

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning.

City of New York,

(Criminal Court Buildings)

Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets.

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, February 17th, 1896. 189

His Honor

William L. Strong, Mayor.

Sir:-

There were received to-day five bids for the disposal of
garbage:

R. L. Fox, New York, bids to pay to the city 50 cents per
ton.

[He, no doubt, meant to say that 50 cents per ton was to
be paid to him by the city.]

Kelly & McGiehan, New York, \$1.48 per ton, to be paid by
the city.

Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company, New York,
90 cents per ton, to be paid by the city. \$90.00

Z. F. Magill, Troy, N.Y., \$1.15 per ton, to be paid by the
city.

R. W. Peterson, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1.44 per ton, to be paid
by the city.

I have not yet had time to examine the bids.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

~~(Criminal Court Building)~~

~~Centre, White, Elm and Franklin Streets.~~

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

Personal

New York, February 20th, 1896. 189

Dear Mayor Strong:

I have received a letter about the dogs from my old colleague in the National Board of Health, Dr. Stephen Smith, of 574 Madison Avenue. He speaks of appeals that he has made to the Board of Health in former years to secure some action in the dog matter.

I think it may, perhaps, be the best way to quote the rest of his letter to you, as a purely personal matter.

"I also urged that an ordinance should be passed requiring all private garbage-collectors to have a license from the Board of Health and in the terms of that license compel them to do their work decently. But nothing has been done and that intolerable nuisance flourishes as rank as ever. Yesterday (Feb. 18th) one of these private carts stood in front of Mayor Strong's house, the liquid filth running out of the loose wooden box, while the driver was bringing out of the basement of his premises garbage and ashes mixed in the receptacle and dumped the putrid mass into his open cart, compelling ladies to cross the street to escape the stench. O tempora; O mores; it does seem strange now that we have clean streets we must still endure the nuisance of these vagabond garbage collectors because a certain class of respectable people will patronize them."

Very truly yours,

His Honor

William L. Strong,
Mayor.



Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, February 24, 1896. *189*

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary, Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

The Commissioner directs me to return herewith the enclosed letter from Frank Widmayer, 482 Western Boulevard, and to inform you that a similar letter was sent by him to this Department on the same date. The matters referred to were investigated by the District Superintendent, who called upon Mr. Widmayer and made satisfactory explanations.

Yours truly,

Private Secretary.

(Enclosure)

Sunday. Feb. 23.rd 1896.

467. 20

Yours. Excellency

Mayor. William L. Strong

I would like to ask you a few questions in regards to the City Ordinance's and laws, First in question can a wagon drawn by 2. Horses with Racked sides and 7. Men go around the streets of a Sunday morning at 12 P. 2. O'clock alarming the neighbors and take Groceries. and pick apples and take the gutter boards from in front of a poor man's stable entrance, I am aware that you cannot leave a wagon

in the streets over half hour at a time without a horse, now they are taking the gutter boards, how can a man get his wagons over the curb without the gutter boards, he cannot get a permitt, now what is he going to do leave his wagons in the street and have them taken away, or what, if an officer sees you dumping the Curb. you are arrested and fined \$10.00, I can positively prove that I clean my gutter board underneath each and every day, so that it does not interfere with the Col Street Cleaning Brigade. Why is it if the law must be so strict about having the boards kept so clean that you don't have a law forcing all policemen to make a fine at once of \$5.00 to each and everyone that does not keep the gutter clean as it must be now the law to take

a gutter board at night when a man is helpless and in bed instead of coming around in the day time and letting him prove his innocence he also goes to bed every night in fear that on his awakening in the morning he will find gone that which he cannot replace ~~either~~ \$10.00 to \$15.00, I have 10 lots of ground which I lease by the year and which I sublet to men owning wagons for the sum of 25¢ per week. which I should think was a great help to the col working. Keeping the streets clean, now what am I going to do can I get a permitt. or must I go to bed every night in fear that I will have my gutter board taken away from me when I try so hard to keep it clean, underneath, I am a born american trying in

in every respect to comply with the
laws of this great city and I would
like to know ^{what} I can do, I ~~was~~ also
a member of the 26. assembly district
of anti tammany. and worked
hard to elect our party, 2. years
ago. I also had the honor to
hear you speak up to oak point
the day of the navel parade of
the opening of new canal. last
year so I am sure by your speech
that you are a just man and
would not allow any thing that is
not right to continue ~~on~~ ^{hoping} you
will overlook any mistakes which I
may make in this letter, and that
you will let me know whether I can
obtain a permit or. not. I. Remain
Very Respectfully. R. M. Craft.
Residence 531. E. 117. st. stable entrance
516. to 524. E. 118. st. the ~~superintendent~~
name on my district is Mr. Roberts
of 116. st. stable. Resp.

R. M. Craft.
531. E. 117. st.

C O P Y.



S.A.W.

Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

~~Criminal Court Building,~~

~~Cortie, White, Elm and Franklin Streets.~~

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, February 24th, 1896. 189

Mr. R. M. Craft,

531 East 117th St., City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of the 23rd instant to His Honor the Mayor, in regard to the seizure by this Department of some of your gutter bridges, would say that the seizures were made for one of two reasons and possibly for both, viz:

First on account of the accumulation of dirt beneath them and secondly because of improper construction.

In your letter you protest that the gutter was kept clean. If this is so, then the bridges were merely logs laid flat on the stones, which is a violation of an ordinance.

The seizure of these bridges involves a great deal of trouble to the employes of this Department, and likewise considerable expense to the city, - so there is no probability of their being seized without sufficient cause.

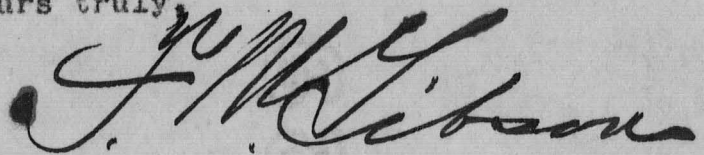
There was a report made of these seizures this morning, and notwithstanding your protest to the contrary, it is charged that the dirt beneath them was sufficient to prevent the free flow of water, and also that in many instances they were nothing but logs or boards laid on the stones.

In a great many instances, the owners of seized gutter

bridges have claimed, as you do, that the gutter was kept clean, etc., etc., but we have always been able to convince them that they were not kept so in accordance with the standard of cleanliness adopted by this Department.

Your bridges will be released upon the usual payment of \$1.00 fine for each bridge seized, and the Encumbrance Clerk at this office will give you an order for their release when the payment is made.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. M. Libson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

Department of Street Cleaning.

City of New York,

~~Criminal Court Building,~~

~~Corbett, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets.~~

S.A.W.



George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, February 25th, 1896/89

His Honor

William L. Strong, Mayor.

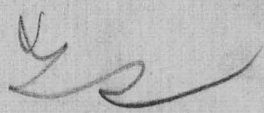
Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of February 24th, I herewith enclose copy of letter sent to Mr. R. M. Craft, together with his letter.

Respectfully,

Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

(Enclosures)


New York, February 26th., 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York:

Sir:-

In view of the fact that all the Proposals for the disposition of the garbage of the City have been rejected, thus possibly leaving the question open, we desire to submit the following proposition for your consideration:

The Economic-Sanitary Co. has been, and is, desirous of contracting for the disposition of said garbage by its system of cremation, under and according to any prudent safeguards whereby the interests of both contractor and City, are fully protected.

