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before thirty (30) days.

The amount of security required is five hundred dollars (\$500).  
 The bidder will state the price of each item contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.  
 Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens, Fifth street, corner Jackson avenue, Long Island City.

Dated November 28, 1902.  
 JOS. CASSIDY, President.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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#### MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

PUBLIC NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN OF ALL competitive examinations at least two weeks in advance of the date upon which the receipt of applications for any scheduled examination will close.

Persons desiring application blanks may obtain the same by applying to the office of the Commission, either in person or in writing, stating in each case the position or positions for which they wish to apply.

When application is made for a position for which no examination is scheduled, the name of the applicant will be recorded and an application blank sent, when a date for such examination is fixed.

All notices of examination will be posted and advertised. Such notices will state the scope of the examination, but for more general information application should be made at the office of the Commission.

Resolution adopted by the Municipal Civil Service Commission at the meeting held November 19, 1902.

##### APPEALS.

No candidate for a position for which a physical examination is required who is rejected or who fails to appear on the date set, shall be again examined within nine months, unless by order of the Commission. A candidate asking a new examination shall be required to submit to the Commission an affidavit stating the reasons for which such examination is asked, and if such reasons be that the candidate's physical disability was temporary, the affidavit must be accompanied by a physician's certificate showing explicitly that the disability has been wholly remedied.

A candidate who has been notified of the result of his examination may, upon personal application to the Chief Examiner or other person duly authorized by the Commission, and on presentation of his notice, be entitled to see his papers and the ratings thereon.

No appeal from the ratings of examiners will be considered unless the grounds on which it is based are stated specifically and in full, in writing, and unless it is presented within fifteen days after the applicant has been notified of the result of his examination.

S. WILLIAM BRISCOE, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 61 ELM STREET, NEW YORK, December 3, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT open competitive examinations will be held for the following positions:

INSPECTOR OF LAMPS AND GAS (3d Grade)—Friday, December 26, 1902, at 10 A. M. Annual compensation, \$1,000.  
 The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Monday, December 22, at 4 P. M.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects. Weights.  
 Technical knowledge..... 6  
 Experience..... 2  
 Handwriting..... 1  
 Arithmetic..... 1

The minimum per cent. required to pass on the "technical" paper is 75.  
 At present there are two vacancies in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

INSPECTOR OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND CONDUCTORS (4th Grade)—Monday, December 22, 1902, at 10 A. M. Annual compensation, \$1,252.  
 The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Wednesday, December 17, at 4 P. M.

The scope of examination will be as follows:

Subjects. Weights.  
 Technical knowledge..... 6  
 Experience..... 2  
 Handwriting..... 1  
 Arithmetic..... 1

The minimum per cent. required to pass on the "technical" paper is 75.  
 Vacancies at present exist in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER (10th Grade)—Wednesday, December 24, 1902, at 10 A. M. Annual compensation, \$2,100.  
 The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Friday, December 19, at 4 P. M.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects. Weights.  
 Technical knowledge..... 6  
 Experience..... 2  
 Handwriting..... 1  
 Arithmetic..... 1

The minimum per cent. required to pass on the "technical" paper is 75.  
 Candidates should be graduates of some school of mechanical engineering of recognized standing, and should have had at least seven years' practical experience in modern drawing-room and shop practice, and should be especially familiar with machine design, resistance of materials and thermodynamics.



Persons securing a place on the eligible list as a result of this examination will be certified to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

S. WILLIAM BRISCOE,  
Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 61  
ELM STREET, NEW YORK, November 28, 1902.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an open competitive examination will be held for the following position:

**INSPECTOR OF TENEMENTS** (female, fourth grade), Friday, December 19, 1902, at 10 a. m.

The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Monday, December 15, at 4 p. m.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Special knowledge.....	6
Experience.....	2
Handwriting.....	1
Arithmetic.....	1

The principal subjects under the head of "special knowledge" will be (1) knowledge of the Tenement House Law, (2) knowledge of the Sanitary Code and of the principles of sanitation, and (3) general information on tenement conditions.

The minimum per cent. required to pass is 70. The salary attached to this position is \$1,200 per annum.

S. WILLIAM BRISCOE,  
Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 61  
ELM STREET, NEW YORK, November 19, 1902.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** application for the position of

**ARBORICULTURIST**—Tuesday, December 9, 1902, at 10 a. m.

The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Friday, December 5, at 4 p. m.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge.....	6
Experience.....	4

The minimum per cent. required to pass on the "technical" paper is 75.

Candidates should be familiar with the cultivation of trees and shrubs, planting, transplanting, pruning, and with methods of promoting growth and health by proper cultivation, according to the requirements of different species, and to the climatic conditions in and about New York City. Appointments will be made, as the result of this examination, in the Department of Parks at the rate of \$3 per diem.

There are at present two vacancies existing.

S. WILLIAM BRISCOE,  
Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 61  
ELM STREET, CITY OF NEW YORK, November 19, 1902.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** an open competitive examination will be held for the following position:

**TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMAN** (1st to 4th grades, inclusive), Thursday, December 11, 1902, at 10 a. m. (Compensation not exceeding \$1,200 per annum).

The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Friday, December 5, at 4 p. m.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge.....	6
Experience.....	2
Handwriting.....	1
Arithmetic.....	1

The minimum per cent. required to pass on the "technical" paper is 75. There is at present a large number of vacancies in the City Departments paying \$1,200 per annum. Persons who obtain a place upon the eligible list as a result of this examination are sure to receive appointment in the early part of the year 1903.

Vacancies in the higher grades are filled by promotion of those persons occupying positions in the lower grades and who have served six months in the Department.

Persons desiring applications and further information should communicate with the Secretary of the Commission.

S. WILLIAM BRISCOE,  
Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 61 ELM  
STREET, NEW YORK, November 11, 1902.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that open competitive examinations will be held for the following positions:

**ASSISTANT ENGINEER, RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION** (4th Grade)—Monday, December 8, 1902, at 10 a. m.; annual compensation not exceeding \$1,200.

The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Friday, December 5, at 4 p. m.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge.....	6
Experience.....	2
Handwriting.....	1
Arithmetic.....	1

Candidates should have had experience in work in connection with tunneling, and civil engineering work incident thereto.

**BUILDING INSPECTOR OF MASONRY AND CARPENTRY** (4th Grade)—Wednesday, December 10, at 10 a. m.; annual compensation not exceeding \$1,200.

The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Friday, December 5, at 4 p. m.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge.....	6
Experience.....	2
Handwriting.....	1
Arithmetic.....	1

Candidates securing a place on the eligible list as a result of this examination will be certified for appointment to all of the five boroughs comprising The City of New York. They must have had at least five years' experience as architects, engineers, masons, carpenters, plumbers or iron workers.

**NURSE** (1st Grade)—Friday, December 12, 1902, at 10 a. m.; annual compensation not exceeding \$750.

This examination is open to men and women.

The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Monday, December 8, at 4 p. m.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Duties.....	5
Experience.....	3
Handwriting.....	1
Arithmetic.....	1

**TELEGRAPH OPERATOR**—Monday, December 15, 1902, at 10 a. m.

This examination is open to men and women.

The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Thursday, December 11, at 4 p. m. The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge.....	6
Experience.....	2
Handwriting.....	1
Arithmetic.....	1

Candidates should be familiar with the system of telegraph as used in the Fire Department of The City of New York.

At present there are three vacancies in the aforesaid Department, the annual compensation of which is \$1,200.

S. WILLIAM BRISCOE,  
Secretary.

### THE CITY RECORD.

THE CITY RECORD IS PUBLISHED DAILY. Sundays and legal holidays excepted, at No. 3, City Hall, New York City. Annual subscription, \$9.30, postage prepaid.

PHILIP COWEN, Supervisor.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10 o'clock a. m. on

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.**

**Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.**

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING AND DELIVERING A STEEL FIREBOAT FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is two hundred and seventy (270) days.

The amount of security required is forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING AND DELIVERING FIRE PUMPS FOR A NEW FIREBOAT.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is one hundred and twenty (120) days.

The amount of security required is eight thousand dollars (\$8,000).

Bids will be compared and each contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner specified.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Fire Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Manhattan, and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Consulting Engineer, H. de B. Parsons, No. 22 William street, in said borough.

THOMAS STURGIS,  
Commissioner.

Dated, December 1, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 3 o'clock p. m. on

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.**

**Borough of The Bronx.**

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED IN THE ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF A NEW BUILDING FOR ENGINE COMPANY NO. 41, ON THE SOUTHERLY SIDE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH STREET, 200 FEET WEST OF COURTLANDT AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is one hundred and fifty (150) working days.

The amount of security required is fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Fire Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Manhattan.

THOMAS STURGIS,  
Commissioner.

Dated, December 1, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10 o'clock a. m. on

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.**

**Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.**

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ONE THIRD-SIZE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is ninety days.

The amount of security required is two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 50 MILES OF TELEGRAPH WIRE.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is sixty days.

The amount of security required is fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound,

ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Fire Department, Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street.

THOMAS STURGIS,  
Commissioner.

Dated, December 1, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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### BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

### PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received at the office of the Supervisor of the City Record, Room 1637, 21 Park row, in The City of New York, until 11 o'clock a. m., on

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.**

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED OR BLANK BOOKS, DOCKETS, LIBERS, BINDING COVERS, BINDING, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1903.

The time for the delivery of the materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.

The amount of security shall be twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The bidder must state the price of each item. The extensions of each class or schedule must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total footing for each class.

The bids will be tested and the awards made to the lowest bidder on each item, if the bid therefore exceed five hundred (\$500) dollars; otherwise the award may be upon any class or schedule of goods at the option of the said Board of City Record.

All goods must be delivered at the office of the City Record as may be required by the Supervisor. The supplies, etc., will be allowed, as received.

Delivery will be required to be made from time to time and in such quantities as may be directed by the Supervisor of the City Record.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the supplies, or the nature and extent of the work, reference must be made to the specifications to be had of the Supervisor, and on file in the office of the Comptroller, and to the books in use in the different departments, etc., as called for in said specifications.

The right is reserved to cancel such items as may be required to be furnished before December 11, 1902. A list of such items can be obtained from the Supervisor on and after December 13, 1902.

Board of City Record—

SETH LOW, Mayor.  
GEORGE L. RIVES,  
Corporation Counsel.  
EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 17, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

### PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING CITY RECORD.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received at the office of the Supervisor of the City Record, Room 1637, No. 21 Park row, in The City of New York, until 11 o'clock a. m. on

**TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902.**

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE MATERIALS AND PLANT, AND DOING ALL THE WORK NECESSARY AND PROPER TO PRINT, FURNISH, FOLD, BIND AND DISTRIBUTE THE "CITY RECORD" FOR AND DURING THE YEAR 1903.

The amount of security shall be thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$37,500).

The person or persons making the estimate shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title given above, of the work for which the estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the said Supervisor of the City Record, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and in the office of the Mayor the estimates received will be publicly opened by the Board of City Record and read and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

The bids will be compared and awarded to the lowest bidder for the whole work and all materials required for the complete performance of the contract.

Samples are on exhibition at the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the supplies, or the nature and extent of the work, reference must be made to the specifications.

Delivery of the "City Record" will be made as specified in the contract.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Board, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Supervisor of the City Record, where any further information can be obtained.

Board of City Record—

SETH LOW, Mayor.  
GEO. L. RIVES,  
Corporation Counsel.  
EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 25, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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### QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

STATE OF NEW YORK—BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, December 2, 1902.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS TO** sea wall and docks at the Upper Quarantine Station, Hoffman's Island, New York City, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to noon on Thursday, the 11th day of December, 1902, to Frederick H. Schroeder, President of the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Commissioners will receive and open all proposals.

Specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, New York.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor in which case the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine reserves the right to reject all bids.

FREDERICK H. SCHROEDER,  
President, Board of Quarantine Commissioners.

CHAS. F. BRUBER,  
Secretary.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1902.

d5,8

### BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

### NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT,** in pursuance of the provisions of section 541 of the Greater New York Charter, I will on Monday, December 15, 1902, at 12 noon, sell at public auction, at my office, in the First National Bank Building, at St. George, Borough of Richmond, City of New York, the New Brighton Crematory and frame building inclosing it, situated on Brighton avenue, near Lafayette avenue, New Brighton.

GEORGE CROMWELL,  
President of the Borough of Richmond.

d5,15

### BOARD MEETINGS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meet in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAMES W. STEVENSON,  
Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund meet in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS,  
Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

### BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO** the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following proposed assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

### BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

List 7,131—No. 1—Regulating, grading, setting curbstones, flagging, laying crosswalks and placing fences in Aqueduct avenue, from Lind avenue to Kingsbridge road.

