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HISTORY OF HOBOKEN

1907

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HOBOKEN



1907

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HOBOKEN BOARD OF TRADE

The Inquirer Print Hoboken, New Jersey



PRESIDENT PALMER CAMPBELL



INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

Portrait of President Campbell..... 2
Portrait of Vice-President Stein..... 4
Portrait of Secretary Burhorn..... 6
Portrait of Treasurer Vanderbilt..... 7
Bird's Eye View of Stevens Institute..... 8
Fac-Simile of Indian Deed..... 10
Sybil's Cave..... 12
Bolivar House..... 14
Shad Fishermen's Huts..... 16
Washington H. & L. Co..... 18
Oceanic Hose Co..... 20
River Walk in 1885..... 22
Rodenberg's Tavern..... 24
Colonnade Hotel..... 26
Hamburg-American Line Piers..... 28
North German Lloyd Piers..... 30
Holland-American Line Docks..... 32
Public School No. 6..... 34
St. Mary's Hospital..... 36
Church Square Park..... 38
City Hall..... 40
St. Paul's P. E. Church..... 42
Trinity P. E. Church..... 46
First Baptist Church..... 50
First M. E. Church..... 54
Church of Our Lady of Grace..... 58
First Reformed Church..... 60
Academy of Sacred Heart..... 62
Hudson Trust Company..... 64
First National Bank..... 64
Second National Bank..... 64
Trust Company of New Jersey..... 64
Hoboken Trust Co..... 66
Elks' Club House..... 68
Columbia Club..... 70



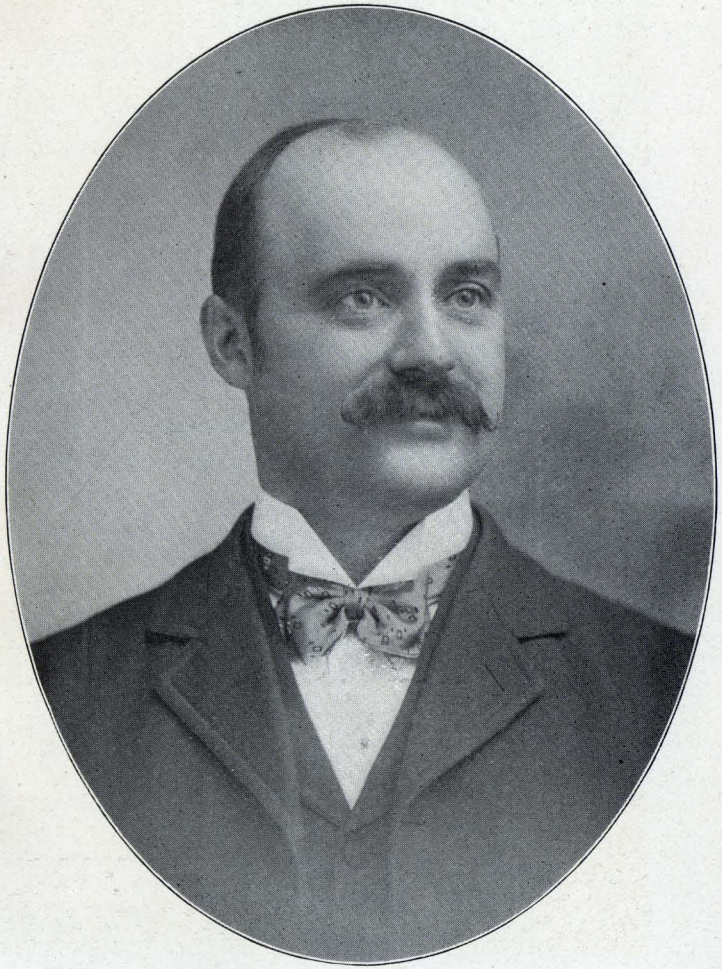
VICE-PRESIDENT LEO STEIN

INDEX TO SUBJECTS

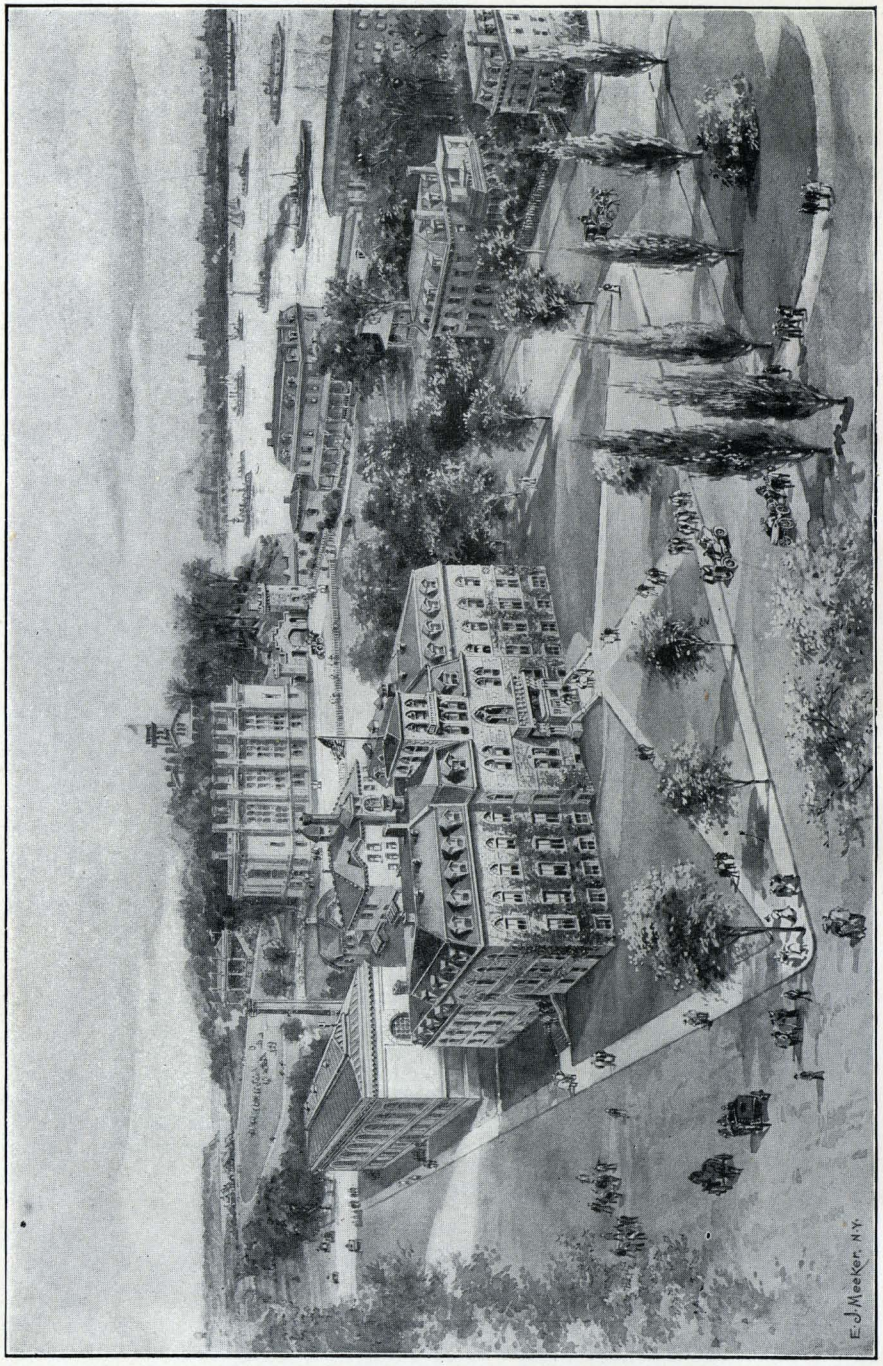
Hoboken's Early History 9
Hoboken, 1907 17
Municipal Government 27
Public School System 33
Hoboken Churches 39
Hoboken Charities 63
Banking Institutions 65
Public Parks 67
Manufacturing Interests 69
Water Supply 71
Prominent Buildings 73
Steamship Lines 74
Railroads and Trolleys 75
History of Board of Trade 77
Board of Trade By-Laws 81
Officers 84
Standing Committees 85
Members of Board of Trade 87
Deceased Members 92
Business Directory 93



SECRETARY C. ALFRED BURHORN



TREASURER E. D. VANDERBILT



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF STEVENS INSTITUTE

Hoboken's Early History

SOON after the discovery of the Hudson River in 1610 by Captain Hudson, merchants of Holland were allowed by the Dutch Government to take possession of its shores. Under conditions stipulating that those who planted colonies of 50 adults would be entitled to 16 miles of river front, provided they satisfied the Indians for the land taken, one Michael Pauw, in 1630, obtained from the Indians, through the Director of the Council of New Netherlands, the right and title to the lands which now comprise Hoboken.

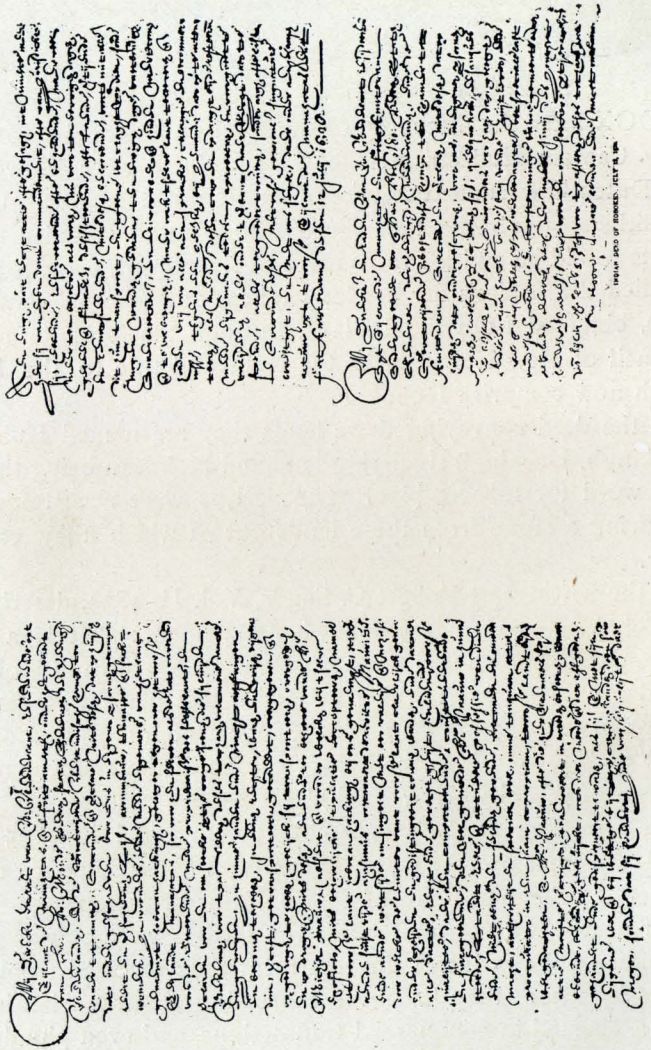
In the deed conveying these lands they are named Hobocan Hackingh, Hackingh signifying land and Hobocan being the Indian word for tobacco-pipe. The natives were accustomed to procuring a stone from these lands out of which they carved pipes.

In the writings of Robert C. Sands, Vol. II, 1834, descriptive of Hoboken, appears the following statement: "It is a fact not generally known that there is or was an old town in Holland called Hoboken, from which no doubt this place was named. A copy of an old work on medicine by a Dutch physician of the name of Hoboken is in the library of one of the eminent medical men of this city (New York)."

The ownership of Pauw became unpopular, and in 1635 the title to the lands became vested in the West India Company upon payment by them to Pauw of 26,000 florins or $1,040.

For nearly two years after this the settlers were at war with the Indians, the result of the treatment they received from the whites by whom they had been scorned in their social intercourse, cheated in commercial transactions, and even plundered and slain. This, the first Indian war, terminated in 1645 when a treaty was signed. War with the Indians broke out again in 1655, in which year the Indians once more took possession of the soil.

In 1658 the land now comprising Hoboken together with



FAC-SIMILE OF ORIGINAL DEED OF HOBOKEN.

other territory located between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers was deeded by the Indians to Petrus Stuyvesant for eighty fathoms of wampum, twenty fathoms of cloth, twelve kettles, six guns, two blankets, one double kettle and one barrel of strong beer.

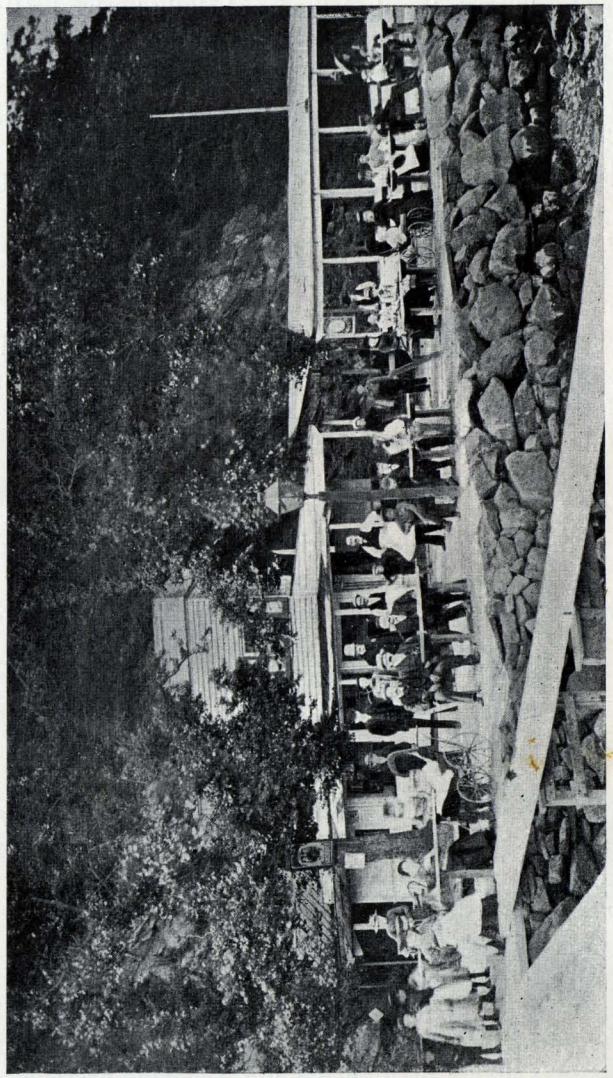
In 1664, even before these lands were captured by England, they were included in a grant made by Charles II of England to his brother, the Duke of York. The latter then deeded the territory lying between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to John, Lord Berkeley, a brother of the Governor of Virginia, giving it the name New Jersey. The war between England and the Dutch at this time resulted in an agreement being made by which the Dutch were permitted to retain possession of their lands. In 1674, after the Dutch had recaptured New Amsterdam, Holland and England, by the treaty of Westminster, restored these lands to England, which country then remained in possession until the Revolution.

In 1663, Petrus Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, had deeded the tract which comprised all the land within the present city limits to his brother-in-law, Nicholas Verlet or Varlet. The original deed, which was confirmed by Governor Carteret May 12, 1668, is at present in the possession of the Stevens family, and is preserved in excellent condition.

Charles II made a second grant, dated July 29, 1674, to the Duke of York, who, in turn, the same year, granted to Sir George Carteret what was afterwards known as East Jersey.

In a description in 1680 George Scott refers to Hoboken as follows: "Further up is a good plantation in a neck of land almost on an island called Hobuck. It did belong to a Dutch merchant, Aert Teunissen, who formerly, in the Indian war, had his wife, children and servants murdered by the Indians, and his house, cattle and stock destroyed by them. It is now settled again, and a mill erected there by one dwelling in New York."

But few incidents appear in the history of the city until 1700, when the inhabitants petitioned King William for relief from the arbitrary powers exercised by the land proprietors. Land troubles continued, however, until 1773, when the Legislature provided for a complete survey and allotment of the common land among the freeholders. The survey, the original of which



SYBIL'S CAVE AND RIVER WALK IN 1880.

is now on file in the Hackensack Court House, was very accurately made, and is to-day the basis upon which all land titles are founded.

Nicholas Varlet died intestate in 1675, leaving two children, Abraham and Susanna.

Abraham entered the service of the Dutch East India Company and remained with this company until his death.

Susanna Varlet married John de Freest, and their daughter, Susanna, married John Hickman. Hickman and his wife conveyed the tract known as Hoboken to Samuel Bayard, a New New York City merchant, in 1711 for 500 pounds.

It is supposed that Abraham, the son of Nicholas Varlet, conveyed his interest in Hoboken to Nicholas Bayard, who was probably a son of Samuel Bayard.

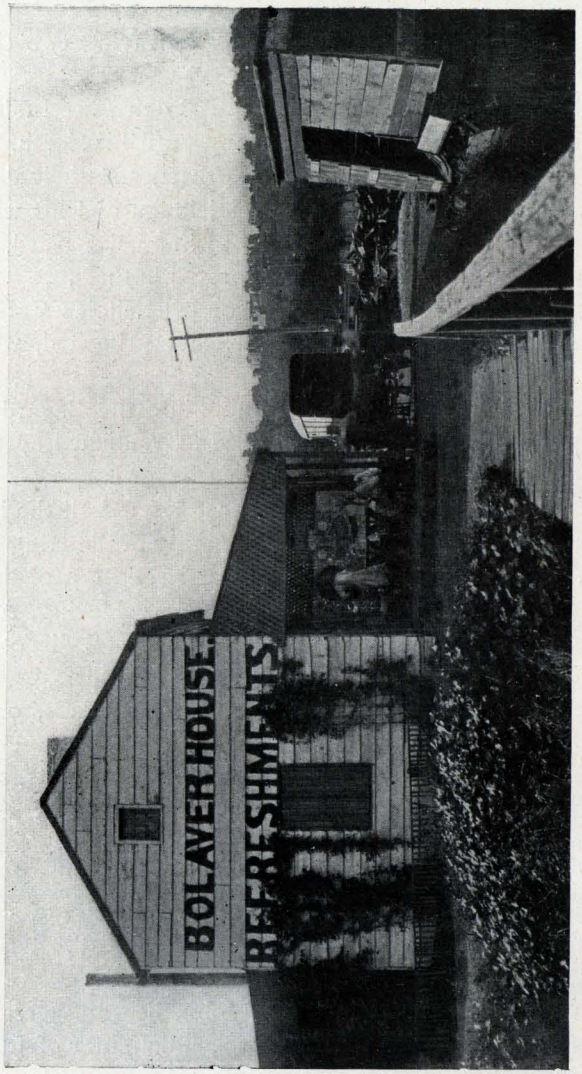
A commission appointed to examine into the Bayard title in 1764 reported that Hoboken belonged to William Bayard, who is said to have been an heir of Nicholas Bayard.

The State of New Jersey, in 1780, confiscated all the lands of William Bayard because he joined the army of the King of England. A writ, dated Jan. 30, 1784, was issued out of the Common Pleas of Bergen directed to Cornelius Haring, Agent of Forfeited Estates in Bergen County, to sell and dispose of all the lands belonging to Bayard. On March 16th, 1784, he sold Hoboken to John Stevens, Jr., for 18,360 pounds, or about $90,000.

In 1804 Col. Stevens advertised the sale of 800 lots, and May 6, 1839, his heirs conveyed the unsold property to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, which was incorporated Feb. 21, 1838.

Col. John Stevens, the founder of the present city of Hoboken, was born in New York in 1749 and died in 1838. His grandfather was a native of England, and came to New York as an officer of the Crown. His father, John, became a resident of New Jersey, and his son married Rachel, daughter of John Cox, of Bloomsburg, N. J. He was for several years treasurer of the State, and his sister married Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of New York.

Early in 1774 a ferry was established beween New York and Hoboken and was under the charge of Cornelius Haring, Agent



THE OLD BOLAVER HOUSE.