We are impressed with the idea that possibly much doubt exists in the minds of the City authorities as to whether any system of cremation can fully meet the necessities of the City as to sanitary requirements, speedy disposition and economy, and therefore they possibly hesitate in awarding the full contract for the disposition of all of the garbage of the City without first seeing a practical demonstration of the contractor's ability to properly perform the work.

To meet this possible condition, and to give such practical demonstration, we submit the following proposition, viz:

At such point as the City may designate and where the City will agree to deliver on the feed-platform of the Crematory, from 100 to 150 tons of garbage per day, we will erect one of our Standard Cremation plants capable of disposing of the above mentioned amount of

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-2-

garbage, and will cremate the same each day without any noisome or deleterious effects whatever.

In consideration of our meeting the requirements as above stated, the City is to pay us for each ton of 2000 pounds so disposed of, the sum of Sixty (60) cents, payable monthly, and to continue the contract for a period of five (5) years beginning at the date of the completion of the plant.

In case this proposition is accepted, we are ready to begin construction immediately, and will be ready to receive garbage within 100 days from the execution of the contract, and will do our utmost to make it a shorter period of time.

We are prepared to submit such evidences of financial ability to execute this contract, as may be demanded by the authorities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. W. Raphael

For The Economic-Sanitary Co.

Address:

N. W. Raphael,

6/6 Russell Sage.

71 Broadway.

(Copy.)

New York, February 26th., 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

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3
-2-

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All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) N. W. Raphael.

For the Economic-Sanitary Co.

Address:

N. W. Raphael,

C/o Russell Sage,

71 Broadway.

New York February 24th 1896

Hon. William L. Strong

Mayor of New York
City

My dear Sir

It gives me great pain to have
to write you this letter and also
great pleasure knowing that you
are a very fair and also very just
man.

on the 19th of Feb. 1896 I called
on you and informed you that
there was going to be added to
The Dept. of Street Cleaning
one new stable and I told you
that I had my application filed
with the Deputy Commissioner
for promotion from Asst. Foreman
to Foreman and you told me
you would see what you could
do for me but only 2 days
passed when on entering my
stable my dismissal was handed
me without a hearing or chance
to prove my innocence and from
over

The way the dimmual paper Read I
know I can prove my innocence
in as much as I can prove that
the charges were trumped up
to satisfy one man who I have
tried and even threatened me
that he would have me dimmed
so he carried out his threat
and now from what I understand
he is Boasting about it

I also wish to inform you that
it was your honorable self and
Mr. Job. Hedger that induced
me for the Position of Foreman
and I tried all in my Power
not to betray the great Honor
shown me by having those
endorsements but it seemed
no matter what I done I could
not change this man's malice
towards and I also wish to
state that I was one of the
hardest and Earnest workers
that conquered Tammany Hall
in 1895 I run a Republican Wagon
tough the second assembly dist.
for 12 days and nights when I was
almost lynched for doing it also
was chairman of the 13th Election
of the second assembly for 3 years

AND done some good work while
holding that office and now
to think I will not get a chance
to prove my innocence I think
it is awful hard on me in as
much as I have a family of five
to support and I have taken the
leave of my home for one year
and if I am dismissed from my
Position I will have to break
up my home on account of not
being able to pay my Rent. and
not having any Employment
I will say now and for ever
that I am not only innocent
of the charges preferred against
me but will prove them if
I get the opportunity

I hope and trust in ^{God} God
that I will be given
the chance to do so

Yours very Respectfully
James J. Shaughnessy
42½ Hamilton Street
City



Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

Criminal Court Building,

Corner, White, Elm and Franklin Streets.

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, February 29th, 1896

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary,

Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 25th, inclosing a letter from one Shaughnessy, which the Mayor directs you to send to me for consideration.

I return Shaughnessy's communication herein with the statement that he is a low, foul-mouthed blackguard, utterly unfit for, and absolutely unavailable, for employment in this Department.

Very respectfully yours,

(Inclosure)

Commissioner.

M. LICHTENSTADTER,
FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 986 First Avenue,

NEAR 54TH ST.

Answer 225

226

469
New York, Feb'y 27th 1896

Hon. W. L. Strong.

Mayor, N.Y.C.

Dear Sir:—

I respectfully beg to inform you
I am a Citizen, residing in this City
carrying on Trade and Commerce,
a member of the N. Y. Produce Exchange
with a Warehouse #986 First Ave.

I require and own three Trucks and
Teams for the purpose of transporting
Wheat, and have complied with all
the requirements of the Law with respect
to the same.

On Wednesday Feb'y 26th about the
noon hour, Employees of the D. S. C.,

took our Single Truck from our door
The horse that was only a short time
prior, attached to this Truck was
unhitched by our order and sent with
the driver to hoist a load of Fodder
at a nearby stable. While our Driver
was returning to hitch up to the Truck
again, The D. S. C. driver was standing
ready to hitch to my truck and with
the aid of others took it away.

I do not intend nor did I have Trucks
built to place upon the Public Streets
as an incumbrance and can assure
your Honor that I prefer the wheels to
turn steadily all day.

A fine of Five Dollars was imposed
upon me which was paid for the
recovery of the Truck today.

I ask your Honor to kindly advise me
what to do. shall this state of affairs
continue?

Very truly Yours
Max Lichteustadter

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

~~(Criminal Court Building)~~

~~Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets~~

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, March 2nd, 1896.

His Honor

William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feby. 28th, inclosing a letter from M. Lichtenstadter, 986 First Avenue, dated Feby. 27th, which I return herewith. I am sending a copy of this to Mr. Lichtenstadter.

The complainant says that he owns three trucks and teams for the purpose of transporting merchandise, and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law with respect to the same; that on Feby. 26th, about the noon hour, our employes took a single truck from his door; that the horse was only a short time before attached to this truck, was unhitched by his order, and sent with the driver to hoist a load of fodder at another place; and that while the driver was returning to hitch up, the driver of this Department was standing ready to hitch to the truck, and with the aid of others took it away.

Mr. Lichtenstadter says that he paid a fine of \$5. for the recovery of the truck, and he asks your Honor to advise him what to do. He asks if this state of affairs shall continue.

The matter was referred to C. S. Dunphe, Superintendent of the 6th District of this Department, who replies under this date

"Mr. Lichtenstadter, whose letter is attached, was notified about his trucks several times by different persons. The last time was some days ago, when my detail man went in and told Mr. Lichtenstadter, personally, that his trucks must not stand on the Avenue without the horses. Mr. L. asked him (my detail man) if he supposed he kept his trucks out for fun, and then told him that he did not care for him or any other ----- of a ----- in the Department. Mr. L. also asked if we were trying to make a garden of the city."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

(Inclosure)

George E. Waring, Jr. Commissioner

VERTICAL WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILER.

Soft Coal Burned Without Smoke.

95 PER CENT. PREVENTION GUARANTEED.

SANITARY CREMATION OF REFUSE.

Refuse and Garbage Reduced to Steam Light and Power.

A. W. COLWELL,

39 CORTLANDT, ST.

New York,.....*March 9th,*.....*189*

REPLY TO YOURS OF

Hon. William Strong,

Mayor of City of New York,

New York.

My Dear Sir :-

Referring to the short conversation held with you last Tuesday morning, I would like to submit to you some printed information which is germane to the case, as well as to add something to that conversation.