List 7,241—No. 2—Sewer and appurtenances in Cromwell avenue, from Inwood avenue to East One Hundred and Seventieth street.

The limits within which it is proposed to lay the said assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

No. 1—Both sides of Aqueduct avenue, from Lind avenue to Kingsbridge road, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 2—Both sides of Cromwell avenue, from Inwood avenue to East One Hundred and Seventieth street, and extending east and west half way to the next parallel street or avenue; also, both sides of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, from Cromwell avenue to Boscobel avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, No. 320 Broadway, New York, on or before December 30, 1902, at 3 p. m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

BENJAMIN E. HALL,  
HENRY B. KETCHAM,  
ENOCH VREELAND,  
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER,  
Secretary,  
No. 320 Broadway.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,  
November 28, 1902.

n28,d9

### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND PARKS.

**IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1005 OF** the "Greater New York Charter," the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of the assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

### TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7.

**WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH STREET**—OPENING, from Hamilton Terrace to Convent avenue. Confirmed October 20, 1902; entered December 3, 1902. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point in the centre of the block between Convent avenue, Amsterdam avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street and West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street; thence easterly along the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street and West One Hundred and Forty-fifth



street and its prolongation to its intersection with the northerly prolongation of the centre line of the block between St. Nicholas avenue and Hamilton terrace; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and centre line to its intersection with the centre line between West One Hundred and Forty-first street and West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street; thence westerly along said centre line to its intersection with the centre line of the block between Hamilton terrace and Convent avenue; thence northerly along said centre line to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Forty-third street and West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street; thence westerly along said easterly prolongation and centre line to its intersection with the centre line of the block between Convent avenue and Amsterdam avenue; thence northerly along said centre line to its intersection with the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street and West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, being the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessment was entered on the date herein above given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents." Unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1006 of the "Greater New York Charter."

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien as provided by section one hundred and fifty-nine of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room No. 85, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 2, 1903, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 3, 1902.

d5,19

#### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND PARKS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1005 OF the "Greater New York Charter," the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of the assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

**TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 11.**  
**ANDREWS AVENUE—OPENING.** from Burnside avenue to East One Hundred and Eightieth street. Confirmed October 20, 1902; entered December 3, 1902. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly prolongation of that part of the middle line of the block between Burnside avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street lying westerly from Aqueduct avenue with a line drawn parallel to the southeasterly side of Aqueduct avenue and distant 100 feet southeasterly therefrom; running thence northeasterly along and parallel line to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of a line drawn parallel to and distant 380 feet northerly from the northerly side of that part of East One Hundred and Eightieth street lying westerly from Aqueduct avenue; thence westerly along said easterly prolongation and parallel line to its intersection with the northerly prolongation of a line drawn parallel to the westerly side of Loring place and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and parallel line to the northerly side of Burnside avenue; thence southerly on a line parallel to Andrews avenue to its intersection with the middle line of the block between Burnside avenue and East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street; thence easterly along said middle line of the block and its prolongation easterly to the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessment was entered on the date hereinabove given in the Record of Titles and Assessments, kept in the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents." Unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1006 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before February 2, 1903, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 3, 1902.

d5,19

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

#### CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of The City of New York, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1903,

at 12 o'clock m., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate belonging to the Corporation of The City of New York, viz.:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of North Moore street with the easterly line of Varick street, and running thence southerly along the easterly line of Varick street 87 feet 2 inches; thence easterly on a line nearly at right angles with Varick street 25 feet 7 1/2 inches to a point which is distant 87 feet 2 inches at right angles from the southerly line of North Moore street; thence northerly on the line parallel to Varick street 3 feet 10 inches; thence easterly 24 feet 4 1/2 inches to a point which is distant 82 feet 8 inches at right angles from the southerly line of North Moore street; thence northerly on a line nearly parallel to Varick street 7 feet 8 inches to a point which is distant 49 feet 11 3/4 inches at right angles from the easterly line of Varick street; thence southeasterly 76 feet 1 inch to a point to the westerly line of West Broadway which is distant 115 feet 5 1/2 inches from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of North Moore street, with the westerly line of West Broadway; thence northeasterly along the westerly line of West Broadway 25 feet 2 inches; thence northerly 59 feet 6 1/2 inches to a point which is distant 58 feet 10 1/2 inches at right angles from the southerly line of North Moore street; thence northerly on a line nearly parallel to Varick street 58 feet 10 1/2 inches to a point in the southerly line of North Moore street which is distant 75 feet 1/2 inch from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Varick street with the southerly line of North Moore street; thence along the southerly line of North Moore street in a westerly direction 75 feet 1/2 inch to the intersection of the easterly line of Varick street with the southerly line of North Moore street, being the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, upon the following

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The highest bidder will be required to pay ten per cent. of the amount of his bid, together with the auctioneer's fees, at the time of the sale; thirty per cent. upon the delivery of the deed, which shall be thirty days from the date of the sale; the remaining sixty per cent. either to be paid at the date of the delivery of the deed or at the option of the purchaser to remain on bond and mortgage for five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the mortgage to contain the customary thirty days' interest and ninety days' tax clause.

The bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the term thereof, on giving thirty days' notice to the Comptroller, or may be paid in installments of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) on any day when interest is due, or on thirty days' notice. The bond and mortgage will be prepared by the Corporation Counsel, and the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) will be charged for drawing, acknowledging and recording the same.

The Comptroller may, at his option, resell the property if the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, and the person failing to comply therewith will be held liable for any deficiency which may result from any such resale.

The right to reject any bid is reserved. Maps of said real estate may be seen on application at the Comptroller's office, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, after December 5, 1902.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board held November 26, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 4, 1902.

d5,17

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER.

#### CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of The City of New York, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1902,

at 12 o'clock m. at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, certain premises situated in the Borough of The Bronx, and described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land acquired by The City of New York, in a proceeding to obtain lands for the purposes of a reservoir, under the provisions of chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, which piece of land cannot be utilized for such purposes, the same being known and designated on the Tax Maps of the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of The Bronx as Lot 30, in Block 3205 of Section 11, and which is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Davidson avenue with the southerly line of Kingsbridge road, as said avenue and road are shown on Section 16 of the Final Maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and running thence southerly along the westerly line of Davidson avenue two and thirty-one hundredths feet to the old Kingsbridge road; thence westerly along the old Kingsbridge road four and nine hundredths feet to a deflection in the old Kingsbridge road; thence westerly and continuing along the old Kingsbridge road seventeen and twenty-two one-hundredths feet to the southerly line of Kingsbridge road as now established; thence easterly along the southerly line of the said Kingsbridge road twenty-one and sixty-two one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning, containing thirty and eighty-nine one-hundredths square feet, be the said several dimensions more or less; together with all the right, title and interest of The City of New York, if any, in and to the old Kingsbridge road lying between the westerly line of Davidson avenue and a line drawn parallel with and 100 feet westerly therefrom, and the southerly line of Kingsbridge road, as now established.

The purchaser to assume all existing assessments upon the property at the time of taking title.

The City's interest in said premises to be sold upon the following

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The highest bidder for said parcel will be required to pay 10 per cent. of the amount of his bid or purchase money and the auctioneer's fee at the time of sale.

The deed for the premises to be delivered within thirty days from the date of sale.

The Comptroller may, at his option, resell the property struck off to the highest bidder who shall

fail to comply with the terms of sale, and the party who fails to comply therewith will be held liable for any deficiency resulting from such resale.

The right to reject any bid is reserved. The map of the property to be sold may be seen upon application at the Comptroller's Office, Room 55, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under resolution adopted November 26, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 4, 1902.

d4,23

#### NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the EIGHTH WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 365 of the Laws of 1889, and the acts amendatory thereof, and chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, and chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901 amendatory thereof, to wit:

**FORTY-FIRST STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second avenue to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Forty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FORTY-THIRD STREET—GRADING.** from Fifth avenue to the old city line (excepting from Fifth avenue to Seventh avenue). Area of assessment: Both sides of Forty-third street, from Seventh avenue to the old city line, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on Seventh and Eighth avenues.

**FORTY-FOURTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FORTY-FIFTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Forty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FORTY-SIXTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Forty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Forty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FORTY-NINTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTIETH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fiftieth street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-FIRST STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-SECOND STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-THIRD STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-FOURTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**FIFTY-NINTH STREET—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Second to Third avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the terminating avenues.

**SIXTH AVENUE—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Thirty-ninth street to Forty-first street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Sixth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-first streets, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the intersecting and terminating streets.

**SIXTH AVENUE—GRADING.** from Thirty-ninth street to old city line. Area of assessment: Both sides of Sixth avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to the old city line, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the following-named intersecting streets, viz.: Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth to Forty-eighth, inclusive, Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth, inclusive.

**SIXTH AVENUE—GRADING AND PAVING.** from Forty-fourth street to old city line.

Area of assessment: Both sides of Sixth avenue, from Forty-fourth street to old city line, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the intersecting streets, excepting Forty-ninth street.

**SEVENTH AVENUE—GRADING.** from Thirty-ninth street to old city line. Area of assessment: Both sides of Seventh avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to the old city line, and to the extent of one-half the blocks on the intersecting streets west of Seventh avenue; also, to the same extent on the intersecting streets between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-second streets east of Seventh avenue; also, on the intersecting streets from Fifty-second to Fifty-sixth street, between Seventh avenue and the city line.

That the same were confirmed by the Supreme Court, Kings County, on November 9, 1900, and that the Board of Assessors of The City of New York thereafter levied and assessed the "Third Installment" thereon, and transmitted the same to the Comptroller on November 14, 1902, for entry and collection.

That said "Third Installment" in each case is now due and payable, and unless the amount thereof assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after December 1, 1902, interest shall be charged, collected and received thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to be calculated from December 1, 1902, to the date of payment.

The owner of any parcel of land assessed for any of the foregoing assessments may, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 365, Laws of 1889, as amended by chapter 452, Laws of 1890, chapter 520, Laws of 1895, and chapter 736, Laws of 1896, at any time after the first installment becomes due and payable, pay all the installments not levied of said assessments, and the same will thereupon be canceled.

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at the office of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before January 30, 1903, will be exempt from interest as above provided.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 29, 1902.

d1,13

#### NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Assessment Rolls for the "Sixth Installment" in the following-entitled matters have been completed and are due and payable December 1, 1902. The authority for the collection of the various assessments mentioned therein has been delivered to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, and all persons liable to pay such assessments are required to pay the same without delay at his office, Rooms 1 and 3, Municipal Building, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

#### EIGHTH WARD.

Opening and Grading the following-named streets:

Fortieth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Forty-first street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Forty-fourth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Forty-fifth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Forty-sixth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Forty-seventh street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fiftieth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-first street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-second street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-third street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-fourth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-fifth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-sixth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-seventh street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-eighth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fifty-ninth street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Eighth avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to the old city line.

Also for Grading and Paving:

Fortieth street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue.  
Fortieth street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.  
Forty-first street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue.  
Forty-fifth street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.  
Forty-seventh street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.  
Forty-eighth street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Forty-ninth street, from Fourth avenue to the old city line.  
Fiftieth street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue.  
Fiftieth street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fiftieth street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.  
Fifty-first street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue.  
Fifty-first street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.  
Fifty-third street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue.  
Fifty-fourth street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.  
Fifty-sixth street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue.  
Fifty-sixth street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-sixth street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.  
Fifty-eighth street, from Fifth avenue to Seventh avenue.  
Fifty-ninth street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue.  
Fifty-ninth street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-ninth street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.

Also for Opening, Grading and Paving:

Fortieth street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Forty-first street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Forty-second street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Forty-third street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Forty-fourth street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Forty-fifth street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.



Forty-sixth street, from Third avenue to Fourth avenue.  
Forty-sixth street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Forty-seventh street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-second street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-fourth street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-fifth street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-seventh street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-eighth street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.

Also for Opening:  
Forty-second street, from Fifth avenue to the old city line.  
Fiftieth street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-first street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-sixth street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.  
Fifty-ninth street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.

Also for Grading:  
Forty-second street, from Seventh avenue to the old city line.  
Also for Grading, Paving and Street-basins:  
Fifth avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to the old city line.

Extracts from the Law.  
Chapter 583, Laws of 1888, title 7, section 10, as amended by chapter 888, Laws of 1895, and section 937, chapter 378, Laws of 1897, and section 937, chapter 466, Laws of 1901.