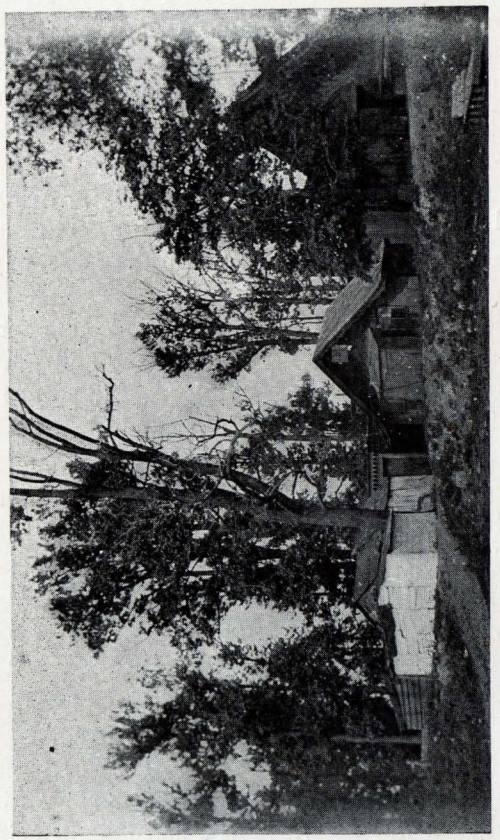
for the State of New Jersey. During the war of the Revolution, this, like all the other ferries, was under the control of the military. Up to 1811 the Common Council of New York leased the ferry to different parties, although all the years since 1784 John Stevens had been the owner of Hoboken. In 1802 he made known the fact that he had successfully applied steam as a propelling power in navigation, claiming that he was the first one to do this. In April, 1811, John Stevens obtained a lease of the ferry and immediately set out to complete his steam ferryboat. It was called "Julianna," carried one hundred passengers, and was the first steam ferryboat in the world.

In 1817 he disposed of his interest in the ferry to John, Robert and Samuel Swartwout, who assigned it in 1818 to Philip Horne. In 1821 the Stevens family repurchased the ferry, paying to the city of New York $1,800 rent per annum. The ferryboats were then propelled by steam, the first boat, the "Hoboken," making regular trips every hour between Hoboken and Barclay street. The Christopher Street branch was started in July, 1836, taking the place of the Spring Street landing which had been used since 1774.

In 1814 Samuel Swartwout and his brother Robert purchased from John Stevens the marsh portion of Hoboken, which is now known as the "Coster Estate." They made a vegetable garden of this section and attempted to reclaim a large portion of it. They failed, however, and in 1819 their mortgagee, John G. Coster, took title to the tract. In 1860 Coster laid it out into building lots, according to a map made by Daniel and Austin D. Ewen, civil engineers, of New York.

Until 1849 Hoboken was a part of North Bergen and was then organized as a separate township under the name of Hoboken. In 1834 Hoboken was described as a place "built chiefly on one street." It then contained about one hundred dwellings, four or five stores and from six to seven hundred inhabitants.

The home of the New York Yacht Club which was founded in 1844, and which is now one of the most celebrated yacht clubs in the world, was located for twenty years in Hoboken. Its first club house was built in the Elysian Fields in the year 1845 and it was not until 1868 that the club transferred its headquarters from here to Staten Island.



SHAD FISHERMEN'S HUTS IN ELYSIAN FIELDS.

HOBOKEN 1907

THE City of Hoboken was incorporated March 28th, 1855, at which time it had a population of 6,727. On March 15th, 1859, a portion of the city, including Castle Point, was annexed to Weehawken, but in 1876 this section was re-annexed to Hoboken.

The growth of the population of the city after its incorporation is shown in the following table:

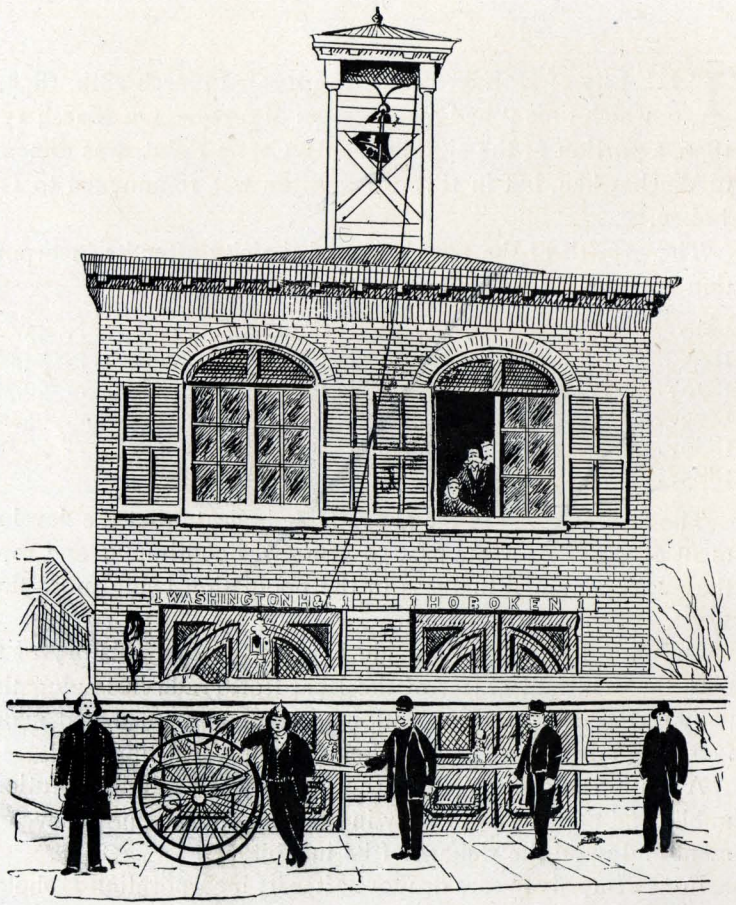
1860	9,659	1890	43,648
1865	12,976	1895	54,083
1870	20,297	1900	59,364
1875	24,766	1905	65,000
1880	30,999	1906	70,000
1885	37,721		

The figures given in the above table indicate that the development of the city for the past 50 years was continuous and rapid, the average annual increase in the population being more than 1,000.

Only brief reference is made here to the early history of the city, the principal object of the Board of Trade in issuing this pamphlet being to call attention to the commercial and manufacturing advantages of Hoboken at the present time.

Attention is also called to the public works, and institutions, public and private, of the city in their bearing upon its development and upon the welfare of its inhabitants.

For twenty-five years or more after its incorporation Hoboken was a popular resort for residents of the Metropolis, who spent Sundays in the Elysian Fields, in the northern end of the city, which was a kind of picnic ground where thousands of pleasure seekers enjoyed themselves at the summer gardens and under the shade trees which lined the "River Walk." One of the favorite places of the pleasure seekers was connected with the "Colonnade Hotel," which is shown in the accompanying cut.



WASHINGTON H. & L. CO. AND HOBOKEN ENGINE No. 1.

John Stevens, the founder of the city, had five sons—John C., Robert L., Richard, James and Edwin A. Richard died young, and on the death of the father his sons, John C., Robert L. and Edwin A. bought out the other heirs. Subsequently (1856) Edwin A. inherited from Robert L. and bought from John C. the whole estate which included all the lands within the present limits of the city, excepting that portion known as the Coster Estate.

As early as the year 1838, when the Hoboken Land & Improvement Co. was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, it was given power to purchase, improve, mortgage and dispose of lands and other estates in and about Hoboken, for the purpose of grading and laying out the streets and squares, erecting wharves, etc. The capital stock of the company was all owned by the heirs of John Stevens. The Hoboken Ferries (now owned by the Lackawanna R. R.) belonged to this company until 1903.

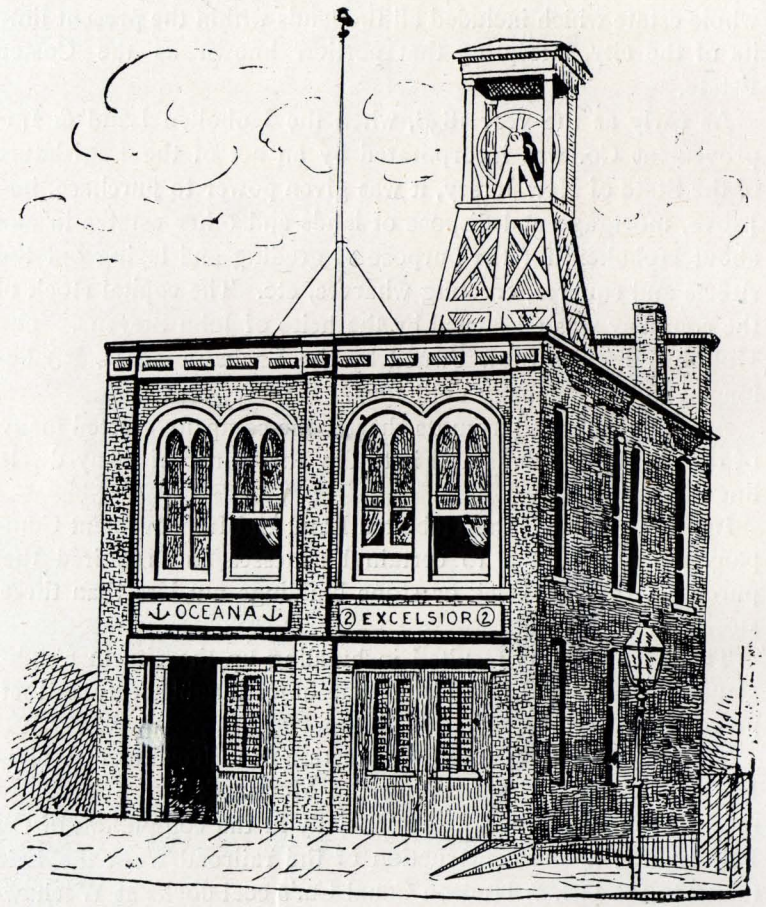
As will be inferred from its charter the company erected many of the earlier buildings and is to-day the owner of many dwellings in the city.

In selling its lands the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company restricted them to certain businesses and required the purchaser to erect brick or stone buildings not less than three stories in height.

These restrictions resulted in building up the city in a substantial manner and free from some objectionable features that prevail elsewhere.

This company constructed the section of railroad from Hoboken to Newark, thus enabling the Morris & Essex R. R. to reach Hoboken. It assisted financially in the completion of the Erie tunnel, in the construction of the railroad from the Erie tunnel to the Del. & Hudson Canal Co.'s coal docks at Weehawken, now known as the New Jersey Junction R. R., an important link in the West Shore system. It also assisted financially in the construction of the former horse car lines, and gave the terminal tract of land on south side of Hudson Place and east of Hudson Street to the North Hudson Co. Ry.

In these and many other ways the Hoboken Land & Improvement Company helped in the development of the city.



OCEANA HOSE CO. AND EXCELSIOR H. & L. CO.

As a result of the favorable location of Hoboken, its proximity to the City of New York and accessibility from all parts of the country, its growth was steady and rapid, so that the Elysian Fields pleasure grounds referred to above soon disappeared and made way for building and factory sites.

The city contained 270 acres of upland and 450 acres of meadow. In 1885 two hundred acres of the former and 160 acres of the latter lands were built upon. At the present time less than 150 acres of meadow remain, but this land is rapidly being filled in and made available principally for factory sites, so that in the first decade of this century probably all property within the city limits will be improved.

The rapid development of the city is in no small measure due to the great trans-Atlantic steamship companies which are located on its river front. These include the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., the Hamburg-American Packet Co., the Netherlands American Steam Navigation Co., the Scandinavian American Line and the Wilson Line.

Other important factors to advance the growth of the city were a good and adequate water supply, ample banking facilities, good street railway service and other public utilities, including the telegraph and telephone. Important factors, too, were the educational institutions, both private and public, which have been maintained at a high standard. Their accommodations have at all times been ample.

The city is especially proud of its school of mechanical engineering, the Stevens Institute of Technology, which has acquired a world-wide reputation and ranks with the best tec ical schools of the country.

The Stevens Institute was founded by Mr. Edwin A. Stevens, was incorporated in 1870, and opened its doors for the admission of students in 1871.

The public schools of the city, eight in number, were erected as follows: No. 1, Garden Street between Third and Fourth Streets, 1858, No. 2, Garden Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets, 1862, presented to the city by the Stevens family; No. 3, Adams between Third and Fourth Streets, 1870; No. 4, Park Avenue between Fifth and Sixth Streets, 1878; No. 5, corner Clinton and Second Streets, 1887; No. 6, Willow Avenue and



CASTLE POINT AND RIVER WALK IN 1885.

Eleventh Street, 1891; No. 7, corner Park Avenue and Newark Street, 1897; No. 8, corner Jefferson and Seventh Streets, 1904; No. 9, corner Monroe and Second Streets, under construction, 1906, and the High School; condemnation proceedings have been begun to secure a commodious site for this building, and the work of construction will begin as soon as title to the property shall have been secured.

The Stevens School, which is the academic department of the Stevens Institute, the Hoboken Academy, Eagan's and Schell's Business Schools, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Mary's R. C. School and St. Joseph's R. C. School are the principal private educational institutions.

TOPOGRAPHY

FOR an excellent description of the geology of Hudson County the reader is referred to the paper by Israel C. Russell in the annals of the New York Academy of Science, Vol. II, p. 2. The area of Hoboken is nearly one and a half square miles. The length along the Hudson River front is about one and one-half miles. The range between high and low water is but five feet. The narrowest width of the Hudson River is between Twelfth Street in Hoboken to Twenty-third Street in New York City, where it is 3,700 feet. The channel depth is sixty feet and the silt bottom of the river is 150 to 200 feet deep to the rock.

GRADES

IN 1890 the Mayor and Council adopted a grade map, which provides for all new streets on the meadow portion to be about five feet above mean high water. The marsh lands are two feet below the same datum. The highest land is at Castle Point, where it is 100 feet above the river, and the average height of the upland portion of the city is about 20. The easterly crest of the Palisades, lying along the west boundary of the city, ranges from 150 at the southerly end to 200 at the northerly one above mean high tide.

SEWERAGE

HOBOKEN, like most every city in the world, has had problems in the matter of correct drainage to solve, and has



RODENBERG'S TAVERN AND CANNON IN 1880, ELYSIAN FIELDS.

employed from time to time during the last forty years expert engineers to advise on the subject, but unfortunately, like in the history of many other cities, their advice was not always heeded. It may be said in short that the sewerage system of the uplands is modern and adequate to its purposes. That of the lowlands is what is called a tidal system, with its inherent defects. The improvement of this section of the city by the installation of an up-to-date system is now under contemplation by the city fathers.

The total length of streets as mapped is 43 miles. Of which 38 miles are improved. There are 20 miles of stone paved streets and 5 miles of asphalt streets.

TITLE OR DEDICATION MAPS

AS noted in the historical portion, the first map dedicating streets, called by lawyers the "Loss Map," was made by Mr. John Stevens in 1804. It covers that section of the city lying between Newark, Eighth, Hudson Streets and Willow Avenue.

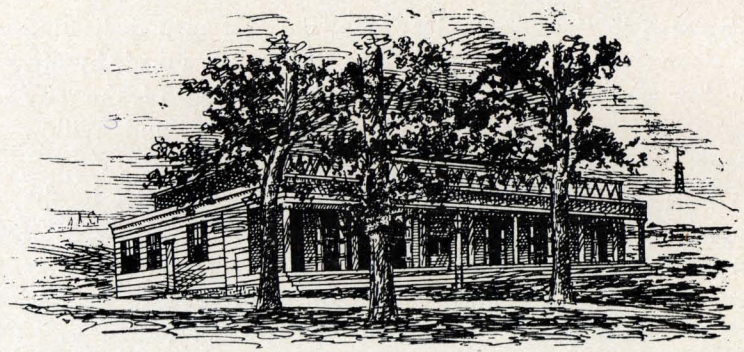
In 1858 certain changes in the Loss Map were made by the Hoboken Land & Improvement Co.

In 1860 the Coster Map was made. It covers the low lands extending between the north and south boundaries of the city and between Willow Avenue and the west boundary.

In 1869 Messrs. Butts, Kerrigan and Greyer dedicated a small portion south of Newark Street, between Bloomfield and Garden Streets.

That portion of the city lying between Castle Point and Willow Avenue, and between Eighth and Eleventh Streets, was not dedicated by map, but the Loss plan has been carried out by the H. L. & I. Co. from time to time as that company sold lots thereon. In 1886 the H. L. & I. Co. dedicated—subject to certain restrictions,—that portion between Eleventh and Fourteenth Streets and Washington Street and Willow Avenue, and in 1890 dedicated Hudson Street, between Tenth and Fourteenth Streets.

In 1903 Castle Point Terrace between Eighth and Tenth Streets, was dedicated by Col. E. A. Stevens and Richard Stevens. Willow Avenue, north of Fourteenth Street was not dedicated by any map. The same may be said of the whole of Ferry Street and Hudson Place.



COLONNADE HOTEL.

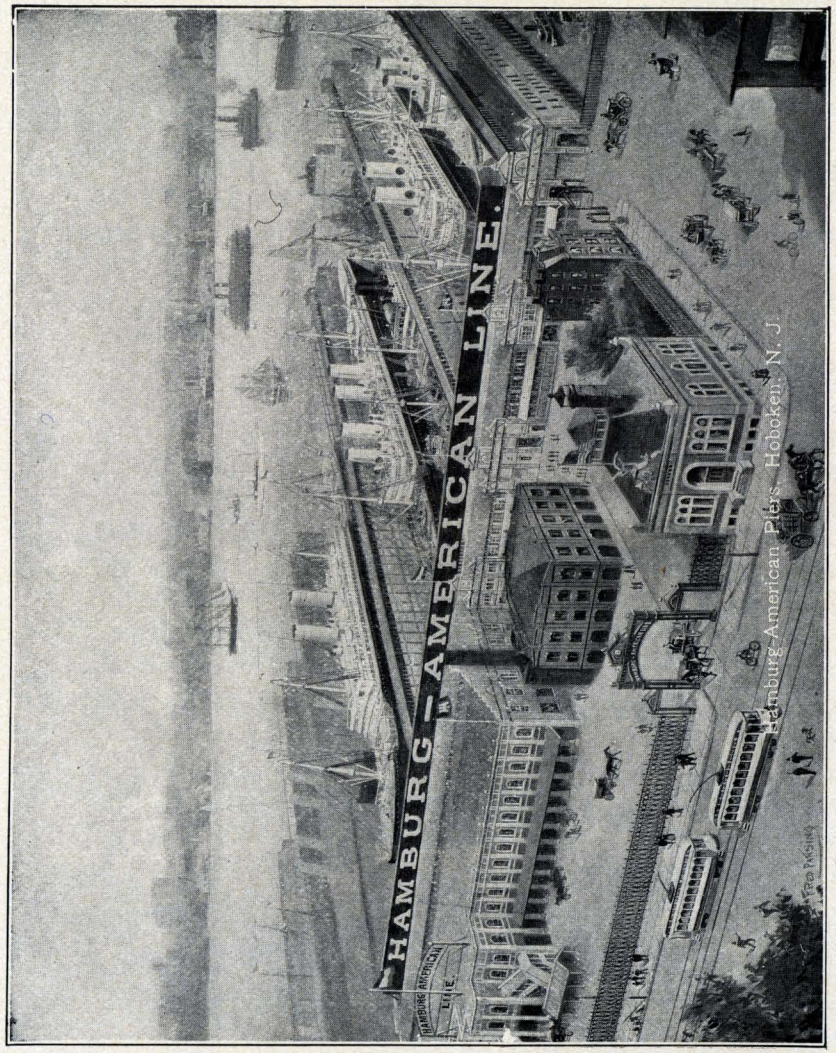


MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

THE legislative branch of the city government consists of a Mayor and a Board of Common Council, the latter being composed of ten members, two representatives from each ward, where one is elected at the general election yearly to serve two years. The term of the Mayor is also two years.

The appropriations and all financial transactions are under the control of the Mayor and Council. They alone have the power to issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness. The Mayor has the veto power over all legislation and is ex-officio member of the various boards. The several boards receive by monthly requisitions upon the Mayor and Council the funds for their respective departments. The appropriations for the support of all the departments are made annually by the Board of Tax Commissioners, two being elected yearly from each ward, and are required to be freeholders and electors in their respective wards. This board fixes the amount of money to be raised by taxation for the current year. The board is required by law to file with the Mayor and Council its report on or before the first day of June. A confirmatory ordinance is then passed by the Mayor and Council, whereupon the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments proceed to apportion the amount appropriated upon the taxpayers. The action of this latter board is reviewed and, if necessary, corrected by a county board appointed by the Governor. All taxes are payable to the City Collector, who is elected for a term of three years. He passes, from time to time, the moneys collected to the City Treasurer, who is under $200,000 bonds. The treasurer is also elected and holds office five years. The auditing of the city finances is done by the Comptroller. He is appointed by the Common Council for a term of three years.