My scheme is to destroy all garbage and street sweepings by burning them with coal contained in the household ash-can in connection with the combustible refuse. By this means raise more than enough steam to do all the pumping necessary to supply the City with salt water for fire purposes, street sprinkling and washing, fountains, public baths, sewer flushing and wherever salt water could be used in place of fresh, to the extent of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons daily from ^{Each of} the five plants that might be necessary below 14th Street, thus accomplishing purposes which different Departments of the City are striving for, namely :-

For the Street Department: The destruction of all garbage,

VERTICAL WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILER.

Soft Coal Burned Without Smoke.

95 PER CENT. PREVENTION GUARANTEED.

SANITARY CREMATION OF REFUSE.Refuse and Garbage Reduced to Steam Light and Power.

A. W. COLWELL,

39 CORTLANDT, ST.

(2).

New York, 189

REPLY TO YOURS OF

street sweepings, ashes and combustible material that may be collected. For the Fire Department : An unlimited quantity of water under 50 to 60 lbs. pressure. For the Sanitary & Health Department: An unlimited amount of salt water for street washings, sewer flushing, and wherever it might be used. For the Water Department : A system where the cost would be reduced to the minimum, as the pipes to be laid to supply the water would be confined from the pumping stations below 14th Street and to the towers situated at points to be located. For the Dock Department : By this method I would release the eighteen dumps located on the docks, and instead only have a small pocket ^{on 3 or 4 docks} where the strictly innoxious ashes from the crematory furnace and the steam ashes from the different factories could be delivered; then a self-propelling scow could come under each pocket, receive its load, and be away again in fifteen minutes. These docks could be of very much smaller size and consequently much less direct cost, making a large saving for the Dock Department.

The Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department would then have his desires accomplished by yielding an income to the

VERTICAL WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILER.

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A. W. COLWELL,

39 CORTLANDT, ST.

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New York,.....189

REPLY TO YOURS OF

City, Fire Department, and Insurance Boards would feel a greater relief to know that they could draw upon the rivers and that without any expense for the cost of pumping. As to the effect of salt water upon dry goods and buildings that is a question for those departments to settle.

For the Water Department, they need not think of going to Lake Champlain and Lake George and running miles of pipes after condemning an unknown amount of land at the cost of millions. If streets have to be taken up to put in larger fresh water pipes to supply the demand south of 14th Street, they might just as well spend that money to put in salt water pipes which could be utilized as above mentioned.

You may ask how the incineration of garbage and street sweepings can be made possible without the cost of extra fuel? From all the data I can gather from European Statistics, a pound of garbage will yield units of heat sufficient to evaporate one pound of water. In some cases as high as five pounds of water has been evaporated with one pound of garbage according to English practice. In the United States, from what information I can

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SANITARY CREMATION OF REFUSE.Refuse and Garbage Reduced to Steam Light and Power.

A. W. COLWELL,

39 CORTLANDT, ST.

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New York,.....189

REPLY TO YOURS OF

derive, the coal in the ashes and the combustible refuse combined will destroy all the garbage and street sweepings, and yield a very large amount of steam which can be made available by the City for whatever purpose it may be required. In the City of New York, pumping salt water is the one that appeals strongest.

On the 31st day of July, 1895, I received an order for the construction of a Crematory, to be erected at 52 nd Street and 12th Avenue. In one month the first fire was lit, and with the exception of two days has been running constant up to the present, destroying from 1800 to 3000 lbs. of combustible refuse per hour for 8 hours per day, say 24,000 lbs., and generating about 120 H. P.; the water meter showing from 3300 to 3500 lbs. of water per hour being pumped into the boiler at the temperature of the water. About 100 H. P. is being lost by blowing for about 10 hours into the open air, the noise of this escaping steam is the only thing that the people in the neighborhood have objected to.

This furnace was built for combustible refuse and rubbish, with the condition that there should be no smell and no objectionable smoke. By examination of the loads as they are delivered at the

VERTICAL WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILER.

Soft Coal Burned Without Smoke.

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SANITARY CREMATION OF REFUSE.Refuse and Garbage Reduced to Steam Light and Power.

A. W. COLWELL,

39 CORTLANDT, ST.

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New York, 189

REPLY TO YOURS OF

carrier it will be found that we are taking a great deal of ashes, soft garbage, and small dead animals. But the furnace burns it all without smoke. This particular furnace as now built can also burn in addition a large proportion of the street sweepings, but it was not built for the destruction of household garbage.

I can, however, construct a furnace that will with a certainty burn all the City garbage and street sweepings without smoke or smell with the household ashes and general rubbish. This under guarantee without smoke or smell. If there is anything disagreeable about the carts passing through the streets, the furnace must not be blamed, but when once dumped at the furnace it is the end of all nuisance.

I would arrange that as soon as a cart has delivered its load of garbage, that it would be sent to a department where the cart would be thoroughly sterilized by scolding water and high pressure steam and would leave the Crematory in a perfectly sweet state.

I would also arrange the plant so that the Street Commissioner could realise all the saving from the combustible refuse that he is now ^{doing} at the Crematory at 52nd Street, and in addition to the

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A. W. COLWELL,

39 CORTLANDT, ST.

6.

New York, 189

REPLY TO YOURS OF

same for the tin cans, for which there is quite a market.

What I propose, would be to establish four or five sta-
below 14 st
 tions, at points a few blocks from the river where a furnace could be
 arranged with boilers to operate the compound steam pump, draw
 water from the river, and pump it to one or two towers to each
 station. The towers to be connected by large size pipes making
 a minimum of friction and the ~~out~~flow of water controlled by stop
 valves.

Believing that I have said enough to open a train of
 thought to the savings that would accrue to the City from the destruc-
 tion of garbage by my system of Cremation, I submit a preliminary
 estimate as to the cost of a plant, which would occupy about four
 city lots, these to be furnished by the City at different points.

Iron Building,	\$ 170,000.
Furnace with all Elevators for handling the different materials, the entire boiler plant (2500 H.P.) with all the paraphernalia and connections necessary for the smoke stacks to make the plant complete,	42,000.
Pump,	110,000.
Contingencies and Unknown,	42,000.
Stand Pipe, 30' diameter, 120' high on masonry foundation,	25,000.
	75,000.
Total, say,	\$ 322,000

VERTICAL WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILER. Soft Coal Burned Without Smoke.

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A. W. COLWELL,

39 CORTLANDT, ST.

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New York, 189

REPLY TO YOURS OF

As to the cost of laying pipe from the river to the pump,
and from the pump through the different streets to the towers, I
would leave that to the head of the Department directly interested.

Trusting that this preliminary explanation will prove of
interest and possibly a saving to the City, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A W Colwell,

2. V.

N.Y. March 10. 1896

Honorable Wm L. Strong Mayor.

Dear sir

Through one of the members of the D.A.
Lincoln Club, I have been informed that
there is a movement among the Street
Cleaners to form them into a Knight of
Labor ~~Leg~~ Assembly, for the purpose of forcing
Mr. Waring's Department to pay the new ap-
printees, as much as the first or old ones.
Then also it has been given to understand
my informant, would, in case he would
refuse to pay his \$1⁰⁰/₁₀₀ initiation and join,
find it very disagreeable to remain in
service. To morrow Wednesday Ev. there
will be a meeting of such men who want
or are coerced to join, at Morocco hall
East 59th Str bet. 2-3rd. for the purpose of organization.
This is simply a way to show you the

machinations of your Tammany
hall cohorts, who are in the employ
of this City. Also should you desire
me to act, I will be able to uncover
many fraudulently obtained
employments by Italians, through
borrowed papers, with which a
goodly traffic has and is being
made. I have the honor to sign
myself Yours very Respectfully

Leopold Freund.