On all assessments which shall be paid to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, before the expiration of thirty days from the time the same shall become due and payable, an allowance shall be made to the person or persons making such payments at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum for the unexpired portion thereof. On all assessments

paid after the expiration of thirty days from the time the same shall have become due and payable, there shall be added to and collected as part of every such assessment interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, to be computed from the time the same became due and payable to the date of said payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.  
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 20, 1902.  
n22,d13

INTEREST ON BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE INTEREST DUE ON JANUARY 1, 1903, on the Registered Bonds and Stock of The City of New York will be paid on that day by the Comptroller, at his office, Room 30, Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

The Transfer Books thereof will be closed from December 15, 1902, to January 1, 1903.  
The interest due on January 1, 1903, on the Coupon Bonds of the late City of Brooklyn will be paid on that day by the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, No. 26 Court street.

The interest due January 1, 1903, on the Coupon Bonds of Corporations in Queens and Richmond counties will be received on that day for payment by the Comptroller at his office, Room 20, Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 29, 1902.  
n22,d13

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, STEWART BUILDING, NEW YORK, December 1, 1902.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the borough in which the property is located as follows:  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.  
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.  
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.  
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

—before the 1st day of January, 1903, as provided by section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

Upon any such tax not paid before the 1st day of December, 1902, one per centum will be charged, received and collected in addition to the amount thereof. Upon such tax remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1903, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, as provided in section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1902, on which day the tax became due and payable and became a lien as provided in section 914 of the said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.  
n22,d13

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND PARKS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1005 OF THE "Greater New York Charter," the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of the assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 11.  
ANDREWS AVENUE—OPENING, from East One Hundred and Eightieth street to the south line of the New York University property. Confirmed November 18, 1902; entered November 26, 1902. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:  
Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of a line parallel to the southerly line of Burnside avenue and distant 100 feet southerly therefrom with the southerly prolongation of a line parallel to the westerly line of Loring place and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom; running thence northerly along last mentioned southerly prolongation, parallel line and its northerly prolongation to its intersection with a line parallel to the northerly line of East One Hundred and Eightieth street and distant 100 feet northerly therefrom; thence easterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line parallel to the westerly line of Andrews avenue and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom; thence northerly

along said parallel line and its northerly prolongation to its intersection with a line parallel to the southerly line of the University of The City of New York and distant 100 feet northerly therefrom; thence easterly along said parallel line to its intersection with the northerly prolongation of a line parallel to the easterly line of Andrews avenue and distant 100 feet easterly therefrom; thence southerly along said northerly prolongation and parallel line to its intersection with a line parallel to the northerly line of East One Hundred and Eightieth street and distant 100 feet northerly therefrom; thence easterly along said parallel line and its easterly prolongation to its intersection with the westerly line of Aqueduct avenue, East; thence southerly along said line of Aqueduct avenue, East to its intersection with the southerly line of East One Hundred and Eightieth street; thence easterly along the southerly line of East One Hundred and Eightieth street to its intersection with a line parallel to the easterly line of Aqueduct avenue and distant 100 feet easterly therefrom; thence southerly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn perpendicular to Aqueduct avenue from the point of intersection of a line parallel to the westerly line of Aqueduct avenue and distant 100 feet westerly therefrom with a line parallel to the southerly line of Burnside avenue and distant 100 feet southerly therefrom; thence westerly along said perpendicular line to the point of intersection aforesaid; thence still westerly along a line parallel to the southerly line of Burnside avenue and distant 100 feet southerly therefrom to the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessment was entered on the date hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessment and of Water Rents. Unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1006 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before January 26, 1903, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.  
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 26, 1902.  
n28,d11

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND PARKS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1005 OF THE "Greater New York Charter," the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of the assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named avenue and street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7.

CLAREMONT AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET—OPENING, WIDENING AND EXTENDING, at their northwesterly intersection, and the WIDENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE at their southeasterly intersection. Confirmed November 13, 1902; entered November 21, 1902. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:  
Beginning at the intersection of the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Fourteenth street and West One Hundred and Fifteenth street and the westerly side of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said centre line to its intersection with the easterly side of Riverside Drive; thence northerly along said easterly side of Riverside Drive to its intersection with the westerly prolongation of the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; thence easterly along said prolongation and southerly side of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to its intersection with the westerly side of the Boulevard; thence southerly along said westerly side of the Boulevard to its intersection with the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Fourteenth street and West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessment was entered on the date hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents. Unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1006 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room No. 85, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before January 20, 1903, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at

the rate of seven per centum per annum, from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.  
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 21, 1902.  
n22,d6

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND PARKS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1005 OF THE "Greater New York Charter," the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of the assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

ASHFORD STREET—OPENING, from Atlantic avenue to New Lots avenue. Confirmed November 7, 1902; entered November 21, 1902. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:  
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Atlantic avenue and distant ninety-one feet and one-quarter inch easterly from the easterly side of Ashford street; running thence southerly and parallel to Ashford street to the northerly side of Livonia avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of Livonia avenue to the easterly side of Ashford street; thence southerly along the prolongation of the easterly line of Ashford street to the northerly side of New Lots avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly side of New Lots avenue to the westerly prolongation of Ashford street; thence northerly along the westerly prolongation of Ashford street to its intersection with the northerly side of New Lots avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly side of New Lots avenue to the centre line of the block between Ashford street and Warwick street; thence northerly through the centre line of the blocks between Ashford street and Warwick street to the southerly side of Atlantic avenue; thence easterly along the southerly side of Atlantic avenue to the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessment was entered on the date hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents. Unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1006 of the "Greater New York Charter."

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before January 20, 1903, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.  
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 21, 1902.  
n22,d6

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE "Greater New York Charter," the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 8.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET—SEWER, between Harlem river and Tenth avenue; TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET—SEWER, between Ninth avenue and Tenth avenue; NINTH AVENUE—SEWER, between Two Hundred and Eighth street and Two Hundred and Tenth street; also, TENTH AVENUE—SEWER, between Two Hundred and Seventh street and Two Hundred and Ninth street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Tenth avenue, from Two Hundred and Seventh street to Two Hundred and Ninth street; east side of Tenth avenue, from Two Hundred and Ninth street to Two Hundred and Tenth street; both sides of Post avenue, from Two Hundred and Eighth street to a point distant about half way between Emerson street and Hawthorne street; both sides of Ninth avenue, from Two Hundred and Eighth street to a point distant about 100 feet north of Two Hundred and Tenth street; both sides of Two Hundred and Ninth street, from Tenth avenue to a point distant about 250 feet east of Ninth avenue; both sides of Two Hundred and Tenth street, from Ninth avenue to Tenth avenue.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Assessors on November 20, 1902, and entered on November 21, 1902, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien as provided by section one hundred and fifty-nine of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room No. 85, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2

p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before January 20, 1903, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.  
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 21, 1902.  
n22,d6

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE "Greater New York Charter," the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

FIRST WARD.

BROOKE STREET—SEWER, from Jersey street to Richmond turnpike. Area of assessment: Both sides of Brooke street, between Richmond turnpike and Jersey street; also, both sides of Bank street, between Brooke street and First avenue.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Assessors on November 20, 1902, and entered on November 21, 1902, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment from the date when such assessment became a lien as provided by section one hundred and fifty-nine of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Bay and Sand street, Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before January 20, 1903, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.  
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 21, 1902.  
n22,d6

NOTICE OF THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE LATE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Four Per Cent. Arreage Bonds (10-408), issued in the year 1883, by the late City of Brooklyn, under the provisions of chapter 572 of the Laws of 1880, and of chapter 443 of the Laws of 1881, payable July 1, 1923, and redeemable at any time after ten years after the date of their issue (July 1, 1883), that, in accordance with the terms of their issue I will redeem said bonds on February 2, 1903, at my office (Room 39), in the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, and that on that day said bonds will cease to bear interest.

EDWARD M. GROUT,  
Comptroller.  
City of New York, Department of Finance,  
Comptroller's Office, October 23, 1902.  
n22,d6

OFFICIAL BOROUGH PAPERS.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.  
"Bronx Borough Record;" "North Side News."  
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.  
For Long Island City and Newtown Districts—"Long Island City Star;" "Newtown Register."  
For Flushing, Jamaica and the Rockaways—"Flushing Times;" "Jamaica Standard."

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.  
"Staten Islander;" "Staten Island World."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

"New York Times;" "New York Sun;" "New York Mail and Express;" "Real Estate Record and Guide;" "Commercial Advertiser;" "New Yorker Zeitung;" "Leslie's Weekly."

PHILIP COWEN, Supervisor.  
October 1, 1902.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY HALL, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 4, 1902.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock a. m. on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.

No. 1. RE-REGULATING, RE-GRADING, RE-FLAGGING AND RE-CURBING EDGEcombe AVENUE, FROM ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
40,700 cubic yards of filling to be furnished.  
400 cubic yards of retaining wall to be removed (not to be bid for).  
2,700 cubic yards of cement masonry for retaining walls and culverts.  
100 linear feet of new iron railing to be furnished and set.  
1,500 linear feet of old iron railing to be reset (not to be bid for).  
1,500 linear feet of new curbstone furnished and set.  
2,100 linear feet of old curbstone redressed, re-joined and reset.  
5,600 square feet of new flagstone furnished and laid.



9,000 square feet of old flagstone retrimmed and relaid.

Time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is 200 days.

The amount of security required is \$7,500.  
No. 2. REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST STREET, FROM AMSTERDAM AVENUE TO BROADWAY.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

3,700 cubic yards of earth excavation.

600 cubic yards of rock excavation.

700 cubic yards of filling furnished.

1,900 linear feet of new curbstone furnished and set.

7,700 square feet new flagstone furnished and laid.

Time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is 60 days.

The amount of security required is \$1,500.

No. 3. REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, FROM AMSTERDAM AVENUE TO AUDUBON AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1,900 cubic yards of filling to be furnished.

780 linear feet of new curbstone furnished and set.

3,200 square feet of new flagstone furnished and laid.

Time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is 30 days.

The amount of security required is \$500.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per linear foot, square foot, square yard, cubic yard, or other unit of measure. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total, and awards made to the lowest bidder. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and specifications can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d5,16

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY HALL, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 28, 1902.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock a. m., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE CLEANING AND PAINTING OF THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE VIADUCT, ON TWELFTH AVENUE, FROM ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET TO ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is sixty (60) days.

The amount of security required is five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump sum.

Blank forms, specifications and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Highways, No. 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 28, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

n28,d9

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY HALL, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 28, 1902.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock a. m.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RECEIVING BASINS ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES OF SIXTY-SIXTH STREET, ADJOINING THE WALL OF THE N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LENOX AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH STREET; ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND COLUMBUS AVENUE; ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET AND CONVENT AVENUE; ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRAL PARK WEST AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET; AND ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO RECEIVING BASINS ON THE NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST CORNERS OF SEVENTY-NINTH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required, is as follows:

87 linear feet of salt glazed vitrified stoneware pipe culvert of 12-inch interior diameter, under asphalt pavement.

42 linear feet of salt glazed vitrified stoneware pipe culvert of 12-inch interior diameter, under block pavement on sand.

8 receiving basins of the circular pattern, with new style grate bars (2 of granite and 6 of bluestone).

70 cubic yards of rock, to be excavated and removed.

3,000 feet B. M. of timber and planking for bracing and sheet piling.

The time allowed to complete the whole work is seventy (70) working days.

The amount of security required is twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars.

Blank forms may be obtained and plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Nos. 13-21 Park row, Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 28, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

n28,d9

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY, TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of Board of Trustees at the above office until 3.30 o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902,

FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The time for the delivery of the article and the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1903.

The amount of security required is fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each article contained in the specification or schedule herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, gram, dozen, yard or other unit of measure by which the bids will be tested. The extension must be made, as the bid will be read from the total for each item and award made to the lowest bidder.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Board, Bellevue Hospital, East Twenty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN W. BRANNAN, President, Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dated December 2, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d4,15

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY, TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of Board of Trustees at the above office until 3.30 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902,

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DORMITORY IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING ON BELLEVUE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, SITUATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, 200 FEET, MORE OR LESS, EAST OF FIRST AVENUE.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is within one hundred and twenty (120) days.