The members of the Board of Health, Police, Education and Fire are appointed by the Mayor and Council. The Mayor is



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE PIERS.

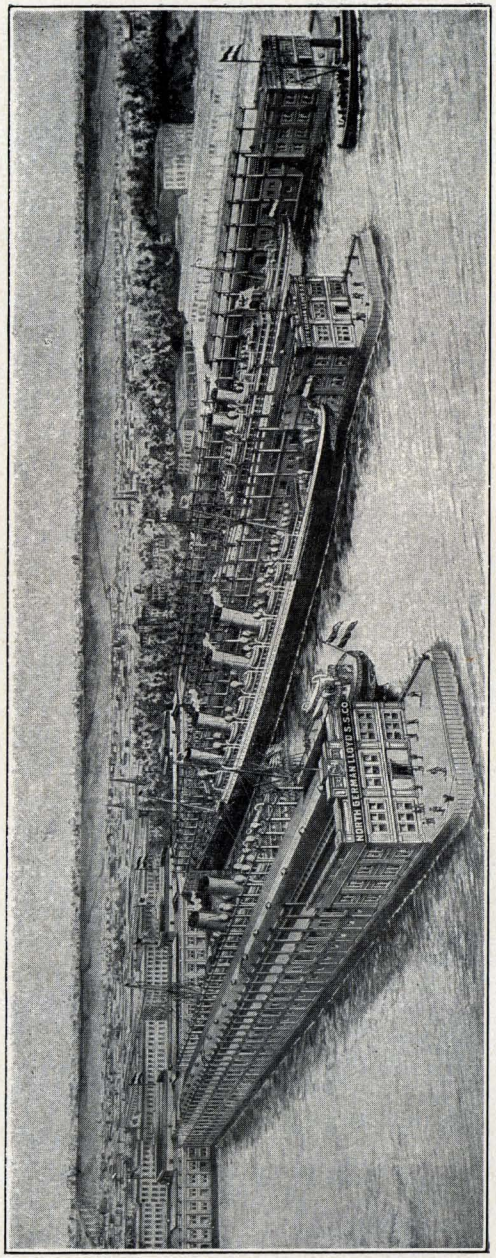
president of the Police Board. He is not a member of the Fire Board. The Trustees of the Free Public Library and Commissioners of Taxes are appointed by the Mayor alone. The Water Department is under the control of the Water Commissioners, which board is composed of five members elected for a term of five years. The chairman of the Council is a member of this board. The water mains and appurtenances are the property of the City, but the water is supplied by the Hackensack Water Company under a contract of 25 years, which will expire in 1922. Under this contract house and other rates are provided for, to which is added five per cent. to pay the current expenses of the water board.

All city improvements are done under the control of the Mayor and Council upon a petition of a majority of abutting land owners. These are carried out upon plans prepared by one of the City Surveyors. The payments for such improvements are made by the issue of improvement certificates, which are finally redeemed out of the assessments collected from the property assessed. The assessments are apportioned by the Board of Assessment Commissioners, composed of three members appointed by the Mayor and Council, who hold office three years. All assessments so made must be confirmed by the Mayor and Council.

There is no engineering department, but several city surveyors are appointed by the Mayor and Council for life, from which number selection is made by the Mayor and Council when such service is required.

CHIEF CITY OFFICALS

Mayor.....George H. Steil.
Chairman of Council.....Martin J. Whelan
Treasurer.....James Smith
Comptroller.....Frederick Kaufmann
City Clerk.....James H. Londrigan
Water Registrar.....Gustav Bach
Judge District Court.....Frederick J. Stuhr
Recorder.....Edward R. Stanton
Corporation Attorney.....John J. Fallon
Asst. Corporation Attorney.....Horace L. Allen



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD DOCKS.

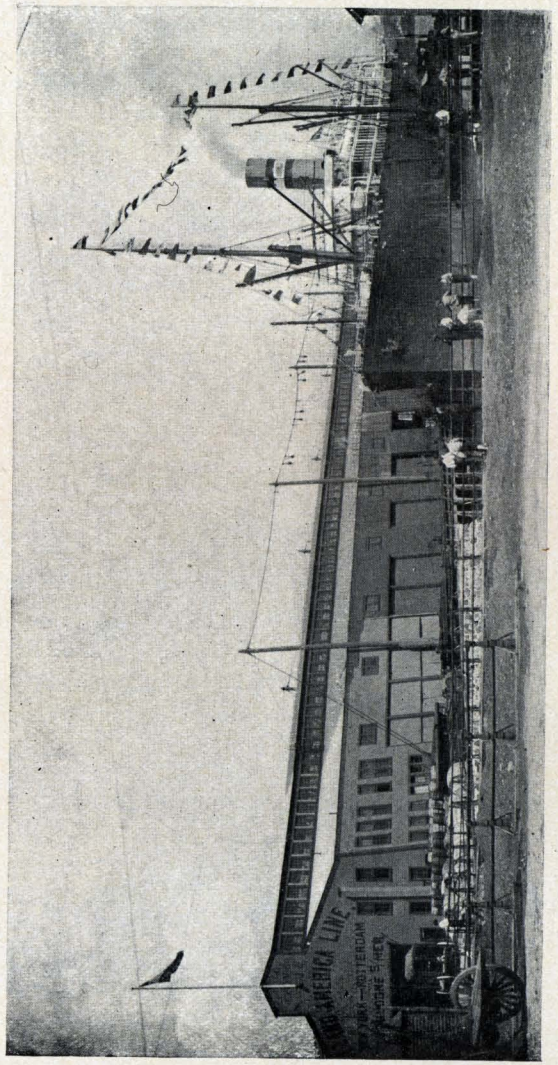
Overseer of the Poor.....Harry L. Barck, Jr.
Collector.....Richard Bowes
Street Commissioner.....Patrick R. Griffin
City Physician.....Wm. J. Arlitz
Building Inspector.....Frederick Steigleiter
Chief of Police.....Patrick Hayes, Jr.
Chief of Fire Department.....Michael F. Dunn
Librarian.....Thomas F. Hatfield

JUDICIARY

THE trial for the violation of a city ordinance is before the Recorder, who is elected for a term of three years. The City District Court is presided over by a judge appointed for a term of four years by the Governor of the State. All the expenses of this court are sustained by the city. The law department is in charge of the Corporation Attorney, who is appointed by the Mayor and Council for a term of three years.

CEMETERY

THE city owns one cemetery situated at New Durham on a very picturesque location on the westerly slope of the Palisades, about four miles north of the city. Its management is in the hands of six trustees, each serving six years, who must be lot owners. The Mayor is ex-officio a member. This board reports to the Mayor and Council four times a year.



HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE DOCKS.

Public School System

THE public schools of this city rank among the best in the State. They comprise two primary schools, six grammar schools, one high school and one training and model school. The school property represents a value of $850,000. During the past year there was an enrollment of 10,362 pupils with a teaching force of 215 teachers.

A thoroughly equipped and up-to-date kindergarten is connected with each primary department. Here, children from four to six years of age have their work so arranged as to lead to a proper development of their young minds through the proper training of the senses.

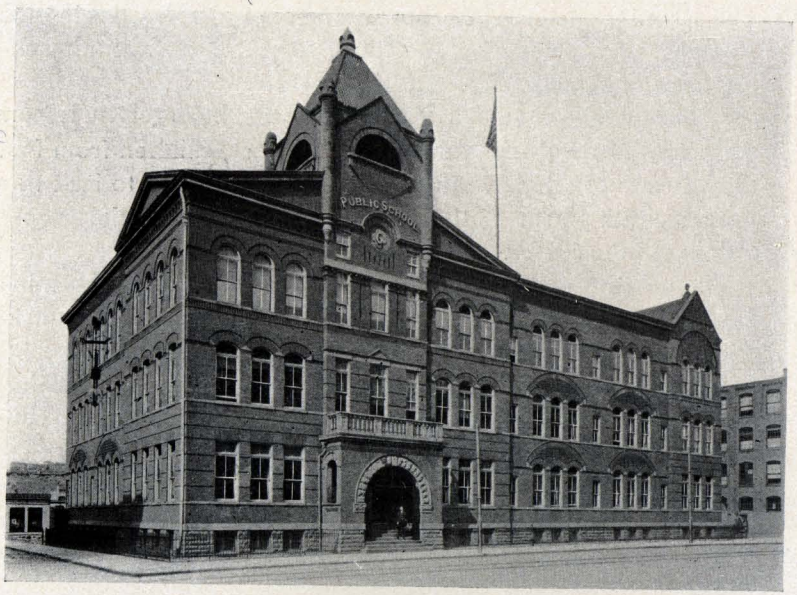
The primary department aims to give a thorough preparation for more advanced study. The work in numbers and arithmetic receives the most earnest attention, quickness and accuracy being the results aimed at. The methods employed in teaching reading have attracted the attention and endorsement of the educational world.

The grammar department offers to all students who have completed the primary department the advantages of a good, thorough substantial education. The course of study for the primary and grammar grades covers a period of eight years.

MANUAL TRAINING

THE regular course in manual training begins in the fifth year and continues through the grammar grades and one year of special work in the High School.

In this work the first aim is to relate the work intimately to the life and interest of the pupil. Closely connected with all work in manual training are the production and use of working drawings. This work is not confined to the boys alone. The girls get a training in domestic affairs which will enable them to make their homes more attractive. All of the manual training work, with the exception of sewing, is carried on in a commodious and well



PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 6.

equipped building located in a central part of the city. While the boys are receiving instruction in wood carving, modeling in clay and all forms of joinery, the girls are taking lessons in sewing and domestic economy, such as cooking, table setting and marketing.

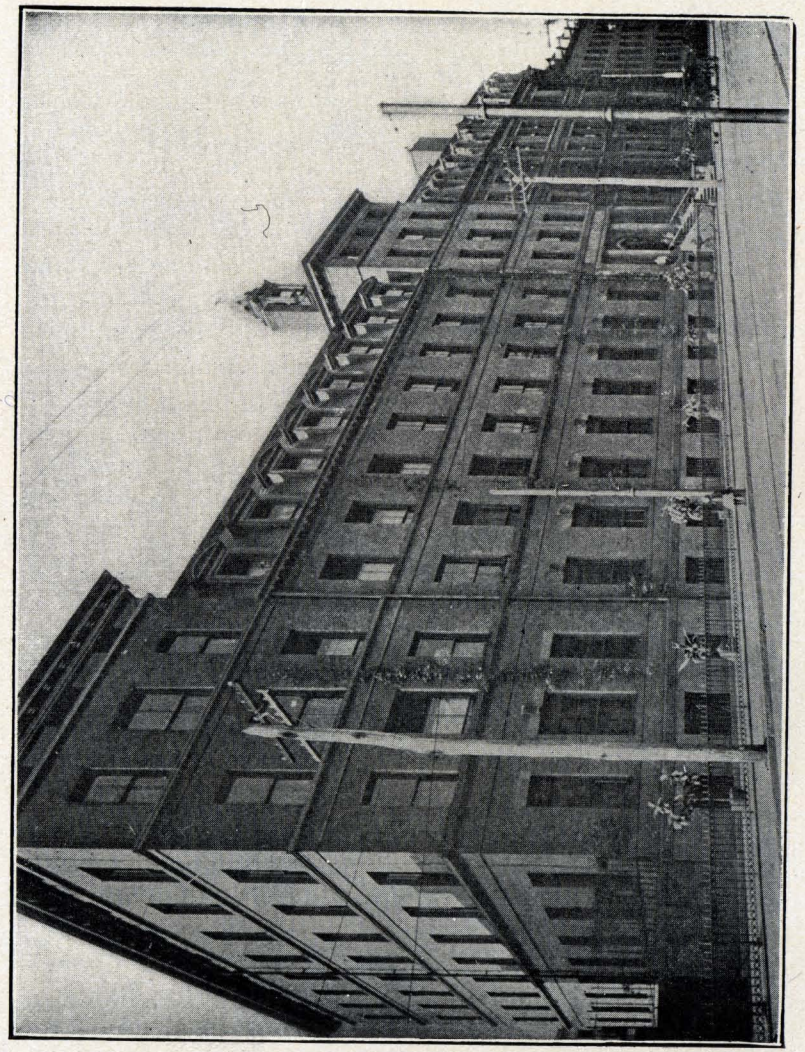
HIGH SCHOOL

THE High School prepares young men and young women thoroughly for the best colleges, for scientific schools and for mercantile pursuits. In order to attain these very distinct objects it prescribes three courses of study, the classical, the scientific and the commercial.

The classical course is especially designed to prepare young men and women for entrance into the most advanced colleges; and the work of this course is shaped in accordance with the requirements of the best of these higher institutions. In several colleges the diploma of the Hoboken High School is accepted in place of an entrance examination, notably by Cornell, Rutgers, New York University, Lafayette, and by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, for entrance to professional schools. It is also accepted in lieu of an examination by the New Jersey State Normal School and the State Normal Schools of the State of New York.

The scientific course is especially arranged for those young men and women who do not intend to go to college but desire to take a course in a technical school such as Stevens Institute of Technology. The trustees of Stevens Institute of Technology offer to the graduates of this course twelve free scholarships as rewards of merit. Three of these scholarships are given each year and are awarded by competitive examination. None but bona fide residents of the city of Hoboken are allowed to compete for these free scholarships. In both of these courses, in chemistry and physics, suitable and sufficient apparatus is supplied to illustrate fully the principles and methods of these subjects. The chemical laboratory has been enlarged and is well arranged for effective work. In chemistry and physics, each student has his place at the laboratory table, and in both subjects he must perform his own experiments under the guidance of an instructor.

The commercial department aims to provide a training which

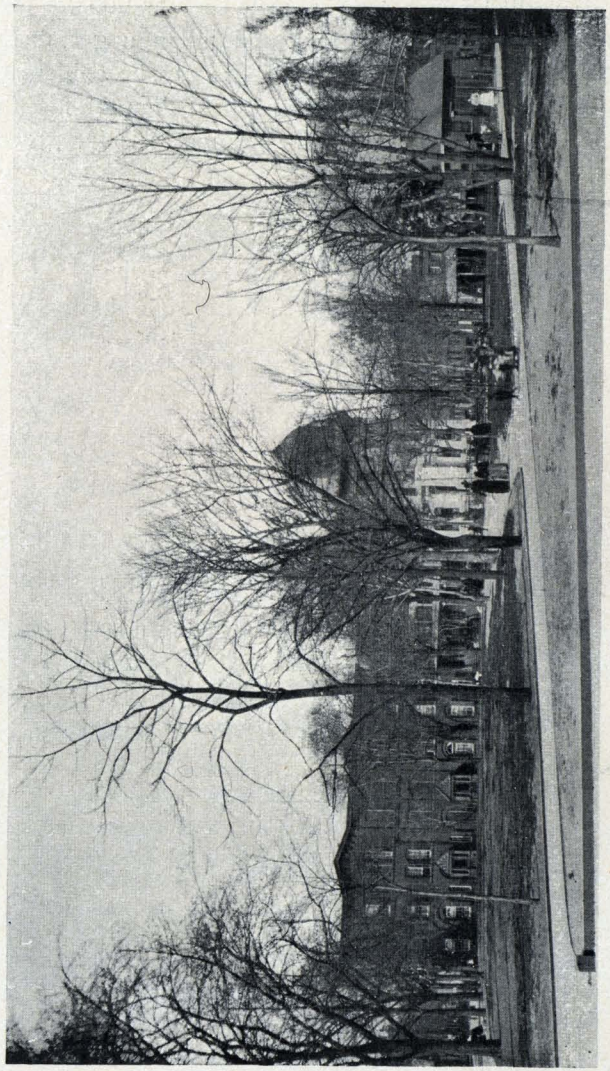


ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

shall be broad and liberal in its character; and at the same time acquaint the student with the principles and technique of commercial transactions. To this end the course of study includes not only the so-called commercial subjects such as bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, but also modern languages, mathematics and economics. No greater tribute can be paid to the thoroughness of work done by this department than the fact that the demand from business houses for graduates is far greater than the supply.

TRAINING SCHOOL

THIS school was established in 1897 for the purpose of training teachers for the schools of this city. Graduation from High School with an approved course of study is the standard of admission.



CHURCH SQUARE PARK.

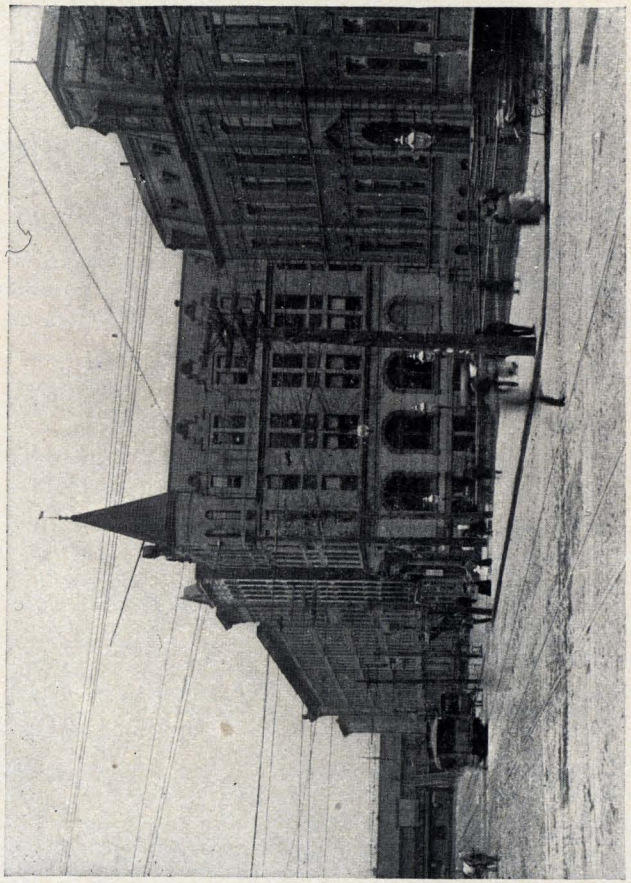
Hoboken's Churches

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ST. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church is the oldest religious organization in the city. The first service was held in 1832 with Mr. William Tryon as lay reader. A permanent organization was effected March 2, 1835, with Rev. Robert Davis as rector. The wardens were John Stevens and James Gore King. The vestrymen were Robert L. Stevens, Thomas A. Conover, Thomas B. Gautier, M. D., John Van Boskerck, Abraham L. Van Boskerck, Peter Ritter, Pierre L. Van Renssellaer, George Morton, Richard F. Cook, M. D., and William Tryon.

The first permanent building was on the corner of Hudson and Third Streets, where Busch's Hotel now stands. The land was donated by John Stevens, Esq. In 1871 the church moved to Hudson Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, where it erected the present handsome edifice at a cost of $47,000. Rectors of the parish have been: Rev. John A. Ward, Apl. 4, 1835-1840; Rev. Mr. Cruse, 1840-1844; Rev. R. F. Burnham, 1844-1848; Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rev. Mr. Parker, for a brief season; Rev. Mr. Moore, 1849-1851; Rev. V. Bruce, 1851-1866; Rev. N. Sayre Harris, 1866-1871; Rev. Mr. Hartman, 1871-1873; Rev. Edgar Johnson, 1873-1878; Rev. Charles L. Newbold, 1878-1883; Rev. Dr. William R. Jenvey, 1883.

The present rector, the Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Jenvey, has been in charge of the parish for over twenty-four years, the longest pastorate of any minister in Hoboken. The rectory adjoins the church. There is no indebtedness upon the church. There are over 500 communicants. The Sunday School numbers about 400. The value of the church property is fully $75,000. The present church building was consecrated in 1888, four Bishops and seventy-five clergymen being present.



CITY HALL AND HOBOKEN BANK FOR SAVINGS.

TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE Parish of Trinity was organized in the Town Hall, over the engine house, corner of Washington and First Streets, on Sept. 16, 1853. The first rector was the Rev. N. W. Camp, D. D. The first wardens were John W. Van Boskerck and Wm. P. Wright, and the first vestrymen were A. L. Van Boskerck, M. V. Banta, William Hindhaugh, Hazelton Walkley, James F. Melliss, Daniel Wadsworth and Peter Ritter. First service was held on Oct. 18, 1853.