Chairman of D. A. & C.
Chairman of Germ. Rep. Org. 26 Ave.
No 334 E. 66. Str.

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, March 13th, 1896. *189*

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary, Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to return herewith the letter of Leopold Freund, 334 East 66th St., with the statement that I see no way in which I can do anything to prevent the men referred to from taking the action described.

I shall be very glad to have Mr. Freund put me in possession of facts concerning the fraudulent obtaining of employment in this Department.

Very truly yours,

(Inclosure)

Commissioner.

C.B.L.



*Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,*

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner

New York, March 13th, 1896. 189

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary, Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 13th, with a communication from Messrs. Travers Brothers, 107 Duane Street, which I return herein.

I would remark that great pains were taken to secure the best hawsers and ropes available for use at sea. We found that we should probably be entirely safe if we used the Plymouth brand, and this has been specified in every case except two. In two cases other ropes were used and were not found to be satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

(Inclosures)

Commissioner.

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, March 13th, 1896. 189

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary, Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 11th inclosing a communication from Nelson Ford, concerning a position in this Department.

The matter has been turned over to the Deputy Commissioner, who, as a retired officer of the army, will be sure to treat the question in a spirit of great fairness.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, March 20th, 1896. *189*

Dear Mayor Strong:

As you said you intended to order the dinner on Sunday, I write now to say that I think there will be fourteen or fifteen present. You might tell the steward that I will telephone him on Tuesday the exact number.

Cruger and Maclay have declined because of absence, and Barker without giving reason; Jeroloman, Plimley and O'Brien have not answered.

I have to-day signed Colonel Gifford's appointment for the position of Assistant to Foreman at \$50. a month, which he was very glad to get; and I have no doubt that we shall very soon make him a full fledged Foreman at \$1,000., with a possibility of his getting still higher. Whenever as good a man as he seems to be turns up, I shall be glad to know about him.

Very truly yours,

Hon. William L. Strong,

12 West 57th St., City.

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, March 21st, 1896. *189*

His Honor

William L. Strong,
Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

I do not recall the name of the gentleman to whom you introduced me a few days ago, who complained that one of our cartmen had broken the post at his steps, 32 West 25th St.

The damage has been repaired by the Department at a cost of \$2.

Please tell the complainant that the driver was fined one day's pay, which covers the damage.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

John D. Apple
No. 29 Broadway, N. Y.

Is March 26th, 1896 *✓*

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor, and President of the

Board of Estimate and Apportionment

New York City

Dear Sir:-

Acting for certain clients I have examined the invitations for proposals for bids, to dispose of the ashes and garbage collected in this City, as the same have been advertised from time to time.

In behalf of such clients, who are financially, and otherwise, amply able to faithfully perform every contract that they may make, I beg leave respectfully to protest against the opening of bids for the final disposition of garbage alone as advertised to be opened and considered on March 26th, 1896.

The reasons for my protesting, among others are the following:-

1:- The proposals for the contract for the final disposition of garbage, should be opened simultaneously with the proposal or proposals for the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings and other refuse.

(A) This, because all bidders, (certainly my clients) will

contract to receive and dispose of 3,188,000 yards of material annually at a very much lower rate relatively than if they are to dispose of only 400,000 yards annually. No argument is needed to persuade your Board of the truth of this proposition. But should any be considered necessary, the attention of the Board is called to the fact, that at the last meeting of the Board, where the form of the proposals was considered one of the most experienced and successful merchants of the City called the attention of the Board to the matter here urged; and stated that the cost of transportation alone would range from 12 ¢ 13¢ and 15¢ under one method to \$1.50 and \$2.00 under the other, per ton.

(B) Under the proposals several kinds of refuse, garbage, ashes and sweepings are to be taken substantially to the same wharves, or dumping-places, and a great deal of trouble and expense is avoided by a contractor when he can control all of the labourers who are assembled in any given space. As, for example, if a contractor finds that there are not eight hours work for one man working with the garbage, he can put the labourers to work on ashes, or other refuse, and effect a substantial saving.

(C) There are several clauses of the two proposals (one for ashes etc. and one for garbage) that are alike. These clauses should be construed alike in both contracts, but cases can easily

arise where the construction contended for by a contractor for disposing of the garbage would not be right, as applied to the contractor under the other contract. For example while the contractor taking the garbage may not find it profitable to trim or pick over the garbage it is a well known fact that if the contractor for the other material is not given the privilege of what is popularly known as "scow trimming" or is deprived of the facilities heretofore and now accorded for such "trimming" the city will lose from \$75,000. to \$100,000. annually. The official reports of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning are my authority for these figures. Therefore the last clause of the nineteenth paragraph of the proposals for disposition of ashes and other refuse is clearly harmful to the City to an extent that the Board itself can best estimate.

2. The fact that the proposals are to be opened at different dates is extremely embarrassing to a bidder. He has to make bids in the alternative, and in bidding for the garbage contract he would be compelled to disclose expert and valuable information to his business competitors, who would, without fail, make use of such disclosures in bidding for the contract for ashes and other refuse material which is to be left subsequently. This statement also applies to sum or sums bid for the work under the first proposals.

It is respectfully submitted that the above statements

should prevail with the Board, since the facts stated are of the very essence of competitive bidding, and are taken into consideration, not only by my clients, but also by every other honest bidder, who desires to put in such a bid as will yield him a fair profit only.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John Lindley.

Colonel Waring
has duplicate

New York April 1st, 1896.

MEMORANDUM.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE.

Colonel Waring's report of Sept. 27th, 1895, shows
cost to New York City, - - - - - \$444.650.41
WHILE HIS REPORT OF MARCH 31ST, 1896, IS, - - - - - \$459.267.20
SHOWING AN INCREASE.

Amount allowed by Board of Estimate for fi-
nal disposition, - - - - - \$375.000

My last bid for final disposition, which in-
cludes;

1st. Separation of the garbage from ashes, etc.,

2nd. Cremation of the garbage,

3rd. The burning of rubbish, etc.,

4th. Ashes and cinders to be used largely in fill-

ing in the City land, at Riker's Island, is for \$348.000

My first bid was for - - - - - \$306.000
for the same work, and Colonel Waring thought it too low.

Kelley & Mc. Giehan's present bid is, - - - - \$244.000
which manifestly is lower than my first bid of \$306.000.

My practical experience in the final disposition of
City garbage, ashes and refuse generally, is greater and of longer
duration than that of almost any man in this country.

My ability as contractor for the City of Troy and as

Government Disbursing Agent is clean and creditable.

My financial responsibility is fully adequate to carrying out this contract, if awarded to me, and investigation is invited.

The Cremation System I propose to use, the Brown Sanitary Cremating System, is long past an experimental stage. It has been thoroughly and practically tested for nearly three years in Troy, N. Y., Wilmington, Del., and is now operating most satisfactorily under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at Washington.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning is already in possession of certificates attesting the efficiency of the work performed, officially signed by the Mayors and Boards of Health of the two first named cities, and another can be obtained from the Government at Washington, upon application for the same.