The amount of security required is twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Board of Trustees, Twenty-sixth street and First avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN W. BRANNAN, President, Board of Trustees Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dated November 28, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

n20,d11

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to alter the map or plan of The City of New York, by changing the grade of Westchester avenue, between Southern Boulevard and Bryant street; Bancroft street, between Westchester avenue and Whitlock avenue; Hoe street, between Aldus street and Bancroft street; Faile street, between Aldus street and Westchester avenue; Bryant street, between Aldus street and Westchester avenue; Longfellow street, between Aldus street and Westchester avenue; and Whitlock avenue, between Aldus street and Westchester avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, and that a meeting of said Board will be held in the old Council Chamber (Room No. 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., at which such proposed change of grade will be considered by said Board, all of which is more particularly set forth and described in the following resolutions adopted by the Board on the 28th day of November, 1902, notice of the adoption of which is hereby given, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442, of the Greater New York Charter, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to alter the map or plan of The City of New York, by changing the grade of Third avenue, between Sixtieth street and Senator street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and that a meeting of said Board will be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., at which such proposed change of grade will be considered by said Board, all of which is more particularly set forth and described in the following resolutions adopted by said Board on the 18th day of November, 1902, notice of the adoption of which is hereby given, viz:

Beginning at the southeast curb intersection of Senator street, the elevation to be 69.7 feet; (1) thence northerly to the northwest curb intersection of Senator street, the elevation to be 69.25 feet; (2) thence northerly to the southwest curb intersection of Sixty-seventh street, the elevation to be 63.0 feet; (3) thence northerly to the northeast curb intersection of Sixty-seventh street, the elevation to be 62.8 feet; (4) thence northerly to the intersection of Wakeman place, the elevation to be 61.69 feet; (5) thence northerly to a point distant 20.0 feet northerly of the northern line of Wakeman place, the elevation to be 61.4 feet; (6) thence northerly to a point distant 98.6 feet northerly of the last-mentioned point, the elevation to be 61.1 feet; (7) thence northerly to the southern curb line of Sixty-sixth street, the elevation to be 59.0 feet; (8) thence northerly to the northern curb line of Sixty-sixth street, the elevation to be 58.5 feet; (9) thence northerly to the intersection of Sixty-fifth street, the elevation to be 51.57 feet as heretofore; (10) thence northerly to the intersection of Sixty-fourth street, the elevation to be 52.7 feet; (11) thence northerly to the intersection of Sixty-third street, the elevation to be 53.86 feet as heretofore; (12) thence northerly to the southern curb line of Sixty-second street, the elevation to be 57.97 feet; (13) thence northerly to the northern curb line of Sixty-second street, the elevation to be 58.25 feet; (14) thence northerly to the southern curb line of Sixty-first street, the elevation to be 63.55 feet; (15) thence northerly to the northern curb line of Sixty-first street, the elevation to be 63.95 feet; (16) thence northerly to the southern curb line of Sixtieth street, the elevation to be 70.1 feet; (17) thence northerly to the northern curb line of Sixtieth street, the elevation to be 70.2 feet.

All elevations refer to mean high-water datum as established by the Department of Highways, Borough of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Brooklyn cause to be prepared for submission to this Board three similar maps or plans for certification and filing in the manner required by law, showing as nearly as possible the nature and extent of the proposed change of grade and the location of the immediate adjacent or of intersecting open or established streets, roads, squares, or places, sufficient for the identification and location thereof;

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change of grade at a meeting of this Board, to be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed laying out will be considered at a meeting of the Board, to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the "City Record" and the Corporation newspapers for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 19th day of December, 1902.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Attest: JOHN H. MOONEY, Assistant Secretary.

d6,17.

(c) Longfellow street—Beginning at the intersection of Longfellow street and Whitlock avenue, the elevation to be 36 feet above mean high water datum, as heretofore;

(1) Thence northerly to the intersection with Aldus street, the elevation to be 39 feet above mean high water datum;

(2) Thence northerly to the intersection with Bancroft street, the elevation to be 45 feet above mean high water datum;

(3) Thence northerly to the northeast curb intersection with Westchester avenue, the elevation to be 52 feet above mean high water datum, as heretofore.

(d) Whitlock avenue—Beginning at the intersection of Whitlock avenue and Aldus street, the elevation to be 32 feet above mean high water datum, as heretofore;

(1) Thence northerly to the intersection with Bancroft street, the elevation to be 29 feet above mean high water datum;

(2) Thence northerly to the intersection with Westchester avenue, the elevation to be 34.3 feet above mean high water datum, as heretofore.

(e) Bancroft street—Beginning at the intersection of Bancroft street and Hoe street, the elevation to be 64 feet above mean high water datum, as heretofore;

(1) Thence easterly to a point 100 feet easterly from the easterly house line of Hoe street, the elevation to be 64.75 feet above mean high water datum;

(2) Thence easterly to the intersection of Faile street, the elevation to be 64 feet above mean high water datum;

(3) Thence easterly to the intersection of Bryant street, the elevation to be 56 feet above mean high water datum;

(4) Thence easterly to the intersection of Longfellow street, the elevation to be 45 feet above mean high water datum;

(5) Thence easterly to the intersection of Whitlock avenue, the elevation to be 29 feet above mean high water datum.

(f) Aldus street—Beginning at the intersection of Aldus street and Bryant street, the elevation to be 53 feet above mean high water datum, as heretofore;

(1) Thence easterly to the intersection of Longfellow street, the elevation to be 39 feet above mean high water datum;

(2) Thence easterly to the intersection of Whitlock avenue, the elevation to be 32 feet above mean high water datum, as heretofore.

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of The Bronx cause to be prepared for submission to this Board three similar maps or plans for certification and filing in the manner required by law, showing as nearly as possible the nature and extent of the proposed change of grade, and the location of the immediate adjacent or of intersecting open or established streets, roads, squares, or places, sufficient for the identification and location thereof.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change of grade at a meeting of this Board, to be held in the old Council Chamber (Room No. 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed change of grade will be considered at a meeting of the Board, to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the "City Record" for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 19th day of December, 1902.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Attest: JOHN H. MOONEY, Assistant Secretary.

d6,17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to alter the map or plan of The City of New York, by changing the grade of Third avenue, between Sixtieth street and Senator street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and that a meeting of said Board will be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., at which such proposed change of grade will be considered by said Board, all of which is more particularly set forth and described in the following resolutions adopted by said Board on the 18th day of November, 1902, notice of the adoption of which is hereby given, viz:

Beginning at the southeast curb intersection of Senator street, the elevation to be 69.7 feet; (1) thence northerly to the northwest curb intersection of Senator street, the elevation to be 69.25 feet; (2) thence northerly to the southwest curb intersection of Sixty-seventh street, the elevation to be 63.0 feet; (3) thence northerly to the northeast curb intersection of Sixty-seventh street, the elevation to be 62.8 feet; (4) thence northerly to the intersection of Wakeman place, the elevation to be 61.69 feet; (5) thence northerly to a point distant 20.0 feet northerly of the northern line of Wakeman place, the elevation to be 61.4 feet; (6) thence northerly to a point distant 98.6 feet northerly of the last-mentioned point, the elevation to be 61.1 feet; (7) thence northerly to the southern curb line of Sixty-sixth street, the elevation to be 59.0 feet; (8) thence northerly to the northern curb line of Sixty-sixth street, the elevation to be 58.5 feet; (9) thence northerly to the intersection of Sixty-fifth street, the elevation to be 51.57 feet as heretofore; (10) thence northerly to the intersection of Sixty-fourth street, the elevation to be 52.7 feet; (11) thence northerly to the intersection of Sixty-third street, the elevation to be 53.86 feet as heretofore; (12) thence northerly to the southern curb line of Sixty-second street, the elevation to be 57.97 feet; (13) thence northerly to the northern curb line of Sixty-second street, the elevation to be 58.25 feet; (14) thence northerly to the southern curb line of Sixty-first street, the elevation to be 63.55 feet; (15) thence northerly to the northern curb line of Sixty-first street, the elevation to be 63.95 feet; (16) thence northerly to the southern curb line of Sixtieth street, the elevation to be 70.1 feet; (17) thence northerly to the northern curb line of Sixtieth street, the elevation to be 70.2 feet.

All elevations refer to mean high-water datum as established by the Department of Highways, Borough of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Brooklyn cause to be prepared for submission to this Board three similar maps or plans for certification and filing in the manner required by law, showing as nearly as possible the nature and extent of the proposed change of grade and the location of the immediate adjacent or of intersecting open or established streets, roads, squares, or places, sufficient for the identification and location thereof;

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change of grade at a meeting of this Board, to be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed laying out will be considered at a meeting of the Board, to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the "City Record" and the Corporation newspapers for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 12th day of December, 1902.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Attest: JOHN H. MOONEY, Assistant Secretary.

n25,d6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to alter the map or plan of The City of New York, by laying out a public park in the westerly end of the block bounded by Pearl street, Coenties slip, Water and Broad streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that a meeting of said Board will be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., at which such proposed laying out will be considered by said Board, all of which is more particularly set forth and described in the following resolutions adopted by said Board on the 18th day of November, 1902, notice of the adoption of which is hereby given, viz:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Water street, distant 102.28 feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Water street with the westerly line of Coenties slip, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Water street for a distance of 131.75 feet to the intersection of the northerly line of Water street with the easterly line of Broad street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Broad street 113.81 feet to the intersection of the easterly line of Broad street with the southerly line of Pearl street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Pearl street a distance of 112.75 feet to a point on the southerly side of Pearl street, distant 102.04 feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Pearl street with the westerly side of Coenties slip; thence southerly for a distance of 108.05 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Manhattan cause to be prepared for submission to this Board three similar maps or plans for certification and filing in the manner required by law, showing as nearly as possible the nature and extent of the proposed laying out and the location of the immediate adjacent or of intersecting open or established streets, roads, squares, or places, sufficient for the identification and location thereof;

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed laying out at a meeting of this Board, to be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed laying out will be considered at a meeting of the Board, to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the "City Record" for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 12th day of December, 1902.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Attest: JOHN H. MOONEY, Assistant Secretary.

n25,d6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to alter the map or plan of The City of New York, by laying out a public park in the westerly end of the block bounded by Pearl street, Coenties slip, Water and Broad streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that a meeting of said Board will be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., at which such proposed laying out will be considered by said Board, all of which is more particularly set forth and described in the following resolutions adopted by said Board on the 18th day of November, 1902, notice of the adoption of which is hereby given, viz:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Water street, distant 102.28 feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Water street with the westerly line of Coenties slip, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Water street for a distance of 131.75 feet to the intersection of the northerly line of Water street with the easterly line of Broad street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Broad street 113.81 feet to the intersection of the easterly line of Broad street with the southerly line of Pearl street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Pearl street a distance of 112.75 feet to a point on the southerly side of Pearl street, distant 102.04 feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Pearl street with the westerly side of Coenties slip; thence southerly for a distance of 108.05 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Manhattan cause to be prepared for submission to this Board three similar maps or plans for certification and filing in the manner required by law, showing as nearly as possible the nature and extent of the proposed laying out and the location of the immediate adjacent or of intersecting open or established streets, roads, squares, or places, sufficient for the identification and location thereof;

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed laying out at a meeting of this Board, to be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed laying out will be considered at a meeting of the Board, to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the "City Record" for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 12th day of December, 1902.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Attest: JOHN H. MOONEY, Assistant Secretary.

n25,d6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to alter the map or plan of The City of New York, by laying out a public park in the westerly end of the block bounded by Pearl street, Coenties slip, Water and Broad streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that a meeting of said Board will be held in the old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., at which such proposed laying out will be considered by said Board, all of which is more particularly set forth and described in the following resolutions adopted by said Board on the 18th day of November, 1902, notice of the adoption of which is hereby given, viz:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Water street, distant 102.28 feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Water street with the westerly line of Coenties slip, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Water street for a distance of 131.75 feet to the intersection of the northerly line of Water street with the easterly line of Broad street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Broad street 113.81 feet to the intersection of the easterly line of Broad street with the southerly line of Pearl street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Pearl street a distance of 112.75 feet to a point on the southerly side of Pearl street, distant 102.04 feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Pearl street with the westerly side of Coenties slip; thence southerly for a distance of 108.05 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Manhattan cause to be prepared for submission to this Board three similar maps or plans for certification and filing in the manner required by law, showing as nearly as possible the nature and extent of the proposed laying out and the location of the immediate adjacent or of intersecting open or established streets, roads, squares, or places, sufficient for the identification and location thereof;



## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF DEPUTY PROPERTY CLERK, No. 16 SMITH STREET, BROOKLYN, December 4, 1902.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the first auction sale of police and unclaimed property will be held at Police Headquarters, No. 16 Smith Street, Borough of Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock a. m. December 17, 1902, said sale consisting of watches, chains, jewelry, musical instruments, surgical instruments, etc., etc.