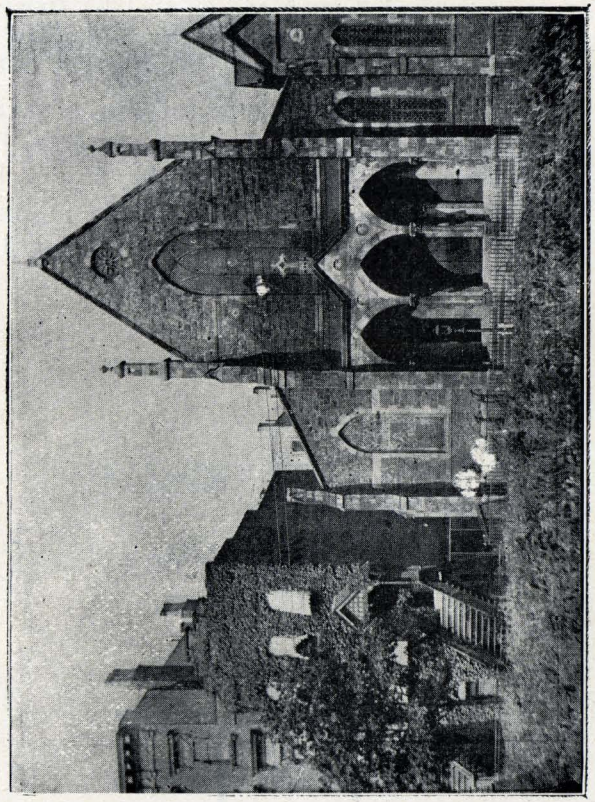
The present beautiful edifice was begun in Oct., 1855, and finished in Sept. 1856. Value of property, $80,000; seating capacity, 600; average attendance, 400. The tablet in the choir vestry to the memory of Grace Wright was the work of the celebrated American sculptor, Mr. Thomas Crawford, who died before the work was finished and it was completed by Randolph Rogers. On its way to America the vessel containing it was shipwrecked off the Island of Corsica February 2d, 1859. After lying six months in the Mediterranean the tablet was recovered and reached Hoboken in August, 1860. The inscription was written by the late Bishop Doane. In 1864 the rectory and school house were built.

The rectors have been as follows: Rev. J. W. Clark, 1855-1858; Rev. N. S. Harris, 1858-1866; Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, 1866; Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., 1866-1874; Rev. Telfair Hodgson, 1874-1878; Rev. George C. Houghton, 1878-1897; Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, S. T. B., 1897 to the present time.

In 1896 a beautiful baptistery was built in memory of John Stevens, Esq. Sunday school numbers over 400 scholars. There is a choir of eighteen adult and eighteen junior choristers, and there are several societies connected with the church.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.

THE Church of the Holy Innocents stands on Sixth Street, between Willow Avenue and Clinton Streets, and has a seating capacity of about 400. It has a fine stained glass window, a memorial of Martha B. Stevens, founder of the church. It also has a memorial of Peter Lee, a servant for his whole life of nearly 100 years in the Stevens family. On the wall of the



ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

lady chapel there is a painting of the Blessed Virgin, said to be by Guido.

The cost of the buildings was about $130,000. The church has an endowment, consisting mainly of a row of houses on Garden Street, and some securities. The title is vested in a Board of Trustees, which is a self-perpetuating body. There is also an executive committee of the parish charged with the disbursal of the money raised by the congregation.

The church was begun in 1874. In 1895 the tower and nave, with the sacristy and choir rooms, were added. The older part of the church was designed by Potter, the newer by Vaughan. In 1885 the parish building on Clinton Street was added and in 1888 the rectory. These buildings were designed by W. Halsey Wood.

The parish was founded and endowed by Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens as a memorial of her daughter, Julia Augusta, who died in Rome, Italy, in 1870.

The work was at first carried on as a mission of St. Paul's Church. A separate organization was subsequently effected and a board of trustees was incorporated by special statute. This church has therefore the rare distinction of working under a special charter. Services were first held at the corner of Willow Avenue and Newark Street and subsequently in the basement of the Martha Institute. There are no pews in the church, chairs being used instead; these are and always have been free to all comers.

The first priest in charge of the work was the Rev. Henry F. Hartman. He was succeeded by the first rector, the Rev. C. C. Parsons, who resigned in 1876, and who subsequently died at his post during the Memphis yellow fever epidemic of 1878. The Rev. J. B. Wetherell was in charge in 1876 to 1877. The Rev. John Sword was called as rector in 1877 and resigned in 1885. He was followed by the Rev. G. H. Moffett, 1885-1892, the Rev. E. A. Webber, 1894-1895. The present rector, the Rev. G. E. Magill, was called in 1896.

The Rev. Louis Schuyler, a curate of this parish in 1878 took the place of the Rev. C. C. Parsons at the latter's death, and likewise fell a victim to yellow fever.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH (German).

ONE of the oldest congregations in the city, St. Matthew's, was organized as a congregation February 13th, 1858, although the Rev. C. M. Wossidlo had begun his missionary activity as early as October, 1856. In 1864 a church building was purchased from the Presbyterians for the sum of $6,700. The church, now a dry goods store, was on the southwest corner of Third and Washington Streets. Rev. C. M. Wossidlo, the first minister, died March 18, 1875. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Hafermann, who resigned in 1879. During his pastorate the present beautiful edifice, corner of Hudson and Eighth Streets, was started. The new church cost over $60,000 and is one of the finest in the city. The steeple is 150 feet high and has a bell and clock. The parsonage adjoins the church. In 1879 the Rev. P. Eirich was called from Albany, N. Y., and served until 1890, when the present pastor, the Rev. A. Richter, took charge of the church.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

IN 1889 a portion of the members of the Reformed Church, on Garden and Sixth Sts., headed by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Freund, withdrew from that congregation. These people for a short time held services in Crane's Hall, on Washington street, and later at Odd Fellows' Hall. In the spring of 1890 they purchased the old Baptist Church, corner of Third and Bloomfield streets, for a house of worship. The Rev. Mr. Freund was succeeded by Rev. J. Heck, during the first year of whose pastorate the members, being born and reared Lutherans, re-organized as an Evangelical congregation. Rev. Mr. Heck served the congregation until 1898, being succeeded by Rev. N. Frey, who held office until the summer of 1904. His successor was Rev. C. Engelder, the present pastor.

HOLY TRINITY ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

THE Holy Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in 1899. Rev. Mr. Fultz entered upon his work in this church on Sept. 1st, 1899 with a, membership of 50. The first service was held in the parlors of the pastor's residence,

No. 904 Garden street, on November 5, 1899. On February 1, 1900, the new congregation was regularly organized with 86 charter members. The Sunday School was organized Jan. 7, 1900, with 32 scholars and four teachers.

The Rev. Mr. Fultz resigned December 31, 1900, and was followed by Rev. G. H. Behringer, D. D., who in turn resigned and left the church in 1903. The present pastor, the Rev. C. T. McDaniel, entered upon the work in May, 1903.

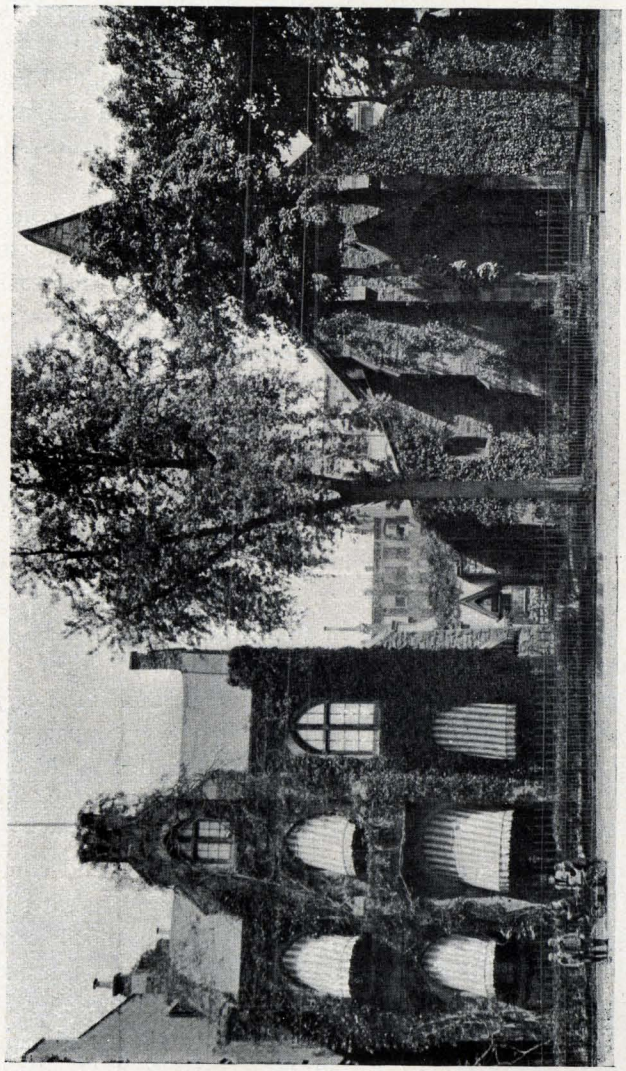
In December, 1903, the Trustees purchased for the congregation the plot of ground corner Garden and Tenth Streets and the residence adjoining, No. 204 Tenth Street, in which services are held at present. The church membership at present is 225; Sunday School about 250. There are several societies connected with the church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE records of this church having been destroyed by fire in the house of Elder Rose, 1860, all that transpired prior to that time can only be obtained orally from the present members.

The society was organized in 1852; the founders were Joseph Boynton, Sarah Boynton, Andrew W. Rose, Alexander L. Cadmus, Alida L. Stricker, Hannah P. Palmer, Sarah Palmer, Mary Crane, Sylvina B. Beckwith, with the first regular pastor, Rev. Isaac B. Stryker. He was installed in 1854 and resigned in 1856. The society first purchased the building, corner of Washington and Third Streets belonging to the First Baptist Church. Rev. William Babbitt succeeded Mr. Stryker in 1856, and continued until 1867. During his pastorate, in 1865, the present site was purchased from John H. Bonn for three thousand dollars, and the old building was sold to the German Lutheran Church. The present building cost twenty-two thousand dollars.

The Rev. E. P. Gardner was installed in 1867, and remained until 1871. Next came the Rev. James Marshall, installed 1872, who remained until 1876, and was followed by Rev. John Reid, who remained until 1879, succeeded by Rev. Addison K. Strong in 1880, who resigned in 1882 and was succeeded by J. B. Kugler in 1883. After Mr. Kugler, who resigned in 1890, came the



TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

present pastor Dr. Henry Townsend Beatty. Rev. S. B. Dod, President First National Bank, was for a time acting pastor.

Value of church property about fifty thousand dollars; seating capacity, three hundred and eighty; present membership, three hundred and twenty-five. The church has two Sundays Schools numbering in all nearly six hundred officers, teachers and scholars.

The Bethesda Presbyterian Mission is located on Second Street between Adams and Jefferson Streets. The present Superintendent is John D. Pearson.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE First United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1854. In 1856 they erected the present building, corner Bloomfield and Seventh Streets. The following have served as pastors: Rev. Wm. G. McElheny, 1855-1861; Rev. Samuel C. Marshall, 1861-1863; Rev. Henry Allen, 1866-67; Rev. Robert Armstrong, D. D., 1868-1871; Rev. James Price, 1874-1877; Rev. Wm. H. McKee, 1878-1879; Rev. John C. Scott, 1880-1885; Rev. D. C. Stewart, 1891-1896; Rev. Wm. B. Barr, 1898-1902; Rev. Wm. Garvin, 1902-1905; Rev. John Richards, 1906, at present.

The present officers are: Elders, A. K. Bell, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Ferguson; Trustees, A. K. Bell, President; Miss A. Black, Secretary; Thomas P. Black, A. Baxter, Mrs. A. Multus, and Mrs. A. Campbell, Treasurer.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

METHODISM began in Hoboken by establishing a mission in 1838 in the school house on the "Square" bounded by Garden, Fourth and Fifth Streets and Willow Avenue. The missionary was Richard Horton a local preacher of New York. In 1846 the first society was organized by the Rev. David Graves with less than twelve members. In the same year the erection of a church building was begun. In March, 1847, the building was blown down, but the society at once began the erection of another building.

The second pastor was the Rev. W. W. Christine, who was succeeded by the Rev. M. E. Ellison. In 1865 the city com-

menced litigation, claiming Church Square as a public square. A long and tedious litigation followed, which was decided adversely to the church. The present plot on Washington Street was then purchased from the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company at a reduction of ten thousand dollars on its actual value. With a balance of three hundred dollars in hand the society proceeded to erect their present church, which was dedicated in March, 1870. It has a seating capacity of one thousand and an average attendance of six hundred.

In 1875, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. R. Bryan, a division took place, and two new societies were formed, viz.: The Methodist Episcopal Free Tabernacle of Park Avenue, and the German Methodist Episcopal Church, on Garden Street. Value of present property is eighty-five thousand dollars; no indebtedness. The society is very flourishing; the congregation is large. Connected with the church there is a Ladies' Aid Society, an Epworth League, King's Daughters' Circle. Rev. Herbert F. Randolph, A. M., is the present pastor and it has two Sunday Schools, numbering 900 scholars, under the superintendency of Rev. C. R. Barnes, D. D., and Mr. W. H. Horwood.

Pastors who have served in this church are: Rev. David Graves, 1846; Rev. G. R. Snyder, 1848; Rev. Wm. W. Christine, 1849; Rev. M. E. Ellison, 1850 and 1867; Rev. Joseph B. Dobbins, 1852; Rev. Chas. S. Coit, 1854; Rev. Jonathan K. Burr, 1855, 1864, 1873; Rev. Joseph H. Knowles, 1857; Rev. D. Terry and J. C. Chatterton, 1858; Rev. Jas. O. Rogers, 1859; Rev. Alex. A. Brice, 1860; Rev. John O. Winner, 1862; Rev. Wm. Tunison, 1870; Rev. Lindsay Parker, 1873; Rev. Jas. R. Bryan, 1874; Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, 1877; Rev. D. R. Lowrie, 1879; Rev. Wm. Day, 1882; Rev. Oliver A. Brown, 1885; Rev. C. R. Barnes, 1888; Rev. Jas. W. Marshall, 1893; Rev. A. B. Richardson, 1894; Rev. Chas. L. Mead, 1899; Rev. Herbert F. Randolph, 1904.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE German Methodist Episcopal Church, Garden, near Second Street, was organized April, 1875, by German members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in order that services might be conducted in the German language.

Prominent among the founders of the new enterprise were Mr. G. Offenheiser and Messrs. J. H. and Claus Bahrenburg. The first regular deputized pastor was the Rev. Charles Reuss, who was appointed in 1878.

The enterprise was successful, and in 1879 the present property was purchased and a building erected. Seating capacity two hundred and fifty; average attendance, ninety.

In 1881 Rev. Charles Reuss was succeeded by the Rev. P. Haendiges, in accordance with the customs of their church, who was again succeeded by Rev. Charles Reuss.

The Sunday School, under the charge of Messrs. Offenheiser and Bahrenburg, and later H. W. Jordan, has been very successful and now numbers about two hundred.

In 1885 the house No. 130 Garden Street, opposite the church, was purchased for a parsonage. Rev. Charles Reuss was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. A. C. Gaebelein. The work continued to prosper. A mission was started in West Hoboken, property purchased and a church building erected.

In 1891 Rev. L. Wallon succeeded Rev. Gaebelein. All indebtedness on the whole church property was paid off. In 1897 Rev. L. Wallon was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Stark. The parsonage was extensively remodeled and enlarged. In 1901 Rev. Stark was succeeded by Rev. G. Geiger who, in 1906, was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. J. Thaiss. Seven young men have gone out from this church to prepare themselves for the ministry and all of them are to-day successful pastors.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE First Baptist Church was founded November 2, 1845. Public worship had been maintained for months previous in a school house known as "Hoboken Institute," which was occupied also by the church, until more suitable accommodations could be procured.

The constituent members were Jacob Speir, Thomas S. Field, Mary Field, Isabel Reeves, Eliza Morris, Lydia Carman, Matilda Jennings, Abram Stout, Sarah Stout, Sarah Banks, Susan Whitney, Sarah Whitney. Of these Thomas S. Field and Mrs.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Applegate (nee Susan Whitney) lived to be with the church at its fiftieth anniversary, which was celebrated in the new edifice on December 16, 1895.

The first pastor was Rev. John Batey, who served the church until September 27, 1846, and was succeeded by the Rev. Josiah Hatt in the October following. The same year an attempt was made to build a meeting house on lots situated on the northwest corner of what was then Meadow and Fourth Streets in "Church Square." The walls of this building were just erected when they were blown down by a severe gale on November 23.

Immediately after this a lot was purchased on the southwest corner of Washington and Third Streets and a hall (25x60) was erected, which was dedicated with appropriate religious services July 1, 1847. This house was the scene of much spiritual prosperity and was finally sold to the newly formed Presbyterian Church; a new edifice (47x70) having been built on the northwest corner of Bloomfield and Third Streets and was dedicated to the worship of God November 4, 1852.

Here the Baptists worshiped for nearly forty years. In 1890 this church building was sold to St. John's Lutheran Church, and ground was purchased at Bloomfield and Ninth Streets and the present handsome edifice erected.

The pastors of the church have been: Rev. John Batey, Rev. Josiah Hatt, Rev. Alfred Patton, D. D., Rev. Alfred Harris, Rev. Webster R. Maul, Rev. William Goodnow, D. D., Rev. George L. Hunt, D. D., Rev. Charles Colman, Rev. John Finch, Rev. James Hunter, Rev. Willis C. Richmond, Rev. R. Janisch Holmes.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE Second Baptist Church was organized on April 1st, 1890, in Martha Institute Hall, Park Avenue and Sixth Street. The original members were Dr. Bernard Clausen, Miss Sophie Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Chancellor, Miss Mary E. Chancellor (now Mrs. B. Clausen), Theodore B. Chancellor, Mrs. Malcolm Mackenzie, Mrs. Peter Van Riper, John MacLachlan, Wiliam Clarke, Miss Emma B. Chancellor (now Mrs. J. MacLachlan) Mrs. Mary W. Chancellor, Mrs. William Barker and Miss Minnie De Baun. Of these Dr. and Mrs. B. Clausen, Mrs. Barker and Theo. B. Chancellor are still members.

At the time of organization a large and densely populated district in the lower part of the city, was without a place where the gospel was preached in the English language. It was to supply in a measure this lack, and to furnish a church home to the residents of that part of our city that this church was organized. The meetings, both those for worship and those for sociability and entertainment, have been open to all without charge for admittance or sittings. The work is supported by voluntary offerings. The late pastor, Rev. John Campbell, preached to this church from its first meeting. He was formally called to the pastorate September 2, 1890, ordained to the ministry November 1, 1890, and publicly installed as pastor February 9, 1891. He continued faithfully discharging his duties until his death, February 14, 1903. On June 23, 1894, the church removed to its present site on Willow Avenue.

Rev. L. C. Davis became pastor April 17, 1904, and continued as such until October 1, 1905. He carried on the work earnestly. Rev. G. M. Dickinson, now pastor, took up the work on January 1, 1906, and is prosecuting it vigorously. Dr. Bernard Clausen has served the church as deacon since its organization and as trustee since its incorporation in May, 1902. Theodore B. Chancellor has been Clerk since the time of organization, trustee since 1894 and deacon since 1894. James Coltart has held the office of trustee since 1892 and that of deacon since 1894 and that of treasurer since 1894. Archibald B. Wilson and Louis Molteni are also trustees. The present membership is 116. On August 1st, 1906, the church took title to land on Monroe Street near Second Street, where it expects to erect an edifice in the near future.

FIRST DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

THE church was organized by a committee from the Classis of Bergen November 10th, 1850, with twelve charter members: Mr. John Vreeland, Mr. J. Dunn Littell, Mrs. Julia B. Littell, Mrs. Catherine Ostrander, Mrs. Elizabeth Pitts, Mr. George Bell, Mrs. Susan Bell, Margaret Wallace, Mr. John White, Mrs. Susan White, Margaret Short, Mary Cooke. The Rev. Thomas B. Gregory was stated supply from the organization to 1854. The winter of 1851-52 a lot was purchased on Hudson Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and a church was erected on this site during 1855.