All the work relating to and connected with the City of Troy, is done at the place where the cremation is effected and every load of garbage, ashes and refuse is delivered and dumped at the place where the furnace is located and cremation made.

The City collects and delivers to me.

Respectfully submitted.

Joseph F. Magill



CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

April 3rd, 1896.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr.,

Com. of Street Cleaning:

Dear Sir:-

The Mayor directs me to refer to you for attention and
reply direct to Mr. Hardy, sending copy of same to this office,

the attached letter complaining of alleged filthy condition of
West 145th street, between Eighth and St. Nicholas avenues.

*Will you please call the
attention of the proper authorities (the
Park Department I think) to the fact
that the crossings of the North side of
145th St. between 8 Ave and St. Nicholas
Ave. have not been cleaned this winter
and to all appearances will not be
this spring.*

*At present they are impassable after
slight showers.*

Respectfully,

H. G. Hardy.

#422 West 147th St

April 2nd

Yours truly

Secretary.

New York April 4th 1896

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

Dear Sir

If the Street Department adver-
tises again for proposals for a final disposition of the ashes
and Garbage Street Sweepings &c the Company I represent
will make a lower bid than any that has been made
(which they intended to do before the last bids were opened)
provided that part of specification No 19 in last advertisement
is stricken out which reads, as follows viz

"No picking, overhauling or separation of refuse shall be done
or permitted on or along the water front of the City of New-
York or at the several dumps thereof"

I would suggest that Article 15 page 8 of first specification
be inserted in its place viz

"All bones rags bottles and other refuse of every kind, com-
monly known as pickings, which the Contractor or his employ-
ees may gather and separate in the process of trimming from
the general mass of substances and material collected and
delivered as aforesaid, shall belong to the Contractor to sell
and dispose of as he may deem proper, but such "pickings"
shall be removed from the dumps and dumping boards each
day and not allowed to accumulate.

The removal of this objection will enable us to offer the
City the best system ever devised here or elsewhere for the dis-
posal of the refuse of the City.

Yours Very Respectfully
James K. Place

James K Place
4 April 1846

4

Five bids for the final disposition of the garbage of New York City for five years from June 1 were received on Feb. 17, by Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., M. Inst., C. E., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and on Feb. 18 all the bids were rejected by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is very probable that an opportunity to put in new bids will be given within three weeks, the bids to be on the lump-sum basis. The bids received were as follows, the prices being per ton of 2,000 lbs.: H. L. Fox, 221 W. 57th St., New York City, 50 cts.; Merz Universal Extractor & Construction Co., of 788 Broadway, New York City, 90 cts.; Z. F. Magill, Troy, N. Y., \$1.15; R. Walter Peterson, 2,017 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, \$1.44; Wm. Kelly, 317 W. 51st St. and I. S. McGiehan, 26 Cortlandt St., New York City, \$1.48. The Fox, Magill and Kelly & McGiehan bids were for burning the garbage, and the Merz and Peterson bids, for treating it by utilization processes. Mr. Fox proposed to use the Vivarrtas furnace, Mr. Magill (presumably) the Brown, and Kelly & McGiehan an inclined revolving cylinder furnace, invented by Mr. McGiehan, but not yet put into practical use. The Merz people have utilization plants in operation at Buffalo, Detroit, Milwaukee and St. Louis, all of which were described at length in our issue of Nov. 1, 1894. Mr. Peterson is interested in the big utilization plant of the Arnold system at Philadelphia. This is the only Arnold plant now in operation in this country. The system was described and illustrated in an issue of March 28, 1895. Mr. Fox proposed to build Vivarrtas furnaces, at each of the garbage dumps, some seventeen in number, and Mr. Magill to build one large plant in the city. The other bidders, we understand, intended to remove the garbage by scows to a point some distance from the city. The Vivarrtas furnace is in operation at Scranton, Pa., and the Brown at Wilmington, Del., and Troy, N. Y., the latter plant being owned by Mr. Magill, who has the contract for the collection and disposal of the garbage of that city. The new call for bids will probably be on the basis of a lump sum per year, regardless of the amount of garbage, instead of on the price per ton. The present bids were rejected largely because the information received in response to requests for proposals indicated that more favorable offers could be secured under the above proposed plan. Some of the companies in the garbage business consider the city's estimate of 800 tons of garbage per day too high. The actual amount being uncertain, it might be easier, it is urged, to induce capital to take up the enterprise on the lump sum basis. The amount of garbage to be handled would be problematical, but the amount of compensation would be certain.

look
May
Vivarrtas

Eng News

Feb 20 - 96

X Stone

The chief point of interest in the construction of the bridge is the hydraulic mechanism for raising and lowering the central span. As already stated, the lifting leaf is 41 ft. 7 ins. long. Its width between the railings is 19 ft. 6 ins., and it turns about its axis through an angle of 75° . It is provided with an extension 38 ft. 3 ins. long (shown in the illustration), at the end of which is fixed a counterweight of 12 tons, which almost balances the weight of the movable leaf. In order to close or open the middle span, two floating counterweights, 3 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 10 ft. 4 ins. long, are provided, connected by flat steel ropes to the peripheries of two segments of 9 ft. 8 ins. radius attached to the movable portion. These floating counterweights work inside cast iron cylinders, 3 ft. 9 ins. in diameter, located in the two columns or piers. These cylinders may be filled with water or emptied by means of a valve mechanism situated on the bridge. To raise the drawbridge, the cylinders are emptied, the floating balance thereby falling and raising the movable leaf to the extent previously mentioned, i. e., through an angle of 75° . To lower the drawbridge again, the reverse operation of the hydraulic valves allows water from a tank to again flow into the cylinders, the bridge falling by gravity. The weight of the whole of the movable parts is 164,864 lbs., and the operation of raising or lowering the leaf occupies a period of five minutes.

The late Signor Vescorali, whose death took place in February, 1895, was the foremost hydraulic engineer in Rome, and for more than 23 years he served the municipality of that city. He succeeded in bringing to a successful conclusion some very important works, among which may be mentioned the embankment of the River Tiber, the drainage of the entire city of Rome, and the erection of reservoirs for drinking water and its distribution throughout the city. The principal works of Vescorali were, however, the monumental bridges over the Tiber, among which may be mentioned the Margherita and Garibaldi bridges. His project, approved by the Italian Government, for diverting the River Anio from Tivoli to Rome, for agricultural purposes, is now under way, and when completed will be the means of enriching and embellishing the country around Rome.

*Let Waring
has a duplicate of
this letter.*

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
TROY, N. Y.

MARTIN SCHENCK,
CITY ENGINEER.

[Handwritten signature]

April, 4th. 1896.

To whom it may concern:

19

We hereby certify that the contract for final disposition of ashes, garbage and other refuse, between the City of Troy, N. Y., and Zeph. F. Magill, has been fully and faithfully performed; and no complaint has ever been made by the City officials, or citizens, during the past three years, during which period Mr. Magill has taken care of the entire waste of the City, about fifty thousand cubic yards, yearly.

M. Schenck, City Engineer.

New York, April 6" 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Dear Sir:

Enclosed I beg to hand you a certificate from Martin Schenck, Esq., City **Engineer** of Troy, N.Y., formerly State Engineer, in which he states that I have faithfully disposed of the entire waste, garbage, etc. for the past three years.