EDWARD E. DOONAN,  
Assistant Property Clerk.

d6,17

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK, 1899.  
**OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY** Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, No. 300 Mulberry street, Room No. 9, for the following property, now in his custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc.; also small amount money taken from prisoners and found by Patrolmen of this Department.

CHAS. D. BLATCHFORD,  
Property Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

**OWNERS WANTED BY THE DEPUTY** Property Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York—Office, No. 16 Smith street, Borough of Brooklyn—for the following property, now in his custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc.; also small amount of money taken from prisoners and found by Patrolmen of this Department.

EDWARD E. DOONAN,  
Deputy Property Clerk.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.  
PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING LUMBER, GRANITE WARE, DESKS, YEAST, BUTTER, ETC., AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

The time for the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1902. The amount of security required is fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate. The bidder will state the price of each item contained in the specifications herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item as specified in the schedule or specifications and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.

HOMER FOLKS,  
Commissioner.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 5, 1902.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

d6,17

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Commissioner of Public Charities at the above office until 12 o'clock m. on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS FOR ALTERATIONS TO CUMBERLAND STREET HOSPITAL AND STABLE CONNECTED WITH SAME, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be sixty (60) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be eleven thousand (\$11,000) dollars.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for the entire work. Bidders for this work must be engaged in and known to be well prepared to execute same in accordance with the plans and specifications, and upon demand by the Commissioner must produce proof satisfactory to said Commissioner that they possess the necessary plant, tools, materials, etc., etc., which will be required in the erection and completion of the work.

Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of Louis H. Voss, architect, No. 65 DeKalb avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

Dated November 28, 1902.

HOMER FOLKS,  
Commissioner.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

n29,d12

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Commissioner of Public Charities at the above office until 12 o'clock m. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902.

FOR FURNISHING AND INSTALLING AN ELECTRO-MEDICAL AND X-RAY APPARATUS FOR THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) calendar days.

The amount of security required will be six hundred dollars (\$600).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for the entire work.

Bidders for this work must be engaged in and known to be well prepared to execute same in accordance with the plans and specifications, and upon demand by the Commissioner must produce proof satisfactory to said Commissioner that they possess the necessary plant, tools, materials, etc., etc., which will be required in the erection and completion of the work.

Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the

Supervising Engineer of the Department, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan. Dated November 25, 1902.

HOMER FOLKS,  
Commissioner.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

n28,d10

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.  
PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 12 o'clock noon, on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HOSPITAL SUPPLIES, VIZ.: CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES, FLUID AND CONDENSED MILK, FISH, FLOUR, COAL, FODDER, DRY GOODS, ETC., AND FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

The time for the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.

The amount of security required is fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

Samples on contract No. 2 will be on exhibition at the Storehouse, Flatbush, Borough of Brooklyn.

The bidder will state the price of each item contained in the specifications herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item as specified in the schedule or specifications and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item or line.

HOMER FOLKS,  
Commissioner.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 28, 1902.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

n28,d10

## DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, ROOM 1421, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning at the above office until 1 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR SHOING THE HORSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

The time for the full performance of the contract is the year 1903.

The amount of security required is three thousand dollars.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR SHOING THE HORSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

The time for the full performance of the contract is the year 1903.

The amount of security required is five thousand dollars.

The number of horses in the stables of the Department of Street Cleaning in the Borough of Brooklyn is estimated, for the purpose of testing and comparing bids for the contract, at: "Draft" horses, 610, and "driving" horses, 40; and for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, at "draft" horses, 925, and "driving" horses, 75.

The prices are to be at agreed rates per month for draft horses and for driving horses, respectively, and these prices must be written out and must be given also in figures in the bids. The bids will be compared and the contracts awarded to the lowest bidder for each contract at the total sum per month for the number of draft horses and driving horses as estimated above.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the main office of the Department of Street Cleaning, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13-21 Park Row.

JOHN McG. WOODBURY,  
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Dated November 28, 1902.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

d1,12

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, ROOM 1421, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before April 15, 1903.

The amount of security required is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

The compensation will be at a price per cubic yard, and the contract, if awarded, will be awarded to the lowest bidder per cubic yard, subject to the approval of the bid by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to section 544 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13-21 Park row.

JOHN McG. WOODBURY,  
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Dated November, 1902.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

n22,d6

ASHES, ETC., FOR FILLING IN LANDS.

**PERSONS HAVING LANDS OR PLACES** in the vicinity of New York Bay to fill in can procure material for that purpose—ashes,

street sweepings, etc., collected by the Department of Street Cleaning—free of charge by applying to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan. JOHN McGAW WOODBURY, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 15, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION OF A PUBLIC COMFORT STATION, UNDERGROUND, AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF MANHATTAN AVENUE AND GREENPOINT AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is 100 calendar days.

The amount of security required is \$7,000.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION OF A PUBLIC COMFORT STATION, UNDERGROUND, AT THE JUNCTION OF HAMILTON AVENUE AND RICHARDS STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is 100 calendar days.

The amount of security required is \$7,000.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION OF A PUBLIC COMFORT STATION, UNDERGROUND, AT THE JUNCTION OF LIBERTY AVENUE AND EAST NEW YORK AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is 100 calendar days.

The amount of security required is \$7,000.

The bids will be compared and the contracts awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Brooklyn, Room No. 15, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn.

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM,  
President.

Dated November 28, 1902.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

d2,17

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 15, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN EIGHTIETH STREET BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

40 linear feet 15-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer, laid in concrete.

762 linear feet 12-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer, laid in concrete.

7 manholes.

2 receiving basins.

4,700 feet B. M. foundation planking.

The time allowed for completing the work and full performance of the contract will be 30 working days.

The amount of security required is \$1,300.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, AND OUTLET SEWER IN SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

45 linear feet 18-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer, laid in concrete.

718 linear feet 15-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer, laid in concrete.

762 linear feet 12-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer, laid in concrete.

15 manholes.

2 receiving basins.

9,500 feet B. M. foundation planking.

The time allowed for completing the work and the full performance of the contract will be 40 working days.

The amount of security required is \$3,000.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN FIFTY-THIRD STREET BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES, AND OUTLET SEWER IN EIGHTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FIFTY-THIRD STREET AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

262 linear feet 16-inch brick sewer.

45 linear feet 15-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer laid in concrete.

700 linear feet 12-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer laid in concrete.

10 manholes.

6,200 feet B. M. foundation planking.

The time allowed for completing the work and the full performance of the contract will be forty working days.

The amount of security required is \$1,900.

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN OVINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH AVENUES, AND OUTLET SEWERS IN FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN OVINGTON AVENUE AND RAY RIDGE AVENUE, AND IN RAY RIDGE AVENUE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

785 linear feet 24-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer laid in concrete.

335 linear feet 18-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer laid in concrete.

50 linear feet 15-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer laid in concrete.

720 linear feet 12-inch vitrified stoneware pipe sewer laid in concrete.

18 manholes.

13,000 feet B. M. foundation planking.

The time allowed for completing the work and the full performance of the contract will be fifty working days.

The security required is \$3,000.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per linear foot, foot board measure or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the totals. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Brooklyn, Room No. 15, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn.

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM,  
President.

Dated November 26, 1902.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

n29,d17

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM NO. 15, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR DREDGING GOWANUS CANAL, WALLABOUT CANAL, EAST RIVER, FOOT OF DIVISION AVENUE, AND NEWTOWN CREEK, FOOT OF METROPOLITAN AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity of materials necessary to be dredged is as follows:

	Cu. Yds. (scow meas't.)
Gowanus canal.....	25,000
Wallabout canal.....	11,000
East river, foot of Division avenue....	4,000
Newtown creek, foot of Metropolitan avenue .....	2,000
Total .....	42,000

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is 90 calendar days.

The amount of security required is \$6,000. Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TO THE SEVERAL OFFICES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN 620 GROSS TONS OF THE BEST WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, 2,240 POUNDS TO A TON.

515 gross tons of egg coal.

100 " " broken coal.

5 " " stove coal.

620 gross tons.

The time for the delivery of the supplies and full performance of the contract is 40 days.

The amount of security required is \$2,000.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per cubic yard, scow measurement, per ton, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the totals. The bids will be compared and the contracts awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Brooklyn, Room No. 15, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn.

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM,  
President.

Dated November 25, 1902.

**See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

n26,d10

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 15, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT BUILDING, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902.

No. 1. FOR REGULATING, GRADING AND PAVING WITH TRAP BLOCK PAVEMENT ON A SAND FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF BRADFORD STREET, FROM LIBERTY AVENUE TO PITKIN AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,750 square yards of trap block pavement, with sand joints.

1,640 linear feet of new bluestone curb.

40 linear feet of old bluestone curb, to be reset.

1,490 cubic yards of excavation.

130 cubic yards of filling, not to be bid for.

200 square feet of old flagstone, to be relaid.

6,400 square feet of cement sidewalk.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is forty (40) working



### No. 3. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, GUTTERING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON TENTH AVENUE, FROM THIRTY-NINTH STREET TO NEW UTRECHT AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
350 square yards of brick gutters.  
30 cubic yards of excavation.  
890 cubic yards of filling.  
1,030 linear feet of concrete curb.  
3,600 square feet of cement sidewalk.  
Time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is forty (40) working days.  
The amount of security required is \$1,000.

### No. 4. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, GUTTERING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON FOLSOM PLACE, FROM LINWOOD STREET TO ESSEX STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
150 square yards of brick gutters.  
380 linear feet of new bluestone curb.  
30 linear feet of old bluestone curb, to be reset.  
1,070 cubic yards of excavation.  
2,200 square feet of cement sidewalk.  
Time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) working days.  
The amount of security required is \$500.

### No. 5. FOR GRADING LOT ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AVENUE AND FIFTH AVENUE, KNOWN AS LOT NO. 70, BLOCK 724, EIGHTH WARD MAP.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
1,680 cubic yards of excavation.  
Time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is fifteen (15) working days.  
The amount of security required is \$200.  
The bidder will state the price of each item or class of work contained in the specifications or schedules per linear foot, square foot, square yard or cubic yard or other unit of measure.  
Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, Room 15, Municipal Department Building.

J. EDW. SWANSTROM,  
President.

Dated October 10, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

n25,d10

### DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, NOS. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FIVE HUNDRED (500) GROSS TONS OF WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE BROKEN COAL.

The time of delivery of such articles, materials and supplies, and the performance of the contract is within twenty days after the contract is awarded. Delivery will be required to be made from time to time and in such quantities as may be directed by the Commissioner.  
The amount of security required is five hundred dollars (\$500).  
The bidders will state the price per gross ton. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.  
GUSTAV LINDENTHAL,  
Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated December 5, 1902.

d6,18

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902, FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, MATERIALS AND PLANT NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TOWER FOUNDATION IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN OF THE MANHATTAN BRIDGE (NO. 3) OVER THE EAST RIVER BETWEEN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

The work here advertised will consist of building a timber caisson and cofferdam, making necessary excavation and sinking said caisson by the plenum pneumatic process to a firm foundation and constructing thereon a masonry pier.  
Bids will be received only from parties having requisite plant and facilities and with experience in the character of work required by the contract.  
The amount of security required is two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).  
The time allowed for the completion of the work will be three hundred consecutive working days, exclusive of Sundays, holidays and days on which no work can be done on account of the weather.

GUSTAV LINDENTHAL,  
Commissioner of Bridges.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

n25,d11

### DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1536, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, Borough of Richmond, FOR FURNISHING BUILDING AND INSTALLING A NEW BOILER AND APPURTENANCES AT THE PUMP-ING STATION OF THE TOTTEN-

### VILLE WATER WORKS, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be one hundred and fifty days.  
The amount of security required is two thousand dollars.  
The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.  
Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13-21 Park row, Room 1521.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE,  
Commissioner.

Dated December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d5,18

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1536, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, Borough of Queens.

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND LAYING WATER MAINS IN GRAND, FULTON AND PIERCE AVENUES; IN MAIN, MUNSON AND LOCUST STREETS, AND IN THE BOULEVARD, IN THE FIRST WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be two hundred and fifty (250) days.  
The amount of security required is fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).  
The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules, per pound, ton, foot, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.  
The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.  
Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department, Room 1521.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE,  
Commissioner.