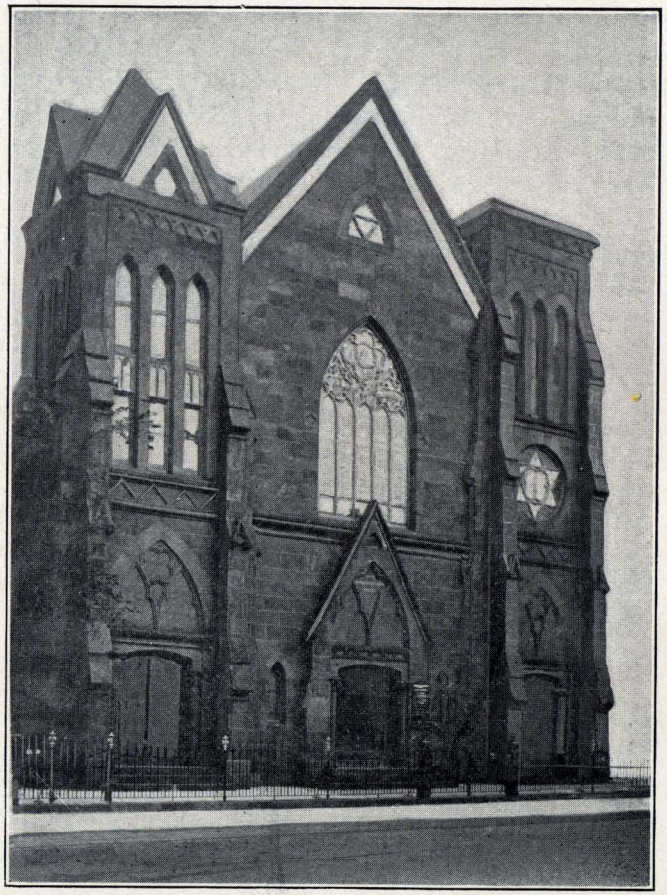
The first pastor, Rev. Charles Parker, was called in 1855 and remained until 1858; Rev. Alexander M. Mann, D. D., 1858 to 1861; Rev. Matthew B. Riddle, 1862 to 1865; Rev. Wm. H. Vroom, 1865 to 1867; Rev. J. K. Allen, 1868 to 1870; Rev. Charles D. Buck, 1870 to 1874; Rev. Charles Parker, recalled, 1874 to 1878; Rev. Isaac House, 1879 to 1886; Rev. John Boyd, 1886 to 1887; Rev. Henry Mattice, 1890 to 1895. On November 2nd, 1890, the church was burned. In 1891 a lot was purchased on Bloomfield Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, where the present church was erected in 1894, the congregation meeting in a small building on part of the lot in the meantime.

The Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale supplied the pulpit during 1896, after which the Rev. Conrad Bluhm was called and presided, 1897 to 1902; Rev. John Gilmore Addy, 1902 to 1903; Rev. Alonzo Ranson, 1904 to 1906. On the resignation of Rev. Alonzo Ranson, in February, 1906, a call was extended to the present pastor, Rev. Wm. Ten Eyck Adams. He was installed May 31st, 1906. The church, on Bloomfield Street, has a seating capacity of about 350; has a membership of nearly 200, and is in a flourishing condition. Sunday School has about 230 members, W. L. Paddock, Supt.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

THIS church, now situated on the northwest corner of Garden and Sixth Streets, was the first church in Hoboken in which services were held in German. It was started in 1856 on Church Square by Rev. Dr. Leopold Mohn. It was permanently organized as a Reformed church in August, 1856, by the Classis of Bergen, ten men and ten women having signed the petition for organization. The present building was erected in 1860 at an expense of $10,000. The seating capacity is between 500 and 600; the Sunday School numbers about 700 scholars; Ladies' Society about 100 members; Young People's Society about 150 members.

The Rev. Dr. Leopold Mohn, who organized the congregation, was called to the pastorate in 1856 and by his faithful work



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

he succeeded in building up a large church. He served the church up to the time of his death, in the year 1885.

The first trustees were Dietrich Quellhorst, Heinrich Quellhorst, Jouis J. Hassen and Geo. Walter. The present pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. Rudolph, was called to the church from Elizabeth, N. J., in the year 1889 and by his earnest and tireless efforts he not only upheld the membership, but greatly increased the same.

NORWEGIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE Norwegian Congregational Church was organized April 27, 1890, by the Rev. John H. Meyer. In 1891 the first service was held in the new church building, on Willow Avenue near Fifth Street. Rev. Mr. Meyer resigned in August, 1892, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. A. C. Tychesen in August, 1892, to October, 1897; Rev. Andrew I. Anthony, May, 1900, May, 1902; Rev. Morten Olsen, May, 1902, December, 1904; Rev. Chas. E. Nelson, January 1, 1904, to present time. Church members about 50; Sunday School about 50.

TRINITY SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

THE congregation was organized January 22nd, 1890, with a membership of about 30 men and women. It was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey March 15, 1891. The church was called "Scandinavian" because it was intended to include the three nations, Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, as but few of the two last named nations ever joined the church it might properly be named the "Norwegian" church. Until 1894 the services were held in the German church, corner Hudson and Eighth Streets, through courtesy of St. Matthew's Lutheran congregation. In 1892 a piece of property, 25x100, was procured on the northeast corner of Ninth and Clinton Streets. This has since been gradually extended until at present the church holds a property of 50x100 on the same corner. In 1894 a wooden building was erected, intended to be used as a temporary church, and later in the same year it was resolved to build a parsonage adjoining this building, and it was completed the following year. In 1901 a stone structure was erected. The building is at present used for social gatherings, school, etc., and will be the base of the future church. The church proper (wood-

en building) has been lifted and put on top of it and is used for services. The congregation has at present a membership of 330. The Sunday School is frequented by about 100 children. The church conducts a Young People's Society and a Ladies' Aid Society. It has a kindergarten (daily except Sundays) and an embroidery and sewing school for girls. The church property is now estimated to be worth about $13,500 and the debt is about $3,000.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GRACE.

ABOUT one-third of the population of Hoboken belongs to the Catholic church. Up to 1844 there were only a few scattered Catholics in Hoboken. These attended church in New York or Jersey City, or a priest visited Hoboken occasionally. Rev. John Rogers, a young Irishman, was appointed the first pastor of Hoboken in 1845. He used to say mass in the Phoenix Hotel, on the corner of Washington and First Streets. In July, 1851, the Rev. Antonio Cauvin took charge of not only Hoboken but all Catholics in Bergen County. In 1851 he built the Church of Our Lady of Mercy in West Hoboken. In 1855 he erected the little brick church and rectory of Hoboken that was taken down in 1891 to make room for the present great school. He introduced the Sisters of the Poor in 1863.

Father Cauvin was succeeded by Rev. M. C. Duggan in 1873, who at once began the erection of the present large and beautiful church according to plans and drawings of Mr. Himpler. The work, commenced on the 18th of May, was completed by the Rev. Patrick Corrigan, the successor of Father Duggan. On Sunday, July 4, 1875, Bishop Corrigan blessed and placed the corner stone. On November 10, 1878, the great edifice, 200 feet in length, 96 feet in width, with a transept 130 feet in width, was, with liturgical solemnity blessed and dedicated to the service of God. During Father Corrigan's pastorate the present rectory and school buildings were erected.

Religious societies were established in the early years of the parish as follows: The Society of the Holy Rosary, founded December, 1856; Total Abstinence Society, Cadets of Temperance, Boys' Sodality of Holy Childhood, Girls' Sodality of the Holy Angels, in 1866; Catholic Library in 1867. Benevolent associations were also formed to care for the poor and St. Mary's Hospital was founded for the sick. At present 1,400 children are instructed in religious and secular knowledge by thirty-three sisters, who reside in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Washington Street near Seventh Street.

Rev. Father Charles J. Kelly was appointed to the pastorate in 1894, and at once began to strengthen and enlarge the school facilities. He also has added largely to his congregation, and paid off a large part of the debt left by his predecessors. Under his efficient management, the Home for Orphans was established. His zeal, fidelity and ability have been recognized by the Pope in conferring upon him the title of Right Reverend Monsignor.

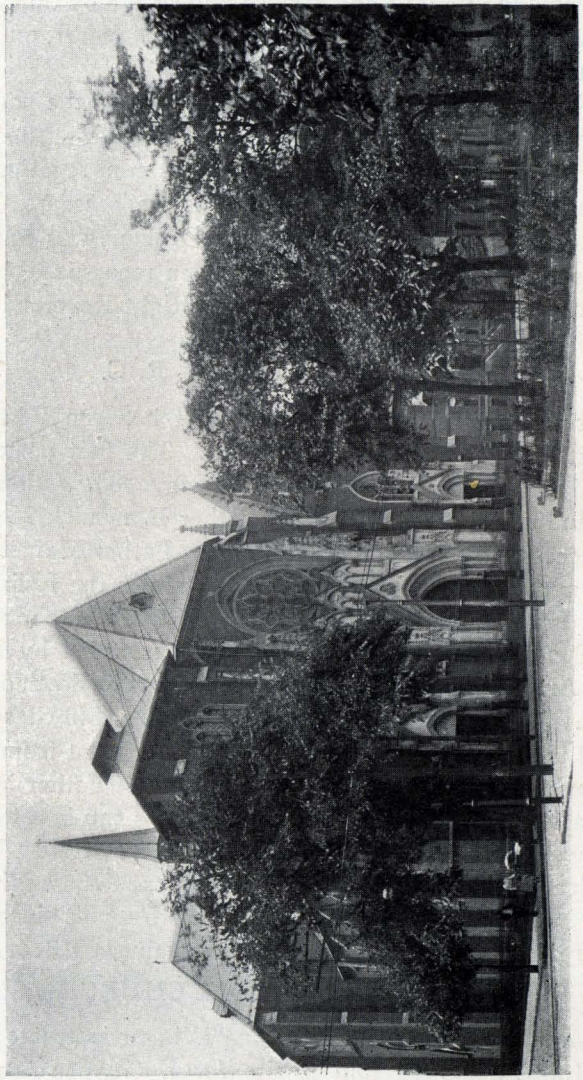
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, R. C.

ST. Joseph's Church, on Monroe Street between Ferry and First Streets, was founded in 1872. The first pastor was Father Alphonsus Zoeller, O. M. C. In May, 1881 Father Zoeller died and was succeeded by Rev. Father Domenick Marzetti, whose successor was Rev. Francis Lehner, Father Marzetti having been authorized by his superiors to establish the Italian parish of St. Francis, on Third and Jefferson Streets, Hoboken, N. J. In 1892 Father Francis Lehner was succeeded by Father Unselim Auling, whose pastorate was cut short by death on May 4th, 1893. Father Joseph Frewin was then placed in charge and remained until 1896, when Father McEvoy was sent from Terre Haute, Ind. It is due to the untiring energy of Father Mac, as he was affectionately styled, that St. Joseph's can boast of one of the finest churches and rectorys in the State of New Jersey. On his death, which occurred on October 13, Father Nicholas Donohue, who had been an assistant at St. Joseph's since 1893, took charge. The property at present is valued at $110,000.

STS. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH.

IN the year 1889 the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wigger instructed Rev. L. Hofschneider to find a site for a German-American Catholic church, and the present rectory and adjacent lot, at Hudson and Fourth Streets, were bought from Mrs. E. Stiastney in April, 1889, for the sum of $28,000.

A temporary chapel was erected in the large parlor of the



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GRACE.

house, No. 404 Hudson Street, and the first service was held on May 19th, 1889, by the first pastor, Rev. L. Hofschneider.

On December 16 of the same year the corner stone was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wigger for the present church and on July 13, 1890, the church was finished and dedicated. The school was opened September 1, 1889, in the basement of the house and then transferred to the new school rooms under the present church.

The German Catholics throughout the city were advised to consider this church as their place of worship, but many English-speaking Catholics frequent the divine services also. The Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, D. D., advised the pastor therefore to have some English sermons every Sunday.

Four years ago the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, D. D., thought it expedient to purchase the corner house, No. 400 Hudson Street, which was then for sale, and gave orders to the pastor, Rev. L. Hofschneider, to acquire the property which was done at a cost of $12,000.

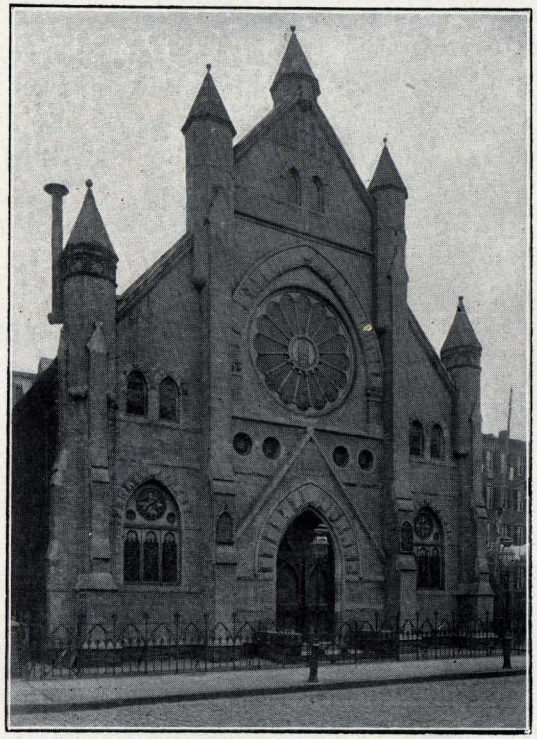
Later on this corner lot will serve as the basis for a larger church.

ST. ANNE'S R. C. CHURCH.

THE parish of St. Anne was organized in May, 1900, to accommodate the largely increasing Italian population in the upper section of the city, Rev. Father Di Persia, chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, being secured by Bishop O'Connor as the first rector. Services were held in the house occupied by St. Anne's Society. On the removal of Father Di Persia to Paterson Rev. John Rongetti was placed in charge of the parish in 1903, and at once began preparations for the erection of the present building at Sixth and Jefferson Streets, the corner stone being laid on November 8, 1903. Father Rongetti was removed by Bishop Wigger in 1906 and the present rector, Rev. Michael Di Sapio, installed as rector.

ST. FRANCIS' R. C. CHURCH.

ST. Francis' Church, at Third and Jefferson Streets, was erected by the Italian Catholics of Hoboken. In April, 1888, the site, 100x100, was purchased and in May, 1889, the church was ready for occupancy. The edifice was blessed and



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH,

West Hudson 4-5

dedicated by Right Rev. Conroy, former Bishop of Albany. The following year the parsonage adjoining the church was built. The total outlay at that time was about $30,000. Rev. Domenick Marzetti was in charge of the parish from its organization till the time of his death. He was beloved by his people, who deeply regretted his demise, which occurred on the 12th of April, 1902.

Father Marzetti was succeeded by Rev. Ambrose Rheiner, April 13, 1902, who at once began the erection of the present large and beautiful school. Father Rheiner, was in charge of the parish to the time of his removal in January, 1905.

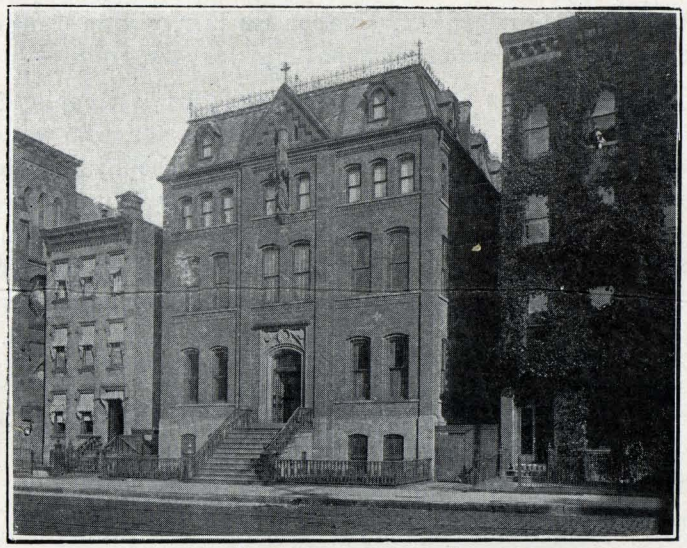
The work begun on the parochial school was completed by Rev. Seraphim Pierotti, D. D., the present rector, who was sent from Albany, where he was Professor of Philosophy and Theology at the Franciscan College. During the present administration improvements to a very noticeable degree are being made. The interior of the church has been completely renovated, a beautiful white marble altar railing has been erected and many other things too numerous to mention have been completed.

The parish at the present time numbers about 2,000 souls. The total value of church property is estimated at about $65,000.

TEMPLE ADATH EMUNO.

THE Jewish Congregation "Adath Emuno" was organized in September, 1871. Its first place of worship was Odd Fellows' Hall, where the congregation remained from 1871 to 1874. The congregation then removed to Bloomfield and Fifth Streets, where it remained for nine years. In 1883 the present handsome temple was completed and dedicated. It is located on Garden between Sixth and Seventh Streets. The first rabbi of the congregation was the Rev. Solomon Schindler, followed by Rev. Isaac Schickler, Rev. M. Karasch, Rev. M. Kauffman, Rev. S. Langer, at present Rev. Nathan M. Wolf. The church has 53 members. Its religious school has 75 members.

The societies of the temple are: Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, Herman Heyman Auxiliary, Young People's Society and the Children's Club.



ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE "MOSES MONTEFIORE."

THE synagogue of the Moses Montefiore Congregation is located at No. 76 Grand St. It was erected in 1901 and the services, which are held daily, are conducted in accordance with the principles of orthodox Judaism. Its membership is 80. Rabbi Ch. Hershensohn is the minister.

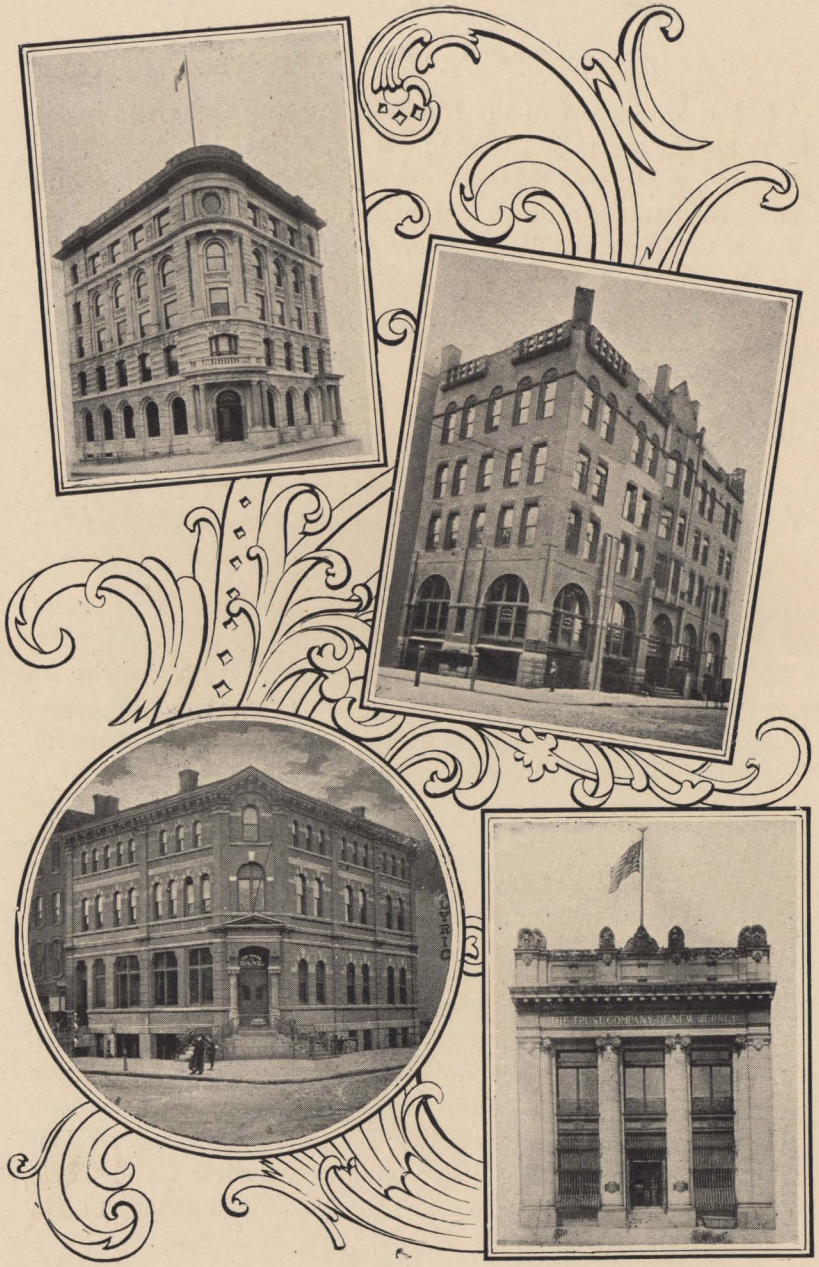
Hoboken's Charities

NO other city of the size of Hoboken can boast of a more beneficent charitable institution than St. Mary's Hospital. With an accommodation of 400 patients it gives shelter to and takes care of all the sick and injured of the city who apply for admission, and extends its helping hand to the unfortunate sick and disabled of other parts of Hudson County.