The truthfulness of this statement will be verified officially by the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Chamberlain and other city officials. **The City Records will also verify this statement.**

In fact you have (or perhaps you may have turned them over to Colonel Waring) official certificates already which I wish in justice to myself you would read again.

I am a Republican and as such naturally have political enemies in Troy, some of whom may say that I do not carry out my contract.

I court a searching investigation and hope you will not condemn me upon hearsay, when absolute information, backed up by affidavits of the Troy officials, can be had if you wish it.

P.S. As a specimen of my practical experience in disposing of ashes (after the garbage has been separated and cremated) I refer you to Centre Island, opposite the City of Troy.

Joseph F. Magill

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

~~Criminal Court Building,~~

~~Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets.~~

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, April 6th, 1896. 189

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary, Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 4th inclosing the letter of Mrs. Helen Dodge Chapman, 146 East 71st Street, complaining that it is not possible for her to secure the separation of ashes and garbage as required by the regulations of the Board of Health and of this Department.

I inclose herein a copy of my letter on the subject to Mrs. Chapman.

Very truly yours,

(Inclosure)

Commissioner.

(COPY)

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

~~Criminal Court Building,~~

~~Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets.~~

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, April 6th, 1896. 189

Mrs. Helen Dodge Chapman,
146 East 71st St., City.

Dear Mrs. Chapman:

The Mayor sends me your letter concerning the ashes and garbage produced in your tenement houses.

I regret to have to say that, in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Health, and in pursuance of the plans of disposal which have been adopted by the City, it will be absolutely necessary that the separation of these two materials shall be made constant and complete.

I beg to inform you that ample experience in other tenement house districts has shown that it is not an impossibility for landlords to enforce compliance with the laws on behalf of their tenants.

Regretting very much that I have to communicate the facts as they are, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Geo. E. Waring, Jr.,

Commissioner.

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning.

City of New York,

~~Criminal Court Building,~~

~~Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets.~~

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, April 8th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-day you said that you had received an average of one complaint a day concerning the failure of this Department to remove paper, etc., from business houses, and you intimated that you had not sent them to me because of their unfriendly or unfavorable character.

I beg that you will not allow this consideration to influence you further, that you will send me such of these complaints as you now have, and that you will forward to me from day to day such as you may receive.

Your statement was, I must say, a rather startling one. We used to receive a great many complaints for derelictions on the part of our men, but we attended immediately to every one, and informed the complainant of our action, generally to his satisfaction. So effective has our action in this matter been, that, with the exception of complaints relating to overfilled ash barrels, etc., we do not receive complaints concerning paper and all other subjects, from the whole city, to the amount of one per day, and these are usually of the most trivial character.

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.

SLOP BURNED TO ASHES

First Test of the New Brown Garbage Crematory.

NO ODORS FROM THE COMBUSTION

Contractor and Inventor Highly Pleased with the First Trial of the Plant, Which Will Be Officially Inspected by the Commissioners in a Few Days—If It Suits Them Another Furnace of the Same Kind Will Be Erected on Another Site.

The new Brown garbage crematory, at the foot of South Capitol street, made its first blast yesterday afternoon, and the results seemed to prove that the Commissioners have, after a long battle with the problem of successfully disposing of the city's garbage, successfully solved it. The operations were viewed yesterday by a Post reporter, and the first scene presented, although comical, fully illustrated the cleanliness of the place.

Forty carts of garbage were driven up the incline to the top of the furnace, and their contents dumped into the hoppers. The lids on the four hoppers slid back, and the forty loads of swill dropped into a furnace at 1800 Fahrenheit. It was all weighed before it was dumped, and it was estimated that not less than six tons of water and ice was contained in the mass of garbage. The conglomeration of filth could hardly be described, but when the lids on the furnace slid back into place, there was not a drop of water or a scrap of garbage around the hoppers.

The natural fumes from the mass and the carts immediately ascended, and in four minutes they were sucked in by huge pipes near the ceiling and also carried into the furnace by a forced current, leaving the building absolutely odorless. In a few minutes the fumes in the crematory were very similar to those in a huge bake house, and the cart drivers were utilizing the hot lids on the furnace to heat their pails of lunch and cups of coffee.

Mr. Brown pointed to the lunch scene with pride, and said he thought it would be proper to invite the people who have been talking about fumes to a dinner served on the furnace. The Commissioners will be invited to inspect the plant in a few days, and several official committees from other cities, where the garbage question is agitating the public, are awaiting an invitation to inspect it.

Location of the Plant.

The furnace is located on the site of the old reduction plant, facing the Eastern Branch. A steel stack rises 118 feet in the air, and beneath it is a substantial two-story brick building. A wall surrounds the plant, and an incline leads from a large double gate to the second story of the building. The carts drive up the incline, dump their contents and return to the street. There is an office building and a pair of scales at the gate, on which will be weighed every pound of garbage burned.

The plant is fireproof, and cost the patentee \$20,000. There is a furnace on either side of the stack, with a combined capacity for eighty tons of cold garbage. These furnaces will ordinarily operate by being filled and burned, but the fires can be kept going constantly and the furnaces combined will consume 200 tons a day, which is sixty tons more than has ever been collected here in one day. They are built of double iron walls, between which 6,000 gallons of water is kept constantly, to prevent them from cracking by sudden expansion or contraction. The water heats very slowly and cools very slowly, thus preventing sudden changes and the wear and tear on the furnace.

How the Garbage Is Burned.

Hot air is mixed with the flames, which burn the garbage by being first forced over it and then under the grates, burning the material top and bottom, and the fine ashes drop beneath the grates. They are ground up and have a commercial value of \$10 per ton. Grape-growers buy the ashes from the furnaces, as they are peculiarly valuable in the cultivation of grapes, preventing an undergrowth of stuff which injures the vines. Mr. Brown estimates that the sale of the ashes from this plant will pay the operating expenses.

In the Brown furnace the aim is to make as few ashes as possible, and in the other systems the object is to make as many as possible. Mr. Brown claims that his furnace is the most scientific method of disposing of garbage, and he says it obtains the results most desired by the public, inasmuch as it disposes of all the foul material and the fumes completely. To prove the completeness of the combustion, a sample of the ashes from yesterday's blast was sent to the District Chemist, who will analyze it. Nearly every part of the plant is patented by Mr. Brown, and he thinks he has just what the public want.

Respect of Another Plant.

Since the people of South Washington, who objected so strongly to the erection of the plant upon the site, have seen it operate they have little objection to it, but want the Commissioners to locate another plant and divide the objectionable hauling of the raw garbage through the streets. This is the only feature they now complain of, and the Commissioners will shortly grant the garbage contractor the permit for the erection of another plant. The make will be decided when the Commissioners have officially viewed the Brown plant.

It is stated upon good authority that the site at Twenty-fourth and N streets northwest has been entirely abandoned by the Commissioners, although the contract has paid for the land entirely. The Commissioners will view the new plant with considerable interest, as the garbage question has given them more annoyance than any other local issue. If the Brown plant suits them they will undoubtedly authorize the contractor to proceed with the erection of a duplicate plant upon another site, and not risk the experiment of erecting any other make.

Tin Cans Are Excluded.