Dated December 3, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d4,18

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1536, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902, Borough of Queens.

FOR COMPLETING THE CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 4,600 GROSS TONS (2,240 LBS. TO A TON) OF EGG SIZE WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time for the delivery of the coal and the performance of the contract is by or before March 23, 1903.  
The amount of security required is five thousand dollars (\$5,000).  
The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules, per pound, ton, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.  
The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.  
Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.  
Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department, Room 1521.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE,  
Commissioner.

Dated, December 1, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d2,12

### DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING POULTRY, SALT PORK, APPLES, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before December 23, 1902.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.  
The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.  
The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item, and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.  
Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, the Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

THOMAS W. HYNES,  
Commissioner.

Dated December 5, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d6,18

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING MEATS, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

### Borough of Brooklyn.

### No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FISH, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

### Borough of Brooklyn.

### No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FRESH AND CONDENSED COWS' MILK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

### Borough of Brooklyn.

### No. 4. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 1,660 TONS WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.  
The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.  
The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total of each item and the contracts awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.  
Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

THOMAS W. HYNES,  
Commissioner.

Dated December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d5,18

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING GROCERIES, VEGETABLES, PROVISIONS, YEAST, ICE, FORAGE, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.  
The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.  
The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.  
Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

THOMAS W. HYNES,  
Commissioner.

Dated December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d5,18

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING LUMBER, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, YARNS, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before thirty days.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.  
The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.  
The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.  
Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

THOMAS W. HYNES,  
Commissioner.

Dated December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d5,18

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES, FORAGE, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item, and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.  
Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

THOMAS W. HYNES,  
Commissioner.

Dated December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d5,18

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, NO. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902, Borough of Manhattan.

### No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING MEATS, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

### Borough of Manhattan.

### No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FISH, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

### Borough of Manhattan.

### No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FRESH COWS' MILK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

### Borough of Manhattan.

### No. 4. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING CONDENSED COWS' MILK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

### Borough of Manhattan.

### No. 5. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 12,000 TONS WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

### Borough of Manhattan.

### No. 6. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 1,500 TONS WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1903.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.  
The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total of each item, and the contracts awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.  
Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

THOMAS W. HYNES,  
Commissioner.

Dated December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d5,18

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, ROOM NO. 148, TWENTIETH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902, Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING WHITE LEAD, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before ten (10) days.  
The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.  
Delivery will be required to be made and at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, the Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

THOMAS W. HYNES,  
Commissioner.

Dated November 28, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

n29,d11



## DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock m. on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902.  
Borough of Manhattan.

Contract No. 759.  
FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PAVING WITH ASPHALT THE NEW-MADE LAND BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH STREET AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET, EAST RIVER, AND WITH GRANITE BETWEEN PIERS 20 AND NEW 16, EAST RIVER.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of  
For Class I., thirty days.  
For Class II., one hundred and twenty days.

The amount of security required is  
For Class I., six hundred and fifty dollars.  
For Class II., twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each class and awards made to the lowest bidder on each class.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the said Department.

McDOUGALL HAWKES,  
Commissioner of Docks.

Dated November 24, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d1,12

## DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, AUCTIONEER, will sell, on behalf of the Commissioner of Docks, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at the East Twenty-fourth Street Yard, in the Borough of Manhattan, and continuing at the places designated, the following lots of old material:

At the Twenty-fourth Street Yard, East River.  
Lot No. 1. 25 pairs of old rubber boots.  
6 divers' suits.  
35 feet 2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 2. 15 broken shovels.  
2,000 pounds scrap iron.  
6 old armature plates.  
3 old mooring posts.  
4 old pile screens.

Lot No. 3. 18 oil barrels.  
Lot No. 4. 1 bunch of pile butts (about 15 pieces).

Lot No. 5. 1 raft of old timber about 8 feet by 10 feet by 2 feet deep.  
At Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn.

Lot No. 6. Raft of 60 yellow pine butts, length about 23 feet.

Lot No. 7. Raft of 6 pieces of yellow pine 12 by 12, and 9 pieces of yellow pine 6 by 10, average length about 20 feet.

Lot No. 8. Raft of 6 pieces of yellow pine 12 by 12, length about 25 feet, and 17 pieces yellow pine, length about 10 feet.

Lot No. 9. Raft of 38 yellow pine butts. Length about 15 feet.

Lot No. 10. Raft of 3 by 10 yellow pine planks, length about 25 feet, width about 25 feet, and depth about 3 feet 6 inches.

Lot No. 11. Raft of 65 yellow pine butts, length about 11 feet.

Lot No. 12. Raft of spruce piles (2 bunches) length about 25 feet.

Lot No. 13. Raft of 20 spruce piles, length about 20 feet.

Lot No. 14. Raft of 10 pieces of 12 by 12 yellow pine, length about 20 feet, and 14 yellow pine butts, length about 20 feet.

Lot No. 15. Raft of 6 by 12 yellow pine, length about 20 feet, width about 20 feet, and depth about 5 feet 6 inches.

Lot No. 16. Raft of 33 spruce piles, average length about 15 feet.

Lot No. 17. Raft of 8 by 8 yellow pine, and a few pieces of 12 by 12, length about 20 feet.

Lot No. 18. Raft of 35 pieces of yellow pine, 12 by 12, length about 30 feet, and 6 pieces of yellow pine, 6 by 12, length about 28 feet.

Lot No. 19. Raft of 20 pieces 12 by 12 yellow pine, length about 18 feet.

Lot No. 20. Raft of 15 pieces of 6 by 12 yellow pine, and a few pieces of 12 by 12 yellow pine, length about 25 feet.

Lot No. 21. Raft of 60 spruce piles and butts, length about 20 feet.

Lot No. 22. Raft of 14 pieces of 12 by 12 yellow pine, length about 25 feet.

Lot No. 23. Raft of 14 pieces of 12 by 12 yellow pine, length about 15 feet.

Lot No. 24. Raft of 20 pieces of 3 by 10 yellow pine planks and 12 by 12 yellow pine, length about 20 feet.

Lot No. 25. Raft of 20 pieces of 6 by 12 yellow pine, length about 28 feet, and 15 pieces of 6 by 12 yellow pine, length about 18 feet.

Lot No. 26. Raft of 3 by 12 yellow pine, length 20 feet, width 10 feet, depth 1 foot.

Lot No. 27. Raft of 30 yellow pine butts, average length about 10 feet.

At Pier "A," Foot of Battery Place, North River.  
Lot No. 36. One Smith Premier Typewriter No. 2.

about 400 pieces from 6 to 30 feet long. Dimensions of raft, 28 by 30 by 6 deep. This raft also contains about 39 oak pile butts from 5 to 16 feet long.

At One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, North River.

Lot No. 34. 3 bunches of pile butts, containing about 196 pieces.

## TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Each of the above lots will be sold separately and for a sum in gross.

The estimated quantities stated to be in the several lots are believed to be correct; but the Commissioner will not make any allowance from the purchase money for short deliveries on any lot, and bidders must judge for themselves as to the correctness of the estimate of quantity when making their bids.

If the purchaser or purchasers fails or fail to effect the removal of the material within ten days from the date of sale, he or they shall forfeit his or their purchase money or moneys and the ownership of the material.

Terms of sale to be cash, to be paid at the time of sale.

An order will be given for the material purchased.  
Dated THE CITY OF NEW YORK, October 24, 1902.

McDOUGALL HAWKES,  
Commissioner of Docks.

n28,d9.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until 12 o'clock noon on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.

## Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FURNITURE, NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 139, NORTHERLY SIDE OF AVENUE C, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH STREET AND FOURTEENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Amount of security required is as follows:

Item 1, \$500.  
Item 2, \$300.  
Item 3, \$1,500.  
Item 4, \$500.

Time of completion will be 60 working days.

## Borough of The Bronx.

No. 2. INSTALLING ELECTRIC ELEVATORS IN THE MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH STREET, BOSTON ROAD AND JACKSON AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Amount of security required is \$4,000.

Time of completion will be 90 working days.

## Borough of Manhattan.

No. 3. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 183, NORTH SIDE OF SIXTY-SIXTH STREET, 163 FEET EAST OF FIRST AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Amount of security required is \$80,000.

Time of completion for the whole work will be as follows:

First—Proposals will be received for the completion of the work by September 1, 1903.

Second—Proposals will be received for the completion of the work by January 1, 1904.

## Borough of Queens.

No. 4. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 81, EASTERLY SIDE OF CYPRESS AVENUE, BETWEEN RALPH STREET AND BLECKER STREET, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Amount of security required is \$100,000.

Time of completion for the whole work will be as follows:

First—Proposals will be received for the completion of the work by September 1, 1903.

Second—Proposals will be received for the completion of the work by January 1, 1904.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. On Contract No. 1 the extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item. On Contracts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump sum.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, Hall of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan. Also at branch offices as follows: No. 131 Livingston street, Borough of Brooklyn, and No. 69 Broadway, Flushing, Borough of Queens, for their respective boroughs.

C. B. J. SNYDER,  
Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d3,15

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until 12 o'clock noon on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.

## Borough of Manhattan.

No. 5. FOR PLACING CAST IRON TREADS AND PLATFORMS ON THE FIRE ESCAPE IN EAST YARD OF ANNEX OF COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, SITUATED AT 244-246 EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Amount of security required is \$400.

Time of completion is 25 working days.

No. 6. FOR INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING AND FIXTURES IN GIRLS' TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, 36 EAST TWELFTH STREET, AND PUBLIC SCHOOL 72, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Amount of security required is:

Girls' Technical High School, \$1,200.

Public School 72, \$1,400.

Time of completion will be 40 working days on each school.

The bids will be compared and the contracts awarded at a lump sum for each school.

Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, Hall of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan.

C. B. J. SNYDER,  
Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated December 4, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d3,15

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SOUTH CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies, Board of Education, at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING GENERAL SCHOOL SUPPLIES FOR THE SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1903.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate. The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. Awards will be made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, Board of Education, southwest corner of Park avenue and Fifty-eighth street, Borough of Manhattan.

PARKER P. SIMMONS,  
Superintendent of School Supplies.

Dated November 29, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

d1,11

## BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET, CROTONA PARK, NEW YORK, November 29, 1902.

SEALED BIDS AND ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of The Bronx at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.

No. 1. REGULATING AND LAYING MACADAM PAVEMENT ON A TELFORD FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF ARTHUR AVENUE FROM TREMONT AVENUE TO PELHAM AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

1,100 linear feet of new curbstone.  
8,700 linear feet of old curbstone rejointed and reset.

22,700 square yards of macadam pavement on Telford foundation.

The amount of security required is twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000).

The time allowed to complete the whole work is one hundred (100) working days.

No. 2. REGULATING AND GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND PLACING FENCES IN EAST TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH STREET, FROM MOSCOW PARKWAY TO JEROME AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

4,800 cubic yards of earth excavation.  
4,300 cubic yards of rock excavation.  
11,500 cubic yards of filling.

2,480 linear feet of new curbstone.  
9,500 square feet of new flagging.

1,120 square feet of new bridgestone for crosswalks.

375 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry in retaining walls, culverts and gutters.

The amount of security required is seven thousand dollars (\$7,000).

The time allowed to complete the whole work is one hundred and twenty-five (125) working days.

No. 3. REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES, PLACING FENCES AND LAYING MACADAM PAVEMENT IN BELMONT AVENUE FROM TREMONT AVENUE TO THE LANDS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

9,700 cubic yards of earth excavation.  
4,300 cubic yards of rock excavation.  
20,000 cubic yards of filling.

10,050 linear feet of new curbstone.  
39,030 square feet of new flagging.

3,015 square feet of new bridgestone for crosswalks.

100 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry in retaining walls, culverts and gutters.

15,710 square yards of macadam pavement.

The amount of security required is sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000).

The time allowed to complete the whole work is two hundred and fifty (250) working days.

No. 4. REGULATING AND GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND PLACING FENCES IN NORWOOD (DECATUR) AVENUE, FROM ITS PRESENT SOUTHERLY TERMINUS TO WOODLAWN ROAD.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

37 cubic yards of earth excavation.  
32 cubic yards of filling.

231 linear feet of new curbstone.  
990 square feet of new flagging.

The amount of security required is two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

The time allowed to complete the whole work is ten (10) working days.

No. 5. REGULATING AND GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES, PLACING FENCES AND LAYING MACADAM PAVEMENT IN MORRIS AVENUE, FROM EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET TO TREMONT AVENUE.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

3,300 cubic yards of all kinds of excavation.  
7,010 cubic yards of filling.