St. Mary's Orphanage is conducted under the auspices of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, established during the pastorate of Rt. Rev. Monsignor Charles J. Kelly.

The Memorial Day Nursery, another very worthy charity, is conducted by a number of ladies who provide shelter and care for the helpless children of parents who are employed during the day and cannot provide care-takers for them.

Other charities are The Helping Hand Coal Club, State Charities Aid Association, Widows' Home, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Frauen Huelfs Verein, Women's Club, Heads and Hearts Society, King's Daughters, Ever Willing Circle, Mercy and Help Committee, Scatter Good Circle, Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society and the Moses Montefiore Ladies' Aid Society.



HUDSON TRUST CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
TRUST CO. OF NEW JERSEY.

Banking Institutions

NO city in the world of its population can boast of better banking facilities than Hoboken possesses. Including the National Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Institution, there are seven financial institutions, all managed on safe financial lines, and furnishing all the accommodation requisite for the large and growing amount of business transacted—the First and Second National Banks, the Hudson, New Jersey, Hoboken and Jefferson Trust Companies, and the Hoboken Bank for Savings. These institutions have in the aggregate a par value capital (excluding the Savings Bank, which has no capital stock), of $3,545,000, a surplus of $2,646,801, deposits of $32,854,961, and assets amounting to $38,488,397, classified as follows:

NAME.	When Chartered..	Capital Stock	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	Deposits.....	Assets.....
FIRST NATIONAL.....	1865	$220,000	$581,488	$2,500,000	$3,384,752
SECOND NATIONAL.....	1887	125,000	202,113	1,907,603	2,400 000
HUDSON TRUST.....	1890	500,000	266,388	13,000,000	15,000 000
NEW JERSEY TRUST.....	1899	2,500,000	855,271	4,300,000	5,600,000
HOBOKEN TRUST.....	1902	100,000	90,479	1,350 755	1,561,161
JEFFERSON TRUST.....	1905	100,000	35,000	850,000	975,000
HOBOKEN SAVINGS B'K	1857		616,062	8,946,603	9,567,484
TOTAL.....		3,545,000	2,646,801	32,854,961	38,488,397



HOBOKEN TRUST COMPANY.

PUBLIC PARKS

THE park area of Hoboken is 336,000 square feet, distributed as follows:

"Hudson Square Park"	138,000 sq. feet
"Church Square Park"	138,000 sq. feet
"Elysian Park"	60,000 sq. feet
Hudson County Park (estimated)	261,144 sq. feet

The land for the first two of these parks, and also a plot 23,000 square feet in area upon which the City Hall stands, was dedicated by John Stevens, the founder of the city, in 1804.

Not until 1873, however, were these park lands improved for the purpose for which they were dedicated.

The westerly portion of Elysian Park was presented in 1893 by the H. L. & I. Co., and the easterly portion was acquired by purchase; already it adds much to the attractiveness of its neighborhood.

Steps have been taken by the Hudson County Park Commission to acquire the property known as the St. George Cricket Grounds and some adjacent lots and parts of streets. This will be improved by the County Park Commission with all the modern facilities for recreation and made a model park in every way.

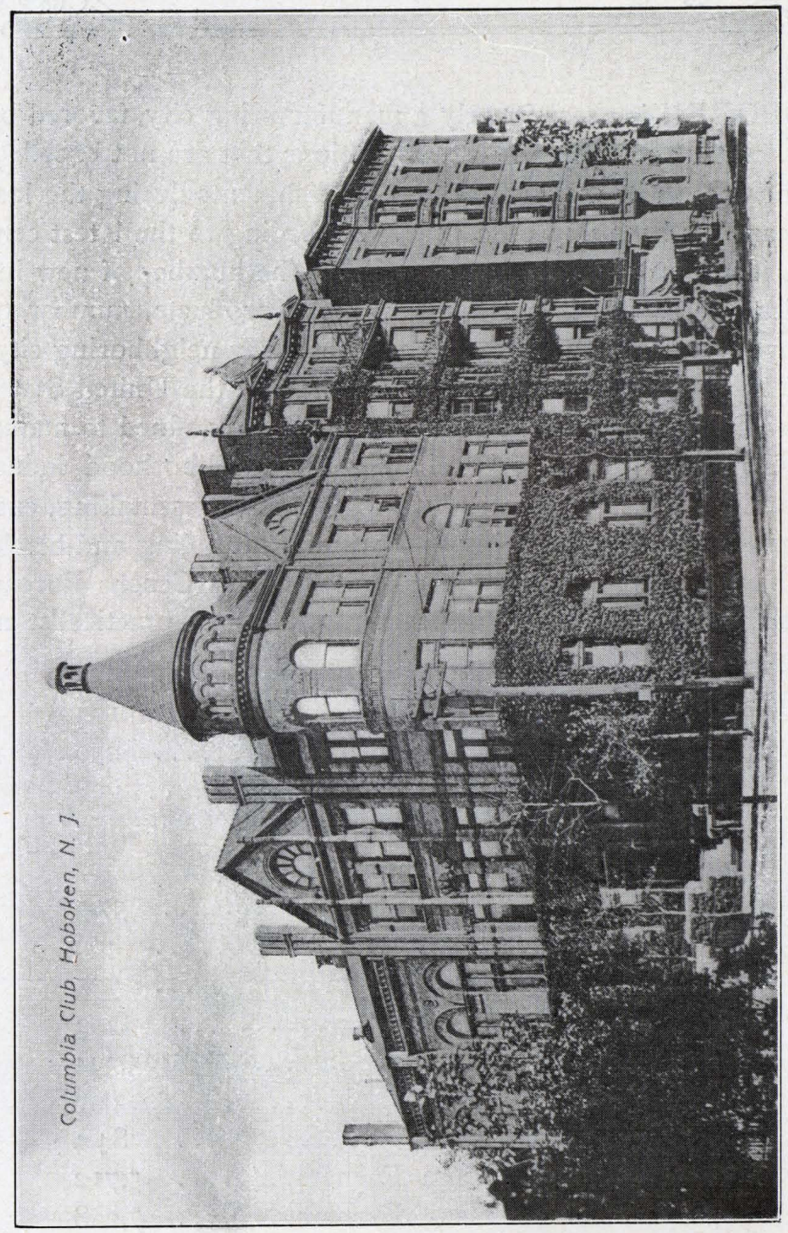


ELKS' CLUB HOUSE

HOBOKEN'S MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

HOBOKEN is preeminently a manufacturing city, favored by water and railroad communications that are not excelled. The increase in its manufacturing establishments during the last five years has been unprecedented. According to the latest censuses, it has progressed more rapidly in the number of new industries, the capital invested, the value of products, number of employees and amount of wages paid than any neighboring city. The following official statement, furnished by the United States Census Bureau, Division of Manufactures, is confined to manufacturing establishments, "excluding the neighborhood industries and hand trades, such as building trades, dressmaking, custom millinery, custom sawing and grinding, cobbling and blacksmithing," and was made by the United States Census Bureau to include July, 1900, and December 31, 1904—practically at four year periods:

1900—Number of Establishments	194
1905—Number of Establishments	279
Per cent. of Increase	43.8
1900—Capital Invested	$7,475,164
1905—Capital Invested	$11,776,607
Per cent. of Increase	57.5
1900—Salaried Officials	402
1905—Salaried Officials	725
Per cent. of Increase	80.3
1900—Amount of Salaries Paid	$495,394
1905—Amount of Salaries Paid	$913,07
Per cent. of Increase	84.4
1900—Number of Wage Earners	5,712
1905—Number of Wage Earners	7,228
Per cent. of Increase	26.5
1900—Wages Paid	$2,625,042
1905—Wages Paid	$3,572,667
Per cent. of Increase	36.1



Columbia Club, Hoboken, N. J.

COLUMBIA CLUB.

1900—Cost of Materials.....	$5,025,963
1905—Cost of Materials.....	$6,580,233
Per cent. of Increase.....	30.9
1900—Value of Products.....	$10,483,079
1905—Value of Products.....	$14,077,305
Per cent. of Increase.....	34.3

As showing the comparative rate of increase in the several items named in neighboring cities, official statistics for Jersey City and Newark, from the same source and for the same years, are here presented:

Per cent. of Increase in Number of Establishments—Hoboken, 43.8; Jersey City, 17.2; Newark, 1.7.

Per cent. of Increase in Capital Invested—Hoboken, 57.5; Jersey City, 4.8; Newark, 22.5.

Per cent. of Increase in Number of Salaried Officers, Clerks, &c.—Hoboken, 80.3; Jersey City, 47.4; Newark, 23.9.

Per cent. of Increase in Salaries to Officers, Clerks, &c.—Hoboken, 84.4; Jersey City, 46.7; Newark, 27.2.

Per cent. of Increase in Number of Wage Earners—Hoboken, 26.5; Jersey City, 17.0; Newark, 18.2.

Per cent. of Increase in Amount Paid Wage Earners—Hoboken, 36.1; Jersey City, 25.6; Newark, 25.8.

Per cent. of Increase in Value of Products—Hoboken, 34.3; Jersey City, 3.9; Newark, 33.1.

HOBOKEN'S WATER SUPPLY

PRIOR to 1882 Hoboken got its water supply from the Jersey City system. The first mains were laid in Hoboken in 1857. All the mains are owned by the city; the water supply obtained being obtained under contract from the Hackensack Water Company.

Hoboken is not unlike many of our western cities, in the respect that it is situated upon a practically flat area, and as its water supply is drawn direct from two reservoirs, the elevations of which are 180 and 194 feet above tide, it means with mains of such diameters as would best insure low velocities and low friction losses that there should be no material variation in the water pressure throughout the entire city. The mains which

connect with the reservoirs and which enter the city through Willow Avenue and Park Avenue, consist of a 12-inch, a 16-inch and a 24-inch, the combined capacity of which to the north line of the city is 12,000,000 gallons per day. The combined capacity of the reservoirs located in Weehawken is 85,000,000 gallons and the daily consumption of the city at the present time is 7,250,000 gallons. The water supply to the city is still further guarded by the fact that three separate lines of mains, a 20-inch, a 24-inch and a 36-inch connect directly the Water Company's main pumping station at New Milford with their reservoirs at Weehawken, and as the mains are laid over different routes it is quite unlikely that anything would happen that would simultaneously affect the three mains, or cause them all to be temporarily out of commission at the same time. The supply is drawn from the Hackensack River at New Milford, the daily flowage of which for several years has exceeded 100,000,000 gallons. The Hackensack River rises in the high grounds west of Haverstraw, flows south through an unpopulated country, and its volume is constantly being added to by numerous natural springs and brooks. Rockland Lake is an important feeder and the Pascack Brook is the principal tributary of the main river. On the Pascack Brook the Hackensack Water Company has recently completed, and has now in use, an empounding reservoir, which has a capacity of 835,000,000 gallons, the object being to store a sufficient supply to provide for a long period of dry weather. This reservoir is one and a half miles long, practically one-half mile wide, and water at the dam, which is some 1,500 feet in length, is 30 feet deep. The water shed of the Hackensack River covers a drainage area of 114 square miles, all of which is under regular and systematic inspection for pollution of any and all classes. In cases of pollution where it has been found impossible to secure abatements by the company, or through the local health boards, such cases have been referred to the State Board of Health, whose practice is to immediately notify the offending parties, fixing a limited time in which the pollution must be permanently abated to their satisfaction, a refusal of which is followed by a necessary participation in legal proceedings. The foregoing brief statement in relation to Hoboken's water supply, together with the adequate provisions and facilities employed by the

Hackensack Water Company to furnish and maintain it coupled with the fact that all water furnished to the city is now filtered, rendering the quality practically pure and colorless, show that for quality, abundance and possibility of service, the citizens of Hoboken can conscientiously claim that its water supply is second to none in the State.

PROMINENT BUILDINGS

BESIDES the fine City Hall, occupying an entire square at the lower part of the city, the eight commodious school houses, with the handsome ninth in course of construction, the Free Public Library, the seven fine fire engine houses, and the Post Office, the city boasts of a number of splendid edifices, among which may be mentioned the Lyric Theatre, the Empire Theatre, the Quartett Club Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, the homes of the German Club, the Columbia Club and Order of Elks, the First and Second National Banks, the Hudson, New Jersey, Hoboken and Jefferson Trust buildings, the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company building, the two incline lifts for raising vehicles to the top of the Hill, the elegant and spacious buildings and piers of the Hamburg and North German Lloyd Steamship Companies, the beautiful new terminal of the D. L. & W. Railroad now near its completion, and the Queen Anne ferry house at Fourteenth Street. At present there is in course of erection the subway terminal of the Hudson River tunnels. These tunnels will give connection with the D. L. & W. Ry., Erie, Penna. R. R., Exchange Place, Jersey City; Courtland and Barrow Streets, and with the subways of New York City and Long Island. And the Public Service Corporation has planned the construction of handsome buildings for its terminal on Hudson Place. There are also the two viaducts of the trolley service for the upper and lower ferries to the top of the Palisades.



SINCE the establishment of the Hamburg-American steamship line here in 1863, the growth of the foreign and domestic coast line commerce of the city has increased at a marvelous rate. The official statistics of four of the six lines docking here, namely the Hamburg-American, the North German Lloyd, the Holland-America and the Scandinavian-American lines, show an aggregate of 651,646 passengers and 2,381,438 tons of freight carried in the year 1906 to and from this port and foreign ports. The figures for the year 1906, in detail, are as follows:

Hamburg-American Line.—Number of sailings to this port, 127; number of sailings from this port, 108; total number of sailings to and from this port, 235. Atlantic passengers carried to this port, all classes, 200,000; Atlantic passengers carried from this port, 62,000; total passengers to and from this port, 262,000. Amount of freight exported, 450,000 tons; amount of freight imported, 400,000 tons; total of freight exported and imported, 850,000 tons.

North German Lloyd Line.—Number of vessels employed between this port and foreign ports 16, of a total tonnage of 241,400 tons, gross register. Number of passengers carried to and from this port 273,560. Number of tons of freight carried to and from this port 526,000.

Holland-America Line—Number of vessels employed between this port and foreign ports 6, with a total tonnage of 89,170 tons, maintaining weekly service. Number of passengers carried to and from this port 80,384. Tons of freight carried to and from this port 585,438 tons.

Scandinavian-American Line.—Number of passengers and freight steamers plying between this port and foreign ports 12, of a tonnage of 78,000 tons. Number of passengers carried to and from this port, 36,262. Number of tons of freight carried

from this port 232,000; number of tons of freight carried to this port, 188,000; total freight exported and imported 420,000 tons.

New steamers are being added yearly to these lines, many of the largest dimensions being now laid down, or approaching completion, and both the passenger and freight business shows rapid increases from year to year, the traffic for the first six months of 1907 being larger than for any previous six months.

The number of tons of freight carried to and from this port by the Wilson and Clyde lines in 1906 is large and increasing, but not given here, as the figures were not obtainable from these two companies in time for this publication.

RAILROADS, TROLLEYS AND FERRIES.

BY passenger and freight steamers, of the highest type, and the connections of the companies operating them, Hoboken is in communication with all foreign ports, and has a large coast trade, both by steam and sailing vessels.

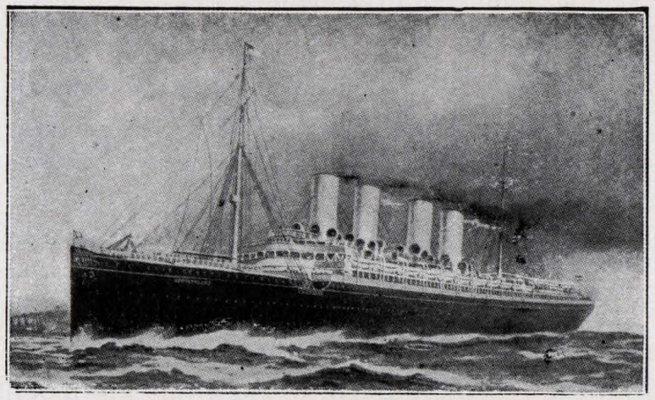
Its railroad communications are unsurpassed. It is the terminal of the great Lackawanna system—the wealthiest railroad for its mileage in the world—the Erie has a branch terminal at the northern line of the city, the West Shore has a station in the southwestern section, and the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Company, better known as the "Shore Road," connects the city with the railroad system of the State and country.

Through the several companies controlled and operated by the Public Service Corporation there is excellent trolley service, to all sections of the county, and through its connections to points in Essex, Hudson and Passaic Counties.

The tunnels under the Hudson, which will be in operation this year, connect the city with all parts of New York and also with Long Island, ensuring the shortening of the time to the heart or suburbs of Greater New York to a few minutes, and without the delays which are occasionally incident to travel by water.

The steam ferries, across the Hudson River, now operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, possesses the swiftest and most commodious ferryboats of any

line in the world. There are two terminals in Hoboken—at the terminal of the D., L. and W. R. R. and at Fourteenth street—and three in New York, namely at the foot of Barclay, Christopher and Twenty-third Streets.



History of Board of Trade

THE following named gentlemen met at Meyer's Hotel on the evening of June 9th, 1904, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a Board of Trade in the City of Hoboken:

James F. Minturn,
Oscar Frommel,
Adam Riesenberger,
William C. Wood,
H. H. Dierksen,
T. W. Dorsett,
Frederick A. Schwartz,
E. D. Vanderbilt,
William M. Cahill,
George A. Berger,
Frederick K. Hopkins,
Palmer Campbell.
Charles Fall.

The unanimous opinion of these gentlemen being in favor of the project, the Board of Trade of the City of Hoboken was organized and by-laws were adopted for its government.

The first meeting of the new Board of Trade was held on June 22, 1904, at which the following officers were elected: Palmer Campbell, President; William M. Cahill, Vice-President; F. K. Hopkins, Secretary; E. D. Vanderbilt, Treasurer, and the following Trustees: Charles Fall, George A. Berger, Robert R. Debacher, Henry Mehl.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held on June 28, 1904. Regular meetings of the Board and of the Trustees have been held on the dates specified in the by-laws, and in addition there have been special meetings, as the occasion seemed to require.

Many questions of general interest have been discussed and acted upon at the meetings of the Board, after careful consideration by the respective committees to which they had been referred, and recommendations made to the proper city authorities expressing the opinions of the Board. There have also been a number of hearings given to the Board by the respective City authorities, and the latter have also appeared before the Board to ask its co-operation.

Among the many matters considered or acted upon by the Board the following may be named as worthy of special notice:

Sewerage.—The matter of an effective sewerage system was referred to a committee which made an elaborate report to the Board on September 14, 1904. The matter was acted upon by the Committee of the Whole on October 26, 1906, that committee reporting in favor of what is known as the pumping system. The committee was instructed to wait upon the Mayor and Council and ask their co-operation, which was accordingly done, and the recommendations of the Board given proper consideration.

Fiftieth Anniversary.—At the meeting of the Board on March 15, 1905, Mayor Adolph Lankering and the members of the City Council appeared and asked the co-operation of the Board in making the commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the City of Hoboken a credit to the city. A committee was appointed to assist the city authorities, and on March 28, 1905, the Board took a conspicuous part in the celebration, being well represented in the parade, and giving its first annual banquet on the evening of that day.

Consolidation of Municipalities.—The committee to consider the advisability of the consolidation of municipalities in the northern end of Hudson County was appointed on October 11, 1905, and has given the matter careful consideration. There has been much discussion upon the subject, but, as yet, nothing has been effected in that direction.

County Park in Hoboken.—As early as October 11, 1905, a committee was appointed to urge upon the Hudson County Park Commission the advisability of selecting a site for a county park in Hoboken, to include the property known as the St. George Cricket Grounds. This duty the committee performed. The site named has been selected by the County Park Commission, and condemnation proceedings are in progress to acquire it.