Over 6,000 tin cans were culled from the ashes of the furnace yesterday. The Health Office will now enforce the regulation prohibiting people from throwing tin cans into their garbage.

The building of the crematory will probably be the means of improving South Capitol street, an improvement long urged by the residents of that section. The Commissioners are now considering immediate improvements, which are necessary on the street before it can be used for hauling the garbage over. In July they contemplate paving it with vitrified brick. Its present condition makes it almost impossible for the garbage carts to pass along without dumping the raw garbage into the street, and contracts for its repair will probably be let in a short time.

The Commissioners will probably select the site for the erection of the second crematory before the end of the month, as the contractor is required by law to have it completed by July.

8
New York April 9th, 1896

Dear Colonel:-

This article describes the Brown Furnace, which commenced operations in Washington, a very short time ago, and is the same that Magill proposes to use if he gets the contract for this City.

The Government Commissioners examined every furnace in the country exhaustively, and spared no expense in making tests, as it is for Government use in the District of Columbia.

It appears to me, that, coming as it does at the very moment when you are discussing this vital question, that this is a very important thing and ought to go a long way in the settling of the difficulty.

People say things against a furnace, but this one is there to speak for itself, and can be examined by anyone who takes the trouble to go and look at it. It is odorless, and the fact that the Government is about to order another, is proof in itself, that it works satisfactorily.

Kindly read the article, it is instructive.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Lee

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Re:-

Washington Post
March 18th 1896

L. McM.



Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, April 10th, 1896. *189*

Job E Hedges, Esq.,

Secretary, Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

In response to your letter of April 8th, on receipt of which I directed Mr. Yates to call on Messrs. Brown & Rittenhouse, No. 139 Reade Street, the District Superintendent was directed to call upon them.

The latter writes as follows: "Upon interviewing the complainants, I asked the gentleman, Mr. Brown, if anyone refused to take the sweepings away and at what time. Mr. Brown told me no one had refused to take the material but about 8 or 9 months ago he had the material put out on the walk, and it was left there, when he came to the conclusion that he would have to get the same away at his own expense, which he did, until he wrote to the Mayor in reference to same, as he thought it was time to seek some redress. I told him if he had written to this Dep't direct, he would have had prompt action taken in the matter. He said he was sorry that he did not do as I suggested, after receiving such prompt attention from the Dep't.,- Mr. Yates calling there last evening and arranging everything and my calling there to-day, and explaining the reason for the non-removal of the sweepings at that time; that he was very well satisfied and much pleased to see that such prompt action had been taken in the matter, and also for the courtesy shown them".

Respectfully submitted,

Commissioner.

April. 12.th 96



22

680, Fifth Avenue.

My dear Sir.

The Consolidated

American Reduction Co,
a company in which
I have an interest, have
made a bid for carrying
for the City of Garbore
at a cost of less than
thousand dollars less
than any other Co.

The process is not
experimental, as we have
a plant at Pittsburg.

One are about erecting
one in Philadelphia then
or four other large cities.
For some unaccountable reason
I hear there is quite
an opposition to our
project. What I would
ask is that our
company be given
a fair chance to show
what they can do &
what they are doing
not to turn down
without an hearing
of our project is

Not a good one, I certainly would be
glad to know it, as we are about
to meet works costing several
hundred thousand dollars in
a matter of cities. I believe this
to be a great thing for the city
of New York and by your
on that account & for personal
reasons to see that the company
simply has a fair chance
to demonstrate at its own expense
what it can do. We will
take away of the cities reputation
who may wish to go, in a special
car to Pittsburgh to see the workings
of the process there.

Very truly yours

John James Webb

My dear Mr. Mayon. The request of Mr. Webb seems to me
to be an entirely reasonable one & in the best interests of
the City. If the process fails he takes the risk, & if it succeeds
the City is largely benefitted. Trusting you may find it in
your judgment & power to aid the City faithfully yours,
Chauncey M. Depew.

MANHATTAN ROLLING MILL.

JOHN LEONARD,
MANUFACTURER OF
HORSE-SHOE IRON AND HORSE SHOES,
ROGERS' SOLID COLLAR AXLES,
446 TO 452 WEST STREET,
AND
177 AND 179 BANK STREET.
TELEPHONE, 1455 SPRING.



NEW YORK, April 15th; 1896 189

Mayor Wm. L. Strong,
City Hall,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

This morning your Department Wagon came to my place and took away my Gutter Planks, for which I hold a permit and have complied with all of the requirements for keeping same clean and allowing the free passage of Water under same. It is my rule every Thursday to clean out the Gutter and we have never had any trouble whatever with the flow of Water here. I protested and asked your representative to use judgement, but it seemed to be of no avail and off went my Gutter Planks.

I would respectfully ask that you send some one here and examine the condition of the Gutter and the Irons which held the Planks to verify what I say, and ask that you kindly see that the Planks are restored to their proper place as there was no necessity of your men being so hasty.

Yours very truly,

John Leonard

C.



Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York;

~~(Criminal Court Building.)~~

~~Centre, White, Elm and Franklin Streets.~~

New York. April 17th, 1896, 189

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,

Secertary, Mayor's Office.

Dear Sir:-

The Commissioner directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 16th, inclosing one of the 15th from John Leonard, concerning the removal of gutter planks, and to say that the matter was referred to the Superintendent of the District for investigation and report, which is as follows:

"I seized the gutter planks from 177 Bank street for the following reasons: He had four planks on the street, only two of which had irons on them, rendering it impossible for the water to flow down the gutter; the other two were in a very filthy condition.

"You will observe that the planks were seized Wednesday at about 10 A.M. Wednesday before 9 A.M. is the time specially stated in Mr. Leonard's permit for cleaning the gutters, and his statement that he has them cleaned every 'Thursday' looks very suspicious, particularly as they are always in bad condition. "

Yours truly,

Mr. Leonard's letter returned
herein.

(Inclosure)

Geo. P. Yates.
Private Secretary.

CHICAGO

22

New York, April 27th, 1896.

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

Dear Sir:--

In respect of the bid which I shall make to-day,
(Contract Number 1 for Final Disposition of Ashes, Street Sweepings,
Garbage, and Other Refuse and Rubbish), I beg to say that:

1- Upon investigation, the American Surety Company express
their willingness to become sureties on my Bond for the faithful
performance of the above named Contract or any two of the three
proposed contracts, to the amount of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars
(\$400,000.);

2- From individuals, none of whom has the slightest connection
with or interest in said contract, I can readily command in cash and
exclusive of my own property at least Two Hundred and Fifty Thou-
sand Dollars (\$250,000.).

In regard to my personal standing in Troy, which is my home,
and especially with reference to my reputation for fulfilling the
terms of any contract upon the performance of which I may enter,
as well as my financial standing, I take the liberty of referring
you to Mr. John A. Sleicher, Editor of the City Record, of this

City.

Very Respectfully Yours,

Zechariah F. Magill

19



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

LAW OFFICE OF
ROOT AND CLARKE,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, NO. 32 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.

April 29, 1896.

The Honorable
William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

City Hall, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mayor:-

We beg to inform you that we represent the Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company whose bid of \$144,000 for the disposition of the City's garbage submitted by it March 26, 1896 to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning was by him reported accepted in a communication to your Honor, dated April 6, 1896.

We are instructed by our client the Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company to maintain the right which said Company acquired under its said bid and the acceptance thereof by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to have the contract for the final disposition of garbage awarded to it.