2,010 linear feet of new curbstone.  
7,780 square feet of new flagging.

1,010 square feet of new bridgestone for crosswalks.

50 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry in retaining walls, culverts and gutters.

3,400 square yards of macadam pavement on Telford foundation.

The amount of security required is five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

The time allowed to complete the whole work is eighty (80) working days.

No. 6. REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND PLACING FENCES IN JENNINGS STREET, FROM STEBBINS AVENUE TO WEST FARMS ROAD.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

4,600 cubic yards of earth excavation.  
6,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

12,020 cubic yards of filling.  
4,375 linear feet of new curbstone.

17,200 square feet of new flagging.  
2,710 square feet of new bridgestone for crosswalks.

350 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry in retaining walls, culverts and gutters.

The amount of security required is eight thousand dollars (\$8,000).

The time allowed to complete the whole work is one hundred and twenty-five (125) working days.

No. 7. REGULATING AND GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND PLACING FENCES IN CYPRESS AVENUE, FROM THE BRONX KILLS TO EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

5,900 cubic yards of earth excavation.  
2,800 cubic yards of rock excavation.

16,500 cubic yards of filling.  
5,880 linear feet of new curbstone.

22,790 square feet of new flagging.  
3,980 square feet of new bridgestone for crosswalks.

100 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry in retaining walls, culverts and gutters.

The amount of security required is seven thousand dollars (\$7,000).

The time allowed to complete the whole work is two hundred (200) working days.

No. 8. REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND PLACING FENCES IN AVENUE ST. JOHN, FROM DAWSON STREET TO TIMPSON STREET (PLACE).

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

13,000 cubic yards of earth excavation.  
5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

5,000 cubic yards of filling.  
2,800 linear feet of new curbstone.

10,800 square feet of new flagging.  
1,650 square feet of new bridgestone for crosswalks.

100 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry in retaining walls, culverts and gutters.

The amount of security required is six thousand dollars (\$6,000).

The time allowed to complete the whole work is two hundred (200) working days.

No. 9. CONSTRUCTING SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES IN VYSE (AVENUE) STREET, BETWEEN WEST FARMS ROAD AND JENNINGS STREET.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:

190 linear feet of pipe sewer, 15-inch.

1,625 linear feet of pipe sewer, 12-inch.

480 spurs for house connections, over and above the cost per linear foot of sewer.

18 manholes, complete.

1 receiving-basin.

5,000 cubic yards of rock to be excavated and removed.

5 cubic yards of concrete.

5 cubic yards of rubble masonry, in mortar.

5 cubic yards of broken stone for foundations.

1,000 feet (B. M.) of timber.

25 linear feet of 12-inch drain pipe.

The amount of security required is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).



**No. 12. REPAVING WITH ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON THE PRESENT BLOCK PAVEMENT THE ROADWAY OF EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH STREET, FROM THIRD AVENUE TO BROOK AVENUE.**

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows, viz.:  
5,050 square yards of asphalt pavement, including binder course.  
5,050 square yards of old stone pavement, to be relaid as foundation, or in approaches, etc.  
175 cubic yards of concrete.  
3,050 linear feet of new bluestone curbstone.  
The amount of security required is six thousand dollars (\$6,000).  
The time allowed to complete the whole work is thirty (30) working days.  
The contracts must be bid for separately, and the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.  
Blank forms can be obtained upon application therefor, and the plans and specifications may be seen and other information obtained at said office.

LOUIS F. HAFEN,  
President.  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 29, 1902.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."  
d2,15.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** President of the Borough of The Bronx, of The City of New York, at his office, in the Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, on December 11, 1902, at 10.30 a. m., will hear and consider all statements, objections, and evidence that may then and there be offered in reference to a map entitled "Map or plan of section 29 of the final maps, showing the street system in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, altered and amended by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, under authority of chapter 406 of the Laws of 1901, dated November 19, 1902;" also "Map or plan of section 30 of the final maps, showing the street system in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, altered and amended by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, under authority of chapter 406 of the Laws of 1901, dated November 19, 1902;" also "Map or plan of section 31 of the final maps, showing the street system in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, altered and amended by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, under authority of chapter 406 of the Laws of 1901, dated November 19, 1902." The maps or plans above referred to are now on exhibition in said office.  
Dated November 25, 1902.

LOUIS F. HAFEN,  
President of the Borough of The Bronx.  
n28,d11

**SUPREME COURT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to EXTERIOR STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), from the northerly side of Cromwell's creek to East One Hundred and fiftieth street, in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

**WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS** of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our supplemental and amended estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of December, 1902, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 29th day of December, 1902, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstract of our said supplemental and amended estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 6th day of January, 1903.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the United States pier and bulkhead line of the Harlem river with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, running thence northerly along said pier and bulkhead line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of Jerome avenue; thence northeasterly along said parallel line to its intersection with the northwesterly prolongation of a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of East One Hundred and Sixty-second street; thence southeasterly along said prolongation and parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of River avenue; thence southwesterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Mott avenue; thence southwesterly along said parallel line and its southwesterly prolongation to its intersection with the southwesterly prolongation of a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of that portion of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street lying between Mott avenue and the Harlem river; thence northwesterly along said prolongation and parallel line to the point or place of beginning, as such streets are shown upon the final maps and profiles of The City of New York, excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads or portions thereof heretofore legally opened, as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That our supplemental and amended report herein will be presented for confirmation

to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 12th day of February, 1903, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, November 7, 1902.  
HENRY THOMPSON,  
Chairman.  
ARTHUR MAYER,  
JOHN F. BOUILLON,  
Commissioners.  
JOHN P. DUNN,  
Clerk.  
d6,24.

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening EUCLID AVENUE from Belmont avenue to Jamaica avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof to be held for the hearing of motions, at the Kings County Courthouse in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1902, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon; that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by the provisions of section 999 of title 4 of chapter XVII, of chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, as amended by chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901.

Dated Borough of BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, December 5, 1902.

JOHN A. QUINCY,  
GEORGE F. MURRAY,  
EDWARD A. DUBEY,  
Commissioners.  
CHARLES S. TABER,  
Clerk.  
d5,16

**FIRST DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, acting by and through the Board of Docks, relative to acquiring right and title to and possession of the uplands, lands, wharf property, wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges of and to the uplands and lands necessary to be taken for the improvement of the water front of The City of New York, on the North river, between Twentieth street and Twenty-first street, and the westerly side of Eleventh avenue and the Hudson river, pursuant to the plan heretofore adopted by the Board of Docks and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Courthouse, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by the provisions of section 999 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901.

Dated New York, December 3, 1902.  
WILBUR LARREMORE,  
Chairman.  
JOSEPH I. GREEN,  
WILLIAM B. WELDE,  
Commissioners.  
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK,  
Clerk.  
d4,15

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to MALTA STREET, from New Lots road to Vandalia avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN** application will be made to the Supreme Court at a special term thereof, for the hearing of motions to be held in the Kings County Courthouse, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 18th day of December, 1902, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order amending the above-entitled proceeding by excluding therefrom the property lying within the lines of Malta street, between Vienna avenue and Vandalia avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted on the 6th day of October, 1902.

Dated December 4, 1902.  
GEORGE L. RIVES,  
Corporation Counsel,  
Borough Hall,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
d4,15

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of DELAP PLACE (although not yet named by proper authority), from Grand street to Bergen avenue, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, in The City of New York.

**WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS** of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, No. 21 Jackson avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December, 1902, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 26th day of December, 1902, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and all the affidavits, estimates,

proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 21 Jackson avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in said city, there to remain until the 5th day of January, 1903.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northwesterly line of Shelton avenue with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Bergen avenue, running thence northwesterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Hillside avenue; thence easterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Bergen avenue; thence southeasterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of Delap place; thence northwesterly along said parallel line to the southwesterly line of Grand street; thence to the point of intersection of the northwesterly line of Grand street with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of Dugan avenue; thence northwesterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Henry street; thence southeasterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Dugan avenue; thence southwesterly along said parallel line to the northeasterly line of Grand street; thence to the point of intersection of the southwesterly line of Grand street with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Delap place; thence southwesterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Bergen avenue; thence southeasterly along said parallel line to the northwesterly line of Shelton avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly line of Shelton avenue to the point or place of beginning, as such streets are shown on the Commissioners' Map of Long Island City, filed in the office of the County Clerk on the 25th day of April, 1873.

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Courthouse, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1903, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated, Borough of MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, November 6, 1902.

JOSEPH G. MATHEWS,  
Chairman.  
GEORGE H. CREED,  
GEO. W. DAVISON,  
Commissioners.  
JOHN P. DUNN, Clerk.  
d4,22

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments that shall or may be required for the purpose of opening and extending the NEW STREET bounded by Bridge street and Jay street, between Chapel street and Tillary street, in the Fourth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN** application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court for the hearing of motions, to be held in and for the County of Kings in the County Courthouse, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1902, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding.

The nature and the extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The City of New York for the use of the public to all the lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, required for opening and extending the New street bounded by Bridge street and Jay street, between Chapel street and Tillary street, in the Fourth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York.

The lands required for the purpose of opening and extending the New street, as aforesaid, are shown on the official map of the Fourth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, as laid out on said map, pursuant to a resolution of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, adopted July 23, 1902, and also shown on a map of said streets made by the Topographical Division of the Bureau of Highways of the Borough of Brooklyn, and signed by Geo. W. Tillson, Chief Engineer, and George J. Bischof, Assistant Engineer in Charge, and dated November 12, 1902, which map was filed in the office of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 20th day of November, 1902.

Dated Borough of BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 25, 1902.

GEORGE L. RIVES,  
Corporation Counsel,  
Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
n25,d6

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments that shall or may be required for the purpose of opening and extending the PUBLIC PARK bounded by Bridge street, Tillary street, Jay street, and the northerly line of a new street, in the Fourth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN** application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court for the hearing of motions, to be held in and for the County of Kings in the County Courthouse, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1902, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding.

The nature and the extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The City of New York for the use of the public to all the lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, required for opening and extending the public park bounded by Bridge street, Tillary street, Jay street, and the northerly line of a new street, in the Fourth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York.

The lands required for the purpose of opening and extending the public park, as aforesaid, are shown on the official map of the Fourth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, as laid out on said map, pursuant to a resolution of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, adopted July 23, 1902, and also shown on a map of said park affected by these proceedings, made by the Topographical Division of the Bureau of Highways of the Borough of Brooklyn, and signed by Geo. W. Tillson, Chief Engineer, and Geo. J. Bischof, Assistant Engineer in Charge, and dated November 12, 1902, which map was filed in the office of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 20th day of November, 1902.

Dated Borough of BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, November 25, 1902.

GEORGE L. RIVES,  
Corporation Counsel,  
Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
n25,d6

In the matter of the application of The City of New York to acquire title to NINETEENTH AVENUE, from West street to Sixtieth street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN** application will be made to the Supreme Court at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions to be held in the Kings County Courthouse, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order amending the above-entitled proceeding, by excluding therefrom the property owned and occupied by the New York and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company, lying within the lines of Nineteenth avenue, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, adopted on the 28th day of July, 1902.

Dated November 26, 1902.  
GEORGE L. RIVES,  
Corporation Counsel,  
Borough Hall,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
n26,d10

**FIRST DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening QUARRY ROAD (although not yet named by proper authority), from Third avenue to Arthur avenue, as the same has been heretofore laid out and designated as a first-class street or road in the Twenty-fourth Ward of The City of New York.

**WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS** of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our supplemental and amended estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1902, and that we, the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 15th day of December, 1902, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstract of our said supplemental and amended estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said city, there to remain until the 22d day of December, 1902.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the middle line of the blocks between Lafontaine avenue and Arthur avenue with the southeasterly prolongation of the middle line of the blocks between East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street and East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street, running thence northwesterly along said prolongation and last mentioned middle line of the blocks and its northwesterly prolongation to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between Third avenue and Bathgate avenue; thence northeasterly along said middle line of the blocks between Third avenue and Bathgate avenue to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street and East One Hundred and Eightieth street; thence northwesterly along said middle line of the blocks between East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street and East One Hundred and Eightieth street to the southeasterly line of Park avenue (Vanderbilt avenue East); thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line of Park avenue (Vanderbilt avenue East) to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between East One Hundred and Eighty-first street and East One Hundred and Eighty-second street; thence southeasterly along said middle line of the blocks between East One Hundred and Eighty-first street and East One Hundred and Eighty-second street to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between Third avenue and Bathgate avenue; thence northeasterly along said middle line of the blocks between Third avenue and Bathgate avenue to its intersection with the middle line of the block between East One Hundred and Eighty-second street and East One Hundred and Eighty-third street; thence southeasterly along said middle line of the block and its southeasterly prolongation to a point midway between Third avenue and Arthur avenue; thence northeasterly along a line parallel to Third avenue to the southwesterly line of Belmont place; thence northeasterly to the point of intersection of the northwesterly line of Third avenue with the middle line of the blocks between Arthur avenue and Hoffman street; thence northeasterly along said middle line of the blocks between Arthur avenue and Hoffman street to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street; thence southeasterly along said parallel line to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between Belmont avenue and Hughes avenue; thence southwesterly along the middle line of the blocks between Belmont avenue and Hughes avenue to the northwesterly line of Crescent avenue; thence still southwesterly to the point of intersection of the southeasterly line of Crescent avenue with



the middle line of the blocks between Hughes avenue and Adams place; thence southerly along the middle line of the blocks between Hughes avenue and Adams place to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between East One Hundred and Eighty-second street and East One Hundred and Eighty-third street; thence easterly along the middle line of the blocks between East One Hundred and Eighty-second street and East One Hundred and Eighty-third street to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Cambremer avenue; thence southerly along said parallel line and its southerly prolongation to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Grote street; thence southwesterly along said line drawn parallel to Grote street to the northeasterly line of East One Hundred and Eighty-second street; thence still southwesterly to the point of intersection of the southwesterly line of East One Hundred and Eighty-second street with the middle line of the blocks between Crotona avenue and Belmont avenue; thence southwesterly along said middle line of the blocks between Crotona avenue and Belmont avenue to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of East One Hundred and Eighty-first street; thence northwesterly along said line drawn parallel to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between Arthur avenue and Lafontaine avenue; thence southwesterly along the middle line of the blocks between Arthur avenue and Lafontaine avenue to the point or place of beginning, as such streets are shown upon the final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of The City of New York, excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads or portions thereof heretofore legally opened as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That our supplemental and amended report herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, October 7, 1902.

SIDNEY J. COWEN,  
Chairman;  
EUGENE S. WILLARD,  
JOHN COTTER,  
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,  
Clerk.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to EAST EIGHTH STREET, from Avenue T to Gravesend Neck road, in the Thirty-first Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, the undersigned, were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered herein on the 12th day of May, 1902, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, a copy of which order was filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings on the 20th day of May, 1902, and indexed in the Index of Conveyances in section 21, Blocks 7089, 7090, 7110, 7111, 7134, 7135, 7159, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss or damage, if any, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled to or interested in the lands and premises to be taken for the purpose of opening the said street or avenue, as particularly described in the petition of The City of New York, filed with said order in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and for the purpose of making a just and equitable assessment of the benefit of said street or avenue so to be opened, to the respective owners, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands and premises and not required for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, but benefited thereby, and of ascertaining and defining the district benefited by said assessment, and the extent and boundaries of the respective tracts and parcels of land participating in said benefit, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the lands and premises taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, or affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at our office in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department, Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, with such affidavits or other proofs as the said owner or claimants may desire, within twenty days after date of this notice.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto; and at such time and place, and at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto, and examine proofs of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs and allegations as may then be offered by such owner or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, November 18, 1902.

JOHN R. FARRAR,  
GEORGE W. PALMER,  
Commissioners.

CHARLES S. TABER,  
Clerk.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to EAST NINETY-FOURTH STREET, from Sea View avenue to East New York avenue, in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, the undersigned, were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered herein on the 30th day of March, 1901, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, a copy of which order was filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings on the 8th day of April, 1901, and indexed in the Index of Conveyances in section 15, Blocks 1421, 4596, 4597, 4612, 4613, 4629, 4630, 4648, 4649, 4668, 4669, 4690, 4691, 4714, 4715, 4753, 4754; section 24, Blocks 8111, 8112, 8119, 8120, 8126, 8127, 8143, 8144, 8162, 8163, 8181, 8182, 8201, 8202, 8220, 8221, 8239, 8240, 8258, 8259, 8277, 8278, 8296, 8297, 8316, 8317, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss or damage, if any,

to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled to or interested in the lands and premises to be taken for the purpose of opening the said street or avenue, as particularly described in the petition of The City of New York, filed with said order in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and for the purpose of making a just and equitable assessment of the benefit of said street or avenue so to be opened, to the respective owners, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands and premises and not required for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, but benefited thereby, and of ascertaining and defining the district benefited by said assessment, and the extent and boundaries of the respective tracts and parcels of land participating in said benefit, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the lands and premises taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, or affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at our office in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department, Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, with such affidavits or other proofs as the said owner or claimants may desire, within twenty days after date of this notice.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 15th day of December, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto; and at such time and place, and at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto, and examine proofs of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs and allegations as may then be offered by such owner or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, November 18, 1902.

FRANCIS H. KENNY,  
HERSEY EGGINTON,  
JAMES J. McINERNEY,  
Commissioners.

CHARLES S. TABER,  
Clerk.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to EAST SEVENTH STREET, from Church lane to Caton avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, the undersigned, were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered herein on the 11th day of September, 1901, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, a copy of which order was filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings on the 14th day of September, 1901, and indexed in the Index of Conveyances in section 16, Blocks 5320, 5321, 5329, 5330, 5339, 5340, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss or damage, if any, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled to or interested in the lands and premises to be taken for the purpose of opening the said street or avenue, as particularly described in the petition of The City of New York, filed with said order in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and for the purpose of making a just and equitable assessment of the benefit of said street or avenue so to be opened, to the respective owners, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands and premises and not required for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, but benefited thereby, and of ascertaining and defining the district benefited by said assessment, and the extent and boundaries of the respective tracts and parcels of land participating in said benefit, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the lands and premises taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, or affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at our office in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department, Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, with such affidavits or other proofs as the said owner or claimants may desire, within twenty days after date of this notice.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 12th day of December, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto; and at such time and place, and at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto, and examine proofs of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs and allegations as may then be offered by such owner or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, November 18, 1902.

JAMES E. CONLON,  
CHARLES K. TERRY,  
GEORGE L. GERTRUM,  
Commissioners.

CHARLES S. TABER,  
Clerk.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to NINETEENTH AVENUE, from West street to Sixth street, in the Thirtieth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, the undersigned, were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered herein on the 19th day of February, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, a copy of which order was filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings on the 1st day of March, 1900, and indexed in the Index of Conveyances in section 17, Blocks 5445, 5446, 5450, 5451, 5456, 5457, 5461, 5462, 5468, 5469, 5474, 5475, 5480, 5481, 5487, 5494, 5495, 5499, 5505, 5506, 5512, 5513, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss or damage, if any, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled to or interested in the lands and premises to be taken for the purpose of opening the said street or avenue, as particularly described in the petition of The City of New York, filed with said order in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and for the purpose of making a just and equitable assessment of the benefit of said street or avenue so to be opened, to the respective owners, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands and premises and not required for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, but benefited thereby, and of ascertaining and defining the district benefited by said assessment, and the extent and boundaries of the respective tracts and parcels of land participating in

said benefit, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the lands and premises taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, or affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at our office in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department, Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, with such affidavits or other proofs as the said owner or claimants may desire, within twenty days after date of this notice.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 13th day of December, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto; and at such time and place, and at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto, and examine proofs of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs and allegations as may then be offered by such owner or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, November 18, 1902.

JAMES W. REDMOND,  
WILLIAM H. WHITE,  
EDWARD J. BYRNE,  
Commissioners.

CHARLES S. TABER,  
Clerk.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to property bounded by BERRY STREET, NASSAU AVENUE, LORIMER STREET, DRIGGS AVENUE, MANHATTAN AVENUE, LEONARD STREET, BAYARD STREET, UNION AVENUE and NORTH TWELFTH STREET, in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, for park purposes.

TO ALL PARTIES AND PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE REAL ESTATE TO BE TAKEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC PARK IN THE FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AS ABOVE DESCRIBED NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that we have been duly appointed Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to ascertain and estimate the compensation which ought justly to be made by The City of New York, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises required for the above improvement. That we have viewed said premises as required by law.

That we hereby require all parties and persons interested in the real estate to be taken for the above improvement affected thereby and having any claim or demand on account thereof to present the same to us duly verified, with such affidavit or other proof as such owners or claimants may desire, at our office in the office of the Corporation Counsel, in the Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, within twenty days from the date of this notice, and

That we will hear all parties and persons in relation thereto at our office in the office of the Corporation Counsel, Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, on December 12, 1902, at four o'clock in the afternoon and at such further times as may be necessary.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, November 17, 1902.

HENRY F. HAGGERTY,  
GEORGE S. BILLINGS,  
EDWARD J. MURTAGH,  
Commissioners.

CHARLES S. TABER,  
Clerk.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the construction of the BRIDGE OVER NEWTOWN CREEK, from Vernon avenue, in the Borough of Queens, to Manhattan avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Re lands situated in Borough of Queens.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, the undersigned, were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, Second Department, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1902, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at his office in Jamaica, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1902, a copy of which order was duly filed for indexing in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal, for the performance of the duties in the premises imposed by law, and to make a just and equitable estimate and appraisal of the loss and damage, if any, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises required for the purpose of constructing a bridge over Newtown Creek, from Vernon avenue, in the Borough of Queens, to Manhattan avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, the same being particularly set forth and described in the application and petition of The City of New York, and also in the notice of the application for the said order thereto attached, filed herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 27th day of May, 1902, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by the Greater New York Charter, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto, or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the real estate taken, or to be taken in the Borough of Queens, for the purpose of constructing a bridge over Newtown Creek, from Vernon avenue, in the Borough of Queens, to Manhattan avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, or affected thereby, or having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal, at our office, room 401, fourth floor, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, with such evidence or other proofs as the said owners or claimants may desire, within twenty days after the date of this notice.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto. And at such time and place, and at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto, and examine the proofs of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs and allegations as may then be offered by such owner, or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, November 14, 1902.

JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND,  
WILLIAM HARISON,  
FREDERICK C. TROWBRIDGE,  
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,  
Clerk.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, from Avenue T to Gravesend Neck road, in the Thirty-first Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, the undersigned, were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered herein on the 12th day of May, 1902, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, a copy of which order was filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings on the 20th day of May, 1902, and indexed in the Index of Conveyances in section 22, Blocks 7291, 7292, 7317, 7318, 7345, 7346, 7373, 7374, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss or damage, if any, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled to or interested in the lands and premises to be taken for the purpose of opening the said street or avenue, as particularly described in the petition of The City of New York, filed with said order in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and for the purpose of making a just and equitable assessment of the benefit of said street or avenue so to be opened, to the respective owners, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands and premises and not required for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, but benefited thereby, and of ascertaining and defining the district benefited by said assessment, and the extent and boundaries of the respective tracts and parcels of land participating in said benefit, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the lands and premises taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, or affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at our office in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department, Borough Hall, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, with such affidavits or other proofs as the said owner or claimants may desire, within twenty days after date of this notice.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 15th day of December, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto; and at such time and place, and at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto, and examine proofs of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs and allegations as may then be offered by such owner or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, November 18, 1902.

AMBROSE B. TREMAINE,  
WILLIAM STONE,  
LOUIS LA FRANCE,  
Commissioners.

CHARLES S. TABER,  
Clerk.

#### PROPOSALS FOR BIDS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

##### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

##### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

The person or persons making a bid or estimate for any services, work, materials or supplies for The City of New York, or for any of its departments, bureaus or offices, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope indorsed with the title of the supplies, materials, work or services for which the bid or estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the President or Board or to the head of the department at his or its office, on or before the date and hour named in the advertisement for the same, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the President or Board or head of said department, and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each bid or estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and, if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact, also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of The City of New York, is, shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate that the several matters stated herein are in all respects true.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank forms mentioned below. No bid or estimate will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check upon one of the State or National banks of The City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the supplies, or the nature and extent of the work, reference must be made to the specifications, schedules, plans, etc., on file in the said office of the President, Board or Department.

No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to The City of New York upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City.

The contracts must be bid for separately. The right is reserved in each case to reject all bids or estimates if it is deemed to be for the interest of the City so to do.

Bidders will write out the amount of their bids or estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank forms prepared and furnished by the City, a copy of which with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, can be obtained upon application thereto at the office of the department for which the work is to be done. Plans and drawings of construction work may also be seen there.