Grade Crossings.—The Board has always taken deep interest in the question of eliminating the railroad grade crossing at Willow Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and several discussions have been held, at which differing opinions have been

expressed by members as to the best means to abolish the grade crossing entirely or to diminish the inconveniences and dangers that arise from its maintenance. On December 12, 1905, the Railroad Committee was authorized to employ counsel to advise concerning the process to be inaugurated to obliterate the crossing.

Water Supply.—The Board has always urged the increase of the water supply of the City, and has done everything in its power that was proper to secure that end. On January 22, 1906, the Committee of the Whole held a meeting with the Water Commissioners of this City, when the proper means to be taken to secure a sufficient water supply for the City were discussed and an agreement substantially reached. The necessary legislation has been secured, and the new water mains are in course of construction.

Viaduct.—Action upon the best site, in the opinion of the Board, for the proposed new viaduct was taken by the Board at its meeting, held on March 15, 1905. The Fourteenth Street site was endorsed, and the Board of Chosen Freeholders urged to select that location. This site has been chosen by the Board of Freeholders, the necessary property condemned, and plans for the new structure agreed upon.

Public Utilities.—The character of the services being rendered by the public utilities corporations in Hoboken have had the attention of the Board. On April 11, 1906, representatives of the Telephone Company appeared before the Board to make explanation of its service, and stated the character of the important improvements that corporation proposed to inaugurate. On the same date, representatives of the Public Service Corporation appeared before the Board in reference to the Gas and Electric Light Departments of that corporation.

Hudson River Bridge.—Discussions have been had on the subject of the proposed Inter-State Bridge across the Hudson River from New Jersey to New York City, and a committee has been appointed to consider the question, so far as the interests of Hoboken are concerned.

The annual banquets of the Board have been very enjoyable, interesting events. The first was held, as stated, on the Fiftieth

Anniversary of the City, March 28, 1905; the second on January 30, 1906, and the third on January 9, 1907.

On February 14, 1906, Mr. Frederick K. Hopkins, Secretary of the Board, resigned that office, and Mr. C. Alfred Burhorn was elected Secretary.

The membership of the Hoboken Board of Trade has been made up of active business and professional men, and the work done by the Board has given evidence of the individual interest which has been taken by a large number of these men, who have given active attention to its affairs. While this Board has done a great deal of work, which has been of material benefit to its members and to the citizens at large, the main value which it has been to this community has been the fact that it has called attention of the authorities to things that were necessary to be done, and has, in a large measure, educated the public spirit and the civic pride, which existed in this community, but needed the leadership of just such an organization to bring it to a point where it would be of influence.

There is no question but that the two most important matters which the Board of Trade has pushed will now be shortly brought to a fruition, namely, a proper sewerage system, and an efficient water supply. The latter is already being provided.

The recommendations of the Board for the acquisition of the Cricket Grounds for a County Park, and for the selection of Fourteenth Street as the proper location for the viaduct, have also been carried out by the County Park Commissioners and the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

The Hoboken Board of Trade has also called the attention of the outside world to the natural advantages which Hoboken possesses as a manufacturing town.

Only at times when matters of special importance come before the Board can we expect enthusiastic interest to be given to its affairs by the full membership. All organizations of this kind are kept going by the zeal and efforts of a few members. The Hoboken Board of Trade has fortunately had a larger percentage of this class of men than like organizations in a good many of our neighboring cities.

Board of Trade By Laws

ARTICLE I.

Officers.

1. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, which officers shall be elected by the members and shall hold office for one (1) year and until their successors are elected. The officers shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees.

2. The business of the association shall be conducted by a Board of Trustees, consisting of five (5) members who shall be elected by the members and shall hold office for one (1) year or until their successors shall be elected.

ARTICLE II.

President.

It shall be the duty of the President to exercise general supervision of the affairs of the Board, to preside at all meetings of the Board, and to perform all duties usually devolving upon such officer.

ARTICLE III.

Vice-President.

It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to perform the duties of the President in case of his absence.

ARTICLE IV.

Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of all proceedings of the Board and of the Board of Trustees; to collect the dues, assessments or moneys accruing to the Board, and to pay the same to the Treasurer, and to do all other acts usually performed by a Secretary.

ARTICLE V.

Treasurer.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and take charge of all moneys accruing to the Board and to disburse the same by

order of the Board of Trustees, and to make an annual report in writing of the financial conditions of its affairs. He shall furnish a bond in an amount to be approved by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VI.

Trustees.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to supervise and control the affairs of the Board; to provide suitable accommodations for meetings; to prescribe the duties of the Secretary, and to pay him such compensation as they shall deem proper; to print and circulate documents; issue advertisements and other matter, and generally to do and perform all things necessary to the prosecution of the business of the Board.

ARTICLE VII.

Standing Committees.

The following named Standing Committees shall be appointed by the President and shall serve for one year. Vacancies shall be filled by him for the unexpired term:

1—Finance.
2—Manufactures and Commerce.
3—Public Health.
4—Education.
5—Sewerage.
6—Streets.
7—Fire, Water and Police.
8—Buildings and Public Grounds.
9—Rules, Regulations and By-Laws.
10—Public Good and Progress.

Each committee shall consist of three members.

ARTICLE VIII.

Membership.

Any resident of the City of Hoboken, any non-resident owner of real estate in this city, or any person, firm or corporation engaged in business in this city, shall be eligible to membership. Any eligible person may become a member of this Board who shall be recommended by a majority of the Board of Trustees and elected by a majority vote of the members present at any

meeting of the Board, provided said person has deposited with the Secretary, when application for membership is made, the sum of ten dollars, to be applied by the Board of Trustees to the payment of the first year's dues, if elected.

ARTICLE IX.

Dues.

The annual dues shall be ten (10) dollars. Any member who, having been notified, shall fail to pay his annual dues for three (3) months after they become due, shall have his name stricken from the list of members by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE X.

Meetings.

Section 1. Regular meetings of this Board shall be held bi-monthly on the second Wednesday of February, April, June, August, October and December of each year.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, or any three Trustees in the absence of the President.

2. Ten (10) members shall constitute a quorum of the Board for the transaction of business.

3. The order of business at stated meetings of the Board shall be as follows:

1—Minutes of previous meeting.
2—Communications.
3—Reports of Committees.
4—Unfinished Business.
5—Miscellaneous Business.

Written notices of the regular and special meetings shall be mailed to each member at least five (5) days prior to said meeting.

ARTICLE XI.

Annual Meetings.

The annual meeting for the election of Officers and Trustees shall be held at the regular meeting in December.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the

members present, at any regular meeting of the Board, notice of such action having been given in writing at a previous meeting, and each member notified thereof by the Secretary.

These by-laws may be suspended temporarily at any meeting by unanimous consent of all the members present.

Officers for 1907

PALMER CAMPBELL ..... President.

LEO STEIN ..... Vice-President.

C. ALFRED BURHORN ..... Secretary.

EDMUND D. VANDERBILT ..... Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

OSCAR FROMMEL — GEORGE A. BERGER

CHARLES FALL — DR. SAMUEL A. HELFER

W. L. E. KEUFFEL.

Standing Committees for 1907

FINANCE.

Adam Riesenberger, Chairman.

Wm. L. Condit — Joseph S. Parry

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

Leo Stein, Chairman.

Frederick Schmalz — W. L. E. Keuffel

HEALTH.

Dr. Helfer, Chairman.

Dr. Atwell — Gustav Hauser

EDUCATION.

John Keresey, Chairman.

Philip Waldheim — Edw. H. Horwood

SEWERAGE.

Louis S. Fugazzi, Chairman.

Richard Mooney — August T. Pflugh

STREETS.

Wm. M. Kroog, Chairman.

Frederick Schmalz — Wm. L. Condit

FIRE, WATER AND POLICE.

Edward W. Martin, Chairman.

Dr. G. L. Nichols — Henry S. Morton

BUILDING AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Herman Geismar, Chairman.

John J. Eagan — Geo. Heuschkel

INSURANCE.

Eugene V. Magee, Chairman.

C. Alfred Burhorn, Jos. S. Parry Edw. W. Martin

CONSOLIDATION.

August Grassman, Chairman.

E. A. Stevens — Jas. F. Minturn — Edward Russ

Lawrence Fagan — A. S. Baldwin

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

Frederick N. Eberhard, Chairman.

Arthur Seitz — Thomas H. McCann

POST OFFICE.

John J. Eagan, Chairman.

Edmund D. Vanderbilt — Charles Fall — Fred'k N. Eberhard

TELEPHONE.

John F. O'Hara, Chairman.

George Heuschkel — James A. Bragg

LECTURES.

A. J. Demarest, Chairman.

Philip Daab — Adam Riesenberger — John J. Eagan

C. H. C. Jagels.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS.

Frederick N. Eberhard, Chairman.

Henry A. Gaede — Henry M. Nutzhorn

PUBLIC GOOD AND PROGRESS.

Joel H. Woodman, Chairman.

James F. Minturn — Thos. F. Carey

RAILROAD.

C. H. C. Jagels, Chairman.

Harry Ferguson — Lawrence Fagan — Max Schalscha

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

VIADUCT.

Charles Weber, Chairman.

Philip Waldheim — Jos. Waddington

PUBLICATION.

Thomas H. McCann, Chairman.

Arthur Seitz, Adam Riesenberger, Geo. H. Steljes, A. J. Volk

INTERURBAN.

Edward W. Martin, Chairman.

Max Schalscha — E . D. Vanderbilt — Fred'k Schmalz

C. Alfred Burhorn — Palmer Campbell

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SEWERAGE.

Frederick C. Lang, Chairman.

John T. Keresey — C. H. C. Jagels

Louis S. Fugazzi — John F. O'Hara

MEMBERS of BOARD of TRADE

Archibald S. Alexander, 1 Newark St., Lawyer.

Wm. J. Arlitz, M. D., 803 Hudson St., Physician.

D. R. Atwell, M. D., 629 Washington St., Physician.

Diederich Bahrenburg, 1201 Bloomfield St., Truckman.

Henry W. Bahrenburg, Pres. Mountain Ice Co., Hudson Trust Co. Building.

Aaron S. Baldwin, 149 Church St., N. Y., Retired.

G. J. Bandholz, 256 Tenth St., Builder.

A. Behrens, 95 Broad St., N. Y., Exporter.

F. Wm. Bender, 47 Newark St., Insurance.

C. M. Bernegau, 3rd and Adams Sts., Treasurer, Keuffel & Esser Co.

Geo. A. Berger, Sec'y, Trust Co. of New Jersey, 12 Hudson Place.

J. W. Rufus Besson, 1 Newark St., Lawyer.

Samuel A. Besson, Hoboken Savings Bank Bldg., Lawyer.

W. D. Bindewald, 163 Eleventh St., Merchant.

Bragg & Co., 302 Washington St., Hatters.

August F. Bremer, 618 Garden St., Fagan Iron Works.

John Bruning, 212 Tenth St., Retired.

John H. Bruning, Sec'y and Treas., Fagan Iron Works.

C. Alfred Burhorn, 1 Newark St., Insurance and Real Estate.

Edwin Burhorn, 71 Wall St., N. Y., Engineer and Contractor.

Wm. M. Cahill, 10 Hudson Place, J. & W. Cahill & Co., Teas and Coffees.

Palmer Campbell, 1 Newark St., President Campbell Stores; President Board of Trade; Genl. Mgr. H. L. & I. Co.

Campbell Stores, foot of 6th St., Storage Warehouses.

Thomas F. Carey, 61 Newark St., Insurance and Real Estate.

Wm. L. Condit, 624 Bloomfield St., Real Estate.

George Coppers & Co., (John T. Mullins) 220 Washington St., Ship Plumbers and Coppersmiths.

Frank Cordts Furniture Co., 200 Washington St., Dealers in Furniture.

S. S. Costikyan, 321 Newark St., Merchant.

Martin Daab, 2-4-6 Hudson Place, Cafe and Restaurant.

Philip Daab, 1211 Bloomfield St., Publisher.

R. B. Davis, 90 West Broadway, N. Y., Baking Powder Manufacturer.

Robert R. Debacher, 320 Ferry St., Manufacturer.

A. J. Demarest, 1017 Bloomfield St., Superintendent of Schools.

H. H. Dierksen, Washington and 12th Sts., Furniture.

Ferd. Doermer, Jr., 341 Bloomfield St., Delicatessen.

T. W. Dorsett, 11th and Clinton Sts., Skylight Manufacturer.

John J. Eagan, 66 Hudson St., Pres., Eagan Business School.

Fred'k N. Eberhard, Second National Bank Bldg., Lawyer.

Lawrence Fagan, Monmouth and 14th Sts., J. C., Pres., Fagan Iron Works.

Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Co. Bldg., Architect.

John J. Fallon, Hudson Trust Bldg., Lawyer.

Frank Farrell, 68 Hudson St., Lace Manufacturer.

Harry Ferguson, 8th and Monroe Sts., Manufacturers of Artistic Furniture.

Louis Ferguson, 8th and Monroe Sts., Mfrs. Artistic Furniture.

S. Fisher & Co., 1034 Clinton St., Confectioners.

W. & A. Fletcher Co., Hudson St., Twelfth to Fourteenth Sts., Mfrs. Marine Boilers and Engines.

Geo. Focht & Sons, Iron Foundry, 123 Adams St., Manufacturers of Machinery.

Oscar Frommel, 18 and 19 Manhattan Market, N. Y., Produce Dealer.

Wm. H. Frommel, 832 Bloomfield St., Produce Dealer.

Louis S. Fugazzi, 105 Willow Ave., Insurance and Real Estate.

Henry A. Gaede, 47 Newark St., Lawyer.

J. Gahagan's Sons, 217 Adams St., Woodworkers.

Langdon Geer, Eighth and Madison Sts., Pres. Summit Proofing Co.

Herman Geismar, 226-228 Washington St., Merchant.

Holland-America Line, (A. Gips) 39 Broadway, Steamship Line.

August Grassmann, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Real Estate.

Lewis Hart, 232 Washington St., Merchant.

Gustav Hauser, 944 Bloomfield St., Cigar Manufacturer.

Clemens Heitemeyer, Willow Ave. and Ferry St., (R. Neumann & Co., Leather Mfrs.)

Robert T. Heitemeyer, Willow Ave. and Ferry St., (R. Neumann & Co., Leather Mfrs.)

Samuel A. Helfer, M. D., 626 Hudson St., Physician.

Geo. Heuschkel, 1016 Washington St., Painter and Decorator.

A. P. Hexamer, 219 Hudson St., Hoboken Riding Academy.

Fred'k K. Hopkins, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, Lawyer.

Charles S. Horwood, 522 Hudson St., Manufacturer.

Edw. H. Horwood, 1101 Garden St., Manufacturer.

Alexander C. Humphreys, Engineer, and Prest. of Stevens Institute.

Jagels-Bellis Co., 33-35 Fourteenth St., Coal Dealers.

Ernest H. Kahrs, 1031 Garden St., Retired.

William Kamlah, Hudson, corner Newark St., Pharmacist.

John Keresey, 616 Hudson St., Merchant.

John T. Keresey, 904 Hudson St., Importer.

W. G. Keuffel, 700 Hudson St., Manufacturer.

Keuffel & Esser Co., Third and Adams Sts., Manufacturers of Surveyors' and Surgical Instruments.

H. D. King, Fourteenth and Bloomfield Sts., Supt., Hoboken Div. Public Service Corp.

Wm. M. Kroog, 211 Bloomfield St., Manager Keystone Dairy Co.

W. T. Kudlich, M. D., 408 Hudson St., Physician.

Julius Lambert, 708 Washington St., Manufacturer.

Fred'k C. Lang, 1238 Garden St., Tietjen & Lang, Dry Docks and Repairs.

Adolph Lankering, 58 Newark St., Tobacconist.

Lawson & MacMurray, Sixteenth and Clinton Sts., Lumber Dealers.

Lehigh Coal & Supply Co., Seventeenth St. and Willow Ave., Coal Dealers.

Otto A. Lehman, Ferry St., Manufacturer.

A. Ludwig, 75 Spring St., New York, Brass Goods Manufacturer.

Thos. H. McCann, Second Nat. Bank Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Thos. C. McKeon, 1234 Garden St., Editor.

Eugene V. Magee, 56 Newark St., Insurance and Real Estate.

J. B. Marino, 45 Newark St., Tailor.

Edward W. Martin, Postmaster, Hoboken, N. J.

Charles F. Mattlage, 414 Hudson St., Merchant.

Henry Mehl, 837 Hudson St., Manufacturer.

F. G. Messmer, 37 Broadway, N. Y., Gen. Freight Agent, Hamburg-Am. Line.

James F. Minturn, Second Nat. Bank Building, Lawyer.

Richard Mooney, 602 Willow Avenue, Butcher.

J. J. Moore, 1022 Bloomfield St., Banker and Broker.

Henry Samuel Morton, 529 River St., Patent Lawyer.

Robert Naegeli, 235 Washington St., Beer Importer.

New York Bottlers' Supply Co., 1120 Willow Ave., Manufacturers.

G. Louis Nichols, M. D., 723 Washington St., Physician.

Henry M. Nutzhorn, Newark and River Sts., Lawyer.

John F. O'Hara, 309 Washington St., Undertaker.

J. F. O'Mealia, 61 Newark St., Pres. Hoboken Bill Posting Co.

Oriental Metal Bed Co., Clinton, Eighth and Grand Sts., Manufacturers of Bedsteads.

Joseph S. Parry, Hoboken Savings Bank Building, Lawyer.

August T. Pflugh, 104-106 Adams St., Plumber.

Max Polesie, 1028-1030 Washington St., Dry Goods.

Potter Wall Paper Co., Fourteenth St. and Park Ave., Manufacturers.

Adam Riesenberger, Stevens Institute, Treas. Stevens Institute of Technology.

Edward Russ, 77 River St., Lawyer.

John J. Ryan, 64 Jackson St., Merchant.

P. J. Ryan, 205 Washington St., Insurance and Real Estate.

Andreas F. Schaefer, Hotel Proprietor, Union Square Hotel, New York.

Albert S. Schiller, 84 Washington St., Real Estate and Insurance.

Fred. W. Schlegel, 814 Willow Ave., Painter.

John Schmalz's Sons, (Inc.), Eighth, Clinton and Grand Sts., Bakers.

L. Schroeder, 1145 Garden St., Grocer.

Capt. C. Schueck, 2 Newark St., Inspector, Hamburg-American Line.

Frederick A. Schwartz, 726 Malone St., West Hoboken, Sec'y and Treas., Hoboken Trust Co.

Arthur Seitz, 811 Hudson St., Real Estate.

Wm. Shippen, Bullsferry Rd., Weehawken, Pres. Hackensack Water Co.

George C. Shoup, 1004 Clinton St., Pres., Autographic Register Co.

Henry P. Soulier, Lyric Theatre, Manager Lyric Theatre.

Leo Stein, Third and Clinton Sts. National Casket Co.

George H. Steljes, 1122 Washington St., Real Estate and Insurance.

John Steneck & Sons, 95 River St., Bankers.

E. A. Stevens, 1 Newark St., Mechanical Engineer, President, Hoboken Land & Improvement Co.

Richard Stevens, 1 Newark St., Lawyer.

Myles Tierney, Hudson Trust Co., Banker.

Tietje & Christ, 258 First St., Furniture Dealers.

J. H. Timken, Hudson and Third Sts., Meyer's Hotel.

C. A. Tissot, 57 Newark St., Real Estate.

John W. Tompkins & Co., E. R. Kelly, 46-48 Fourteenth St., Ship Chandlers.

Union Iron Works, Max Schalscha, 601-607 Newark St.

H. H. Vanderbilt, 1626 Willow Ave., Masons' Materials.

E. D. Vanderbilt, Washington and Fourteenth Sts., Lumber Dealer.

A. J. Volk, 633 Washington St., Undertaker.

Joseph Waddington, 619 Jefferson St., Contractor.

Philip Waldheim, 840 Garden St., Merchant.

Chas. Weber, 518 Washington St., Merchant.

Albert G. Weissenborn, Supt., and Representing American Lead Pencil Co.

Herman Wendt, 901 Park Ave., Beer Bottler.

L. Wolfstirn, 200 Hudson St., Druggist.

Wm. C. Wood, Fifteenth and Madison Sts., Pres. N. Y. Switch and Crossing Co.

Joel H. Woodman, Fifteenth St., Manufacturer of Veneer Seats.

Geo. W. Wright, 57 Newark St., Real Estate.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Since its organization, the following members have been called away from work in this world:

Wm. N. Parslow, died July 15, 1905.
Jacob Vanderbilt, died March 31, 1906.
Charles J. Delehey, died May 19th, 1906.
Edwin A. S. Lewis, died Sept. 5th, 1906.
Geo. H. Meyer, died January 14th, 1907.
Frank Frommel, died February 2nd, 1907.
Walter W. Wiedermann, died May 8th, 1907.

J. C. Gahagan, died March 17, 1907.
Thos. C. McKeon, died August 27, 1907.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ADAMS STREET—

Barr, Thaw and Frazer, Stone Yard, No. 1301-1319.
Carl Bucholz, Iron Worker, No. 73.
Fastner Mfg. Company, No. 1024-30.
Geo. Focht, Iron Works, No. 119.
Hoboken Box Co., No. 85.
Hoboken Paper Mills, No. 819-833.
John Cabot, Mfr. Gas Trays, No. 1414-16.
J. Gahagan's Sons, Mouldings, No. 217-221.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Drawing Instruments, No. 301-7.
National Casket Company, No. 101-111.
Samuel Halpern, Mattress Mfr., No. 112.

BLOOMFIELD STREET—

Beck Bros., Silk Ribbons, No. 51-7.
Bologna Manfg. Co., No. 417.
J. Kostelecky, Wagon Mfr., No. 224.
McCleery Button Co., No. 1419.

CLINTON STREET—

American Lead Pencil Co., cor. Fifth Street, No. 501-523.
Ayvad Mfg. Co., No. 1023-7 (Water Wings).
Flemish Wood Novelty Co., No. 226-232.
Great American Autom. Vending Machine Co., No. 1039-43.
Hoboken Foundry, Clinton and Thirteenth Streets.
Hudson Co. Gas Light Co., No. 1301-31.
Lawson & McMurray, Lumber, No. 1600.
J. Schmalz & Sons, Bakery, No. 730-6.
J. Woodman, Veneer Seating, No. 1500-18.
Kindling Wood, No. 1419-25.
Majestic Velvet Mill, No. 614-22.
Nat. Metal Smelting and Refining Co., No. 1302.
Patterson & Farr, Fur. Storage, No. 610-12.
Robert Mayer & Co., Lith. Ink, &c., No. 1020-4.
T. H. Plampin Litho. Co., No. 1112.
T. W. Dorsett, Hoboken Cornice and Skylight Works, No. 1113-15.
United Bavarian Looking Glass Works, No. 1008.

Wm. Ihnken, Ciders, Birch Beer, No. 1031.
Wright Health Underwear Co., No. 624-32.

EIGHTH STREET—

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Corrugated Paper, between Willow and Clinton.

ELEVENTH STREET—

Automatic Hook and Eye Co.

FERRY STREET—

A. Senken & Son, Candle and Soap Mfrs., No. 611-15.
J. Botjer, Iron Storage, No. 399-407.
O. A. Lehman & Co., Leather Goods, corner Willow.
N. Y. Fire Proof Column Co.
Perry E. Hall, Moulding and Planing Mill, No. 505-9.
S. S. Costikyan, Mfr. of Rugs, No. 321-25.
Union Iron Works, No. 601-5.
Wm. Schimper & Co., Brass Goods.

FIFTEENTH STREET—

N. Y. Switch and Crossing Co.

FOURTEENTH STREET—

Knoburn Co., Mfrs. Fire Proof Doors and Windows, No. 359-65.
Munsing Mfg. Co., (Automobiles) No. 45.
Oil Cloth Mfr., between Clinton and Grand.
Robt. J. Morris, Block Pump Mfr., No. 55.

FOURTH STREET—

Henry L. Schmidt, Mineral Water, No. 510-12.

GRAND STREET—

American Mutoscope & Biograph Co., No. 1007.
Autographic Register Co., No. 1003-5.
Chemical Works, No. 307.
Church and School Furniture Mfg. Co., No. 1210-22.
Ebbecke Furniture Company, No. 1416-18.
Friedrichs & Bremer, Iron Works, No. 613.
J. Marchiony, Ice Cream, No. 223.
J. Schmalz & Sons, Bakery, No. 727-9.
J. & W. Stanley, Cooperage, No. 1300-8.

John Boyle & Co., Oil Clothing, corner Fourteenth.
Leonard Sheet Metal Works, No. 219.
Ferguson, Iron Foundry, No. 1125-9.
Oriental Metal Bed Co., No. 809-13.
Adolph Raudnitz Company, No. 701-9.
Riley Bros., Stone Yard, No. 1425-29.
Schwencke, Kirk & Co., Drawing Materials, No. 1013.
S. Fisher & Co., Mfg. Confectioners, No. 1039.
U. S. Carpet and Rug Mfr.
Wm. C. Baker, Car Heaters, No. 127-129.

HARRISON STREET—

Davis Speyer, Cabinet Makers, No. 110.
N. Y. Fire Proof Column Company, No. 52-56.

HUDSON STREET—

A. Farrell, Mfr. Curtains, Laces, No. 68.
Diezemann Shock Absorber Co., No. 1311.
H. L. Hobart & Co., Refinery.
W. D. Forbes Co., Machine Works, No. 1300.
W. & A. Fletcher Co., Machine Works, No. 1315.

JACKSON STREET—

J. Ebersberger, Cooperage, No. 304.
J. McClave, Lumber Yard, No. 800.
J. Ryan, Cooperage, No. 54-56.
R. B. Davis, Mfr., Baking Podwer, No. 42-52.

JEFFERSON STREET—

American Hydrolite Co., No. 900-904.
Balas Freres, Braids and Trimmings, No. 326-30.
Excelsior Wrapper Co., No. 808-810.
Fagan Iron Works, No. 229-233.
Henry Pels & Co., Machine Shop, No. 812.
Hoboken Silk Company, No. 1019-1031.
J. Kitz, Chemicals, No. 327-329.
J. Schwarzwalder & Sons, (Cooperage) No. 1408-26.
Lehman Bros., Smelting and Refining, No. 401-03.
Osburn Flexible Conduit Co., No. 1101-1113.
Pownall Paper Mill, No. 801-815.
Geo. W. Stannard, Engineers' Supplies, No. 800.

MADISON STREET—

C. M. Owens & Co., Paper Boxes, No. 1101-1103.
Hoboken Brass Foundry, No. 700.
N. Y. Frog and Switch Co., No. 1517-1531.
S. Barry, Packing Boxes, No. 708.
Summit Proofing Company, No. 731-3.
U. S. Rattan Company, No. 1024-30.
Vilar & Co., Cork Mfr., No. 120.

MARSHALL STREET—

Hotopp Varnish Company, No. 110-112.

MONROE STREET—

American Decalcomania Company, No. 631-633.
Ferugson Bros., Furn. Co., No. 800.
Girone, Jos. & Bros., Fireworks, No. 608.
H. Otterstedt, Bottler, Birch Beer, No. 113-115.
Hudson Consumers' Ice Company, No. 1209-1231.

NEWARK STREET—

John Brede & Sons, Wagon Makers, No. 213.

PARK AVENUE—

C. Frerich & Co., Bakery, corner Fourteenth Street.
Flynn Bros., Ship Plumbers, No. 213.
N. Y. Wire and Spring Co., No. 71-75.
Potter Wall Paper Mill, corner Fifteenth Street.

PATERSON AVENUE—

Jno. Marx, Paint Mfr., No. 56.

PATERSON PLANK ROAD—

Biagotti, Da Prato & Co., Ch. and Artistic Statuary, No. 52.
N. J. Melting and Churning Co., No. 50.
Ernst Kahrs, 1031 Garden St., Retired.

RIVER STREET—

Consolidated Iron Works, No. 110-14.
Pabst Brewing Company, No. 100.

WASHINGTON STREET—

Seiden, Wm. Truss, Mfr., No. 517.

WATERFRONT—

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Terminal.
P. S. Corporation, Trolley Terminal.
Hudson Tunnel Co.'s Terminal.
✓ Ferries to Barclay, Christopher and Twenty-third Streets, New York.
Hamburg-American S. S. Co.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
Holland-America Line.
Campbell Stores.
Phoenix S. S. Line.
Atkinson Machine Shop.
Vanderbilt Dock.
Chas. S. Schultze, Masons' Materials.
Consolidated Coal Co.
Penna. R. R. Co.'s Shops.
Ocean S. S. Co., (Clyde Line).
Fletcher Shipyard and Shops.
Jagels & Bellis, Coal Yards.
Upper Ferry to Twenty-third Street, New York.
Hobart Molasses Refinery.
International Elevating Co.
Tietjen & Lang's Dry Docks.

WILLOW AVENUE—

A. P. Pflugh & Co., Paint Works, No. 1320.
Algea & Brittain, Straw Hats, No. 1114-22.
Benton, Heath & Co., Wall Paper, corner Eighteenth Street.
Iron Wire Construction Co., No. 1618-20.
N. Y. Bottlers' Supply Mfg. Co., No. 1208-10.
R. Neumann & Co., Leather Manfrs., 52-70.
Reedy Elevator Company, No. 1218-26.
T. Birch, Stone Yard, No. 1531.

JAGELS & BELLIS

RECEIVERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF

HIGH GRADE COAL

For Steam and Domestic Purposes

Coal Received by Direct Connections at Our Pockets, Hoboken, New Jersey

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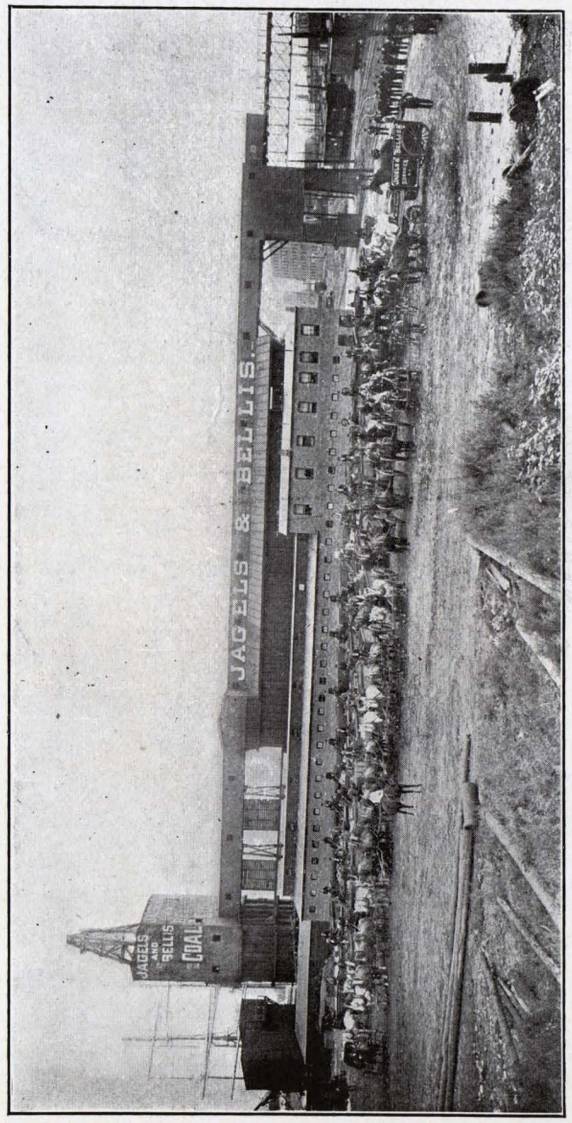
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Newark and Hudson Streets

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Spring Street and Hackensack Pl. Rd., West Hoboken, N. J.

Capital

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Surplus & Profits

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Deposits

$13,000,000



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of New Jersey

Opposite D. L. & W. R. R. Depot and Ferries

at Hoboken, N. J.

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Surplus and Profits - - - -	855,271.83
Total Assets - - - - - -	5,591,619.99

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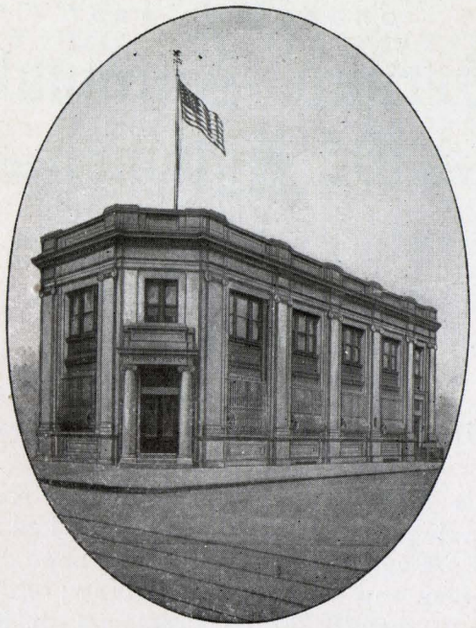
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Surplus & Undivided Profits
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SURPLUS & PROFITS, $597,400

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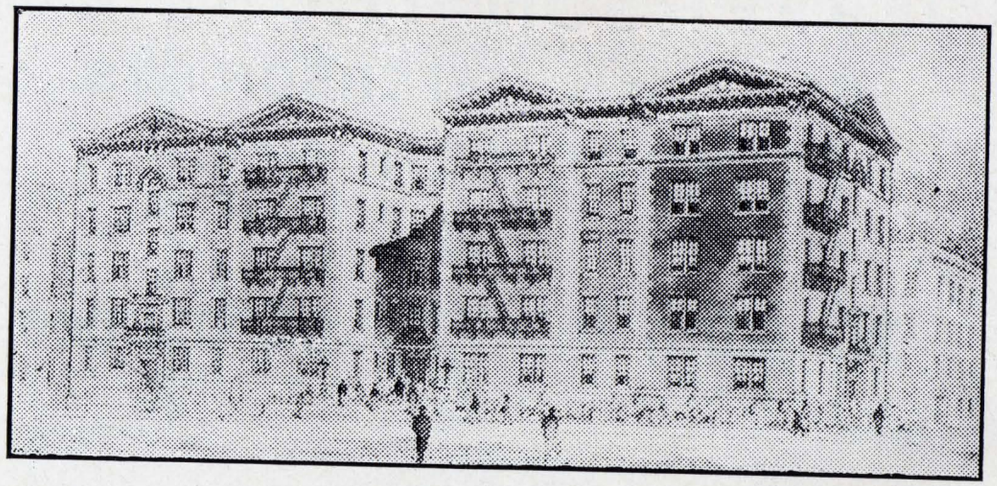
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Theo. C. Dunn, Agent

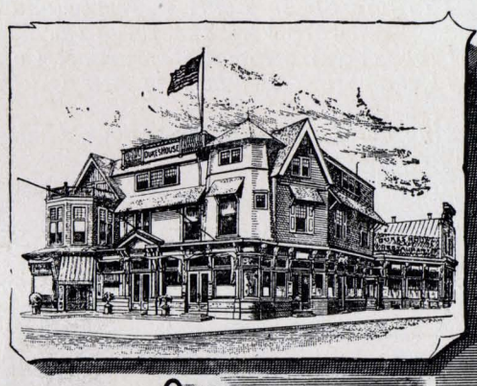
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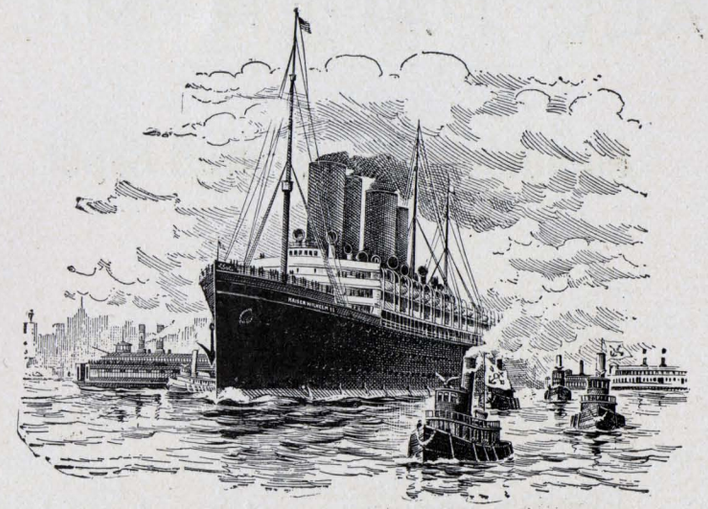
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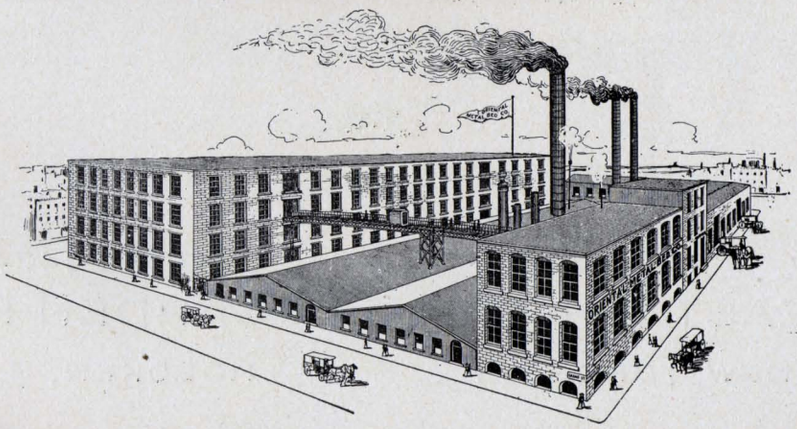
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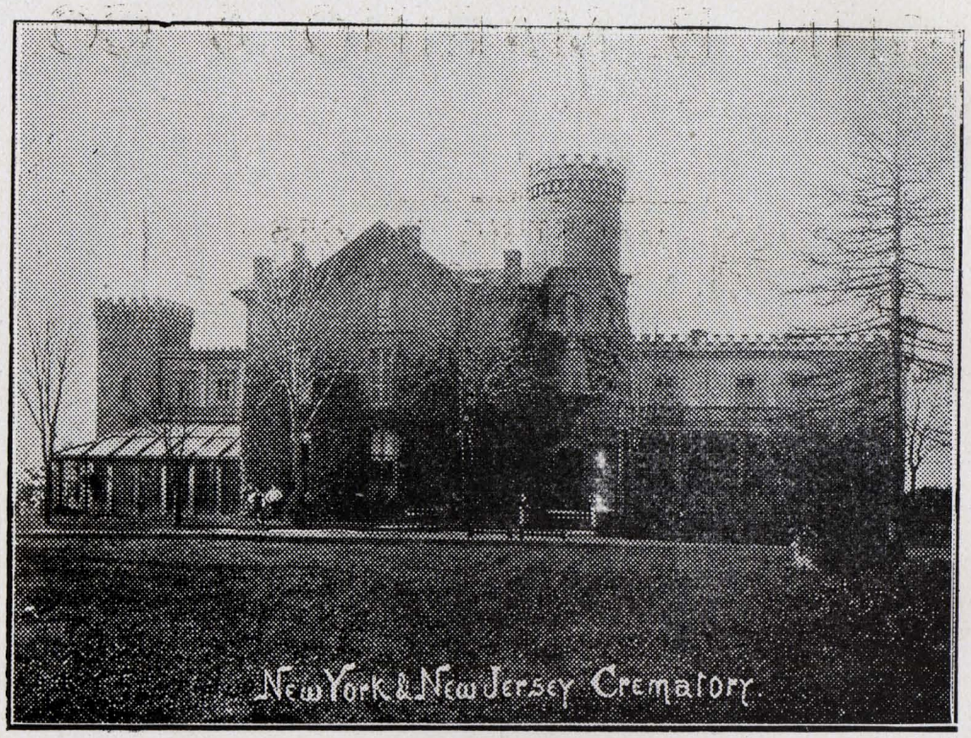
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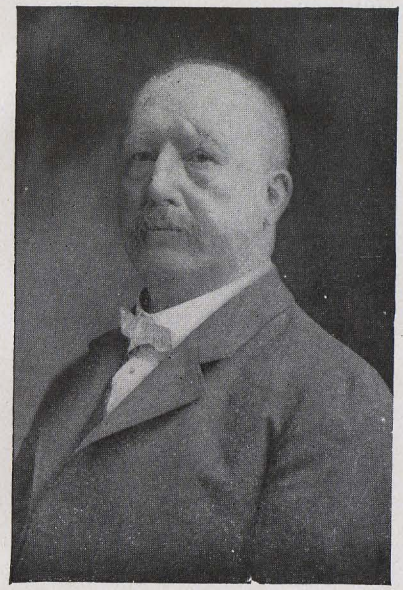
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