We have therefore to respectfully request that we may be accorded a hearing by your Honor and by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before any further action is taken with reference to the letting or awarding of a contract for the disposition of garbage of the City of New York.

Very respectfully yours,

Root & Clarke

New York, April 29th 1896.

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to my last and now pending bid for the final DISPOSITION OF ALL GARBAGE, RUBBISH AND ALL OTHER REFUSE, (Contract No. 1) which was opened on the 27th inst., I beg to call your attention to a statement which was made by Colonel Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, which was to the effect that the City desired to let the contract only to such a person as had, or would use, an established system, and that he would not accept any system or method which was only an experimental one.

My first bid for this work which was made in December last, was to do the work for \$306,000 per annum, which Colonel Waring thought was too low, and that the work could not be properly done for that sum.

My present bid is \$305,000 approximately and very nearly the same amount as specified in my first bid, and as my plant has been established and been at work for a period far beyond any experimental stage, and been proven to be entirely practical and effective, I feel that this contract now under consideration should certainly be awarded to me.

The New York Garbage and Refuse Company have put in a bid of \$240,625 per annum, being some \$65,000 lower than either of my two bids, and in my opinion a figure that is too low to admit of the work being done without a loss to them, a price too which would not have been in my opinion specified by them had they had any practical experience in the business they propose to undertake, or any established system which they propose to use in the business which they now appear to desire to undertake.

Colonel Waring has repeatedly said that before any one shall be awarded the contract, he would be required and must be able to show to him (Col. Waring) that he would make a profit sufficiently large to carry him, (the Contractor) safely through all the requirements of said contract.

My experience of many years in business of this character teaches me that such work as is now contemplated cannot be faithfully and properly performed at a cost in round numbers of less than about \$300.000, and that any sum below that means a loss to any one who may undertake it as well as embarrassment to the City.

I respectfully refer you in confirmation of the above statement to the present cost to the City for work of this character. (Without too any advantage of such scientific crematory as I propose to use) which is \$459.000 per annum, and your Board bears me out in this statement by appropriating annually \$375.000 for such work.

I think it is plain to be seen, therefore, that such work cannot be done properly and effectually and certainly not without any profit to a contractor for \$135.000 per annum below your own Boards Estimate, whilst I can show that I can faithfully serve the City at \$305.000 and make a fair living profit.

This I can only accomplish by moving to New York and giving the business my personal and undivided attention, and by using the best system known to help me through.

I ask for this contract and look for it on strictly business principles; upon the ground that my bid is as

(3)

low as any at which this work can be honestly and sanitarily performed, with the conviction that anything short of the amount which my bid specifies, will lead only to trouble, propable litigation and great expense and loss to the City.

26 Believing that the considerations which I have hereinbefore set forth to your Honor, will be most carefully and deliberately entertained and that I shall succeed onmy business merits and that you will look into the details of this very important matter personally, I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

29
Jeph F. Magill



H.C. SHANNON.
MANAGER.

THE
LANGHAM
FIFTH AVENUE.

2.

Ans
Br 29/96

Apr 27/96

Dear Mr. Mayor

My dear Mr. Mayor-

I beg to call your attention to a nuisance which is now imposed upon the property holders along Fifth Ave, in this neighborhood, i.e. the sprinkling of dry sand on the roadway. This sand when dried and baked, and "ground up" by vehicles forms a fine powder which distributes itself with the aid of spring breezes both on the exterior and interior of our building, and is taken into their lungs by our guests. We have had several complaints from tenants and if this is to continue it will drive (and has



H.C. SHANNON.
MANAGER.

THE
LANGHAM
FIFTH AVENUE.

already done so & patronage from
us to the damage of his bus-
iness.

Will you kindly investigate
the matter at your early con-
venience, and ascertain by
what right we are compelled
to endure this imposition, no
matter by whom sanctioned.

Respectfully
H.C. Shannon
Mgr

COPY.

Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

~~Criminal Court Building,~~

~~Cerotic, White, Elm and Franklin Streets.~~

S.A.W.



George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, April 29th, 1896. 189

Mr. H. C. Shannon,

The Langham,

Fifth Ave., City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter to His Honor the Mayor, in regard to the sprinkling of sand on Fifth Avenue, has been referred to this Department.

In answer I would say that this sand is furnished and sprinkled by the Department of Public Works.

This Department has communicated with the Commissioner of that Department several times on this subject, as it increases our work very materially, and the practice has been complained of by several of our District Superintendents more than once. General Collis, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, who visited the Department to-day, tells me the complaints are so numerous, he thinks the sprinkling will have to be stopped in the very near future.

Yours truly,

(signed) F. M. GIBSON,

Deputy and Acting Commissioner.



Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

Criminal Court Buildings

Corbett, White, Elm and Franklin Streets.

S.A.W.

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, April 30th, 1896. 189

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,
Mayor's Secretary.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the enclosed letter of April 27th, from H. C. Shannon, in regard to the sprinkling of sand on Fifth Avenue, I beg to say that the same has been answered as per enclosed copy of letter to Mr. Shannon.

Yours very truly,

Deputy Commissioner.

(2 Enclosures)

Subject _____

28
* Central Railroad Company of New Jersey *

Central Building—Liberty, West and Washington Streets.

New York, May 1st 1896.

Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor

City of New York.

Sir:--

We understand that Mr. Edward Duffy who contemplates using the process of the Consolidated American Reduction Company for the reduction of garbage, is the lowest bidder for the garbage of the City of New York. In view of this fact, I beg to state to you that we are willing to provide him with a site for his reduction plant upon Black Tom Island, and in the event of his being awarded the contract for the ashes and sweepings of New York City, we will further provide him with a piece of property contiguous thereto, and will crib same in such a manner as to prevent ashes or sweepings drifting back again into the harbor of New York. This piece of property is sufficiently large to take care of the sweepings and ashes for a term of years.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. ...
President.

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,

City of New York,

~~Criminal Court Building,~~

~~Centre, White, Elm and Franklin Streets.~~

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, May 4th, 1896. 189

This bill begins with an error. There is no such office known to the law as the Street Cleaning Commissioner. However, the courts would, perhaps, hold that at least under the present conditions the Commissioner of Street Cleaning is also a Street Cleaning Commissioner; so it is not necessary to dwell on this point.

It is not very clear what was, in this case, that "intention of the Legislature", of which we sometimes hear; but so far as any intention at all is expressed in this bill the Commissioner is required to give permits to a selected class of men to stand in the streets, in front of their houses and stables, all night and on Sundays and holidays. I should be sorry to have this duty thrust upon me. It would imply a moral responsibility on my part for the conduct of these men, especially during the wee sma' hours, which I am not willing to assume. They would have no work for their hands as they stood in the streets, and we are told of old what the devil finds for idle hands to do; I beg that you will sign no bill that gives me such responsibility.

The Commissioner is also required to keep the streets clean under and around these objects, under penalty of having his permit revoked. I submit that I should be spared this added terror. It is surely enough for any one man to live up to the unceasing consciousness that your Honor can, with a single stroke of the pen, revoke his permit to draw his salary.

The foregoing objections are unimportant when compared with that aroused by the final clause of the bill. There is no provision increasing the appropriation of the Department of Street Cleaning; yet, the Commissioner is required to confine all transportation of goods and of persons to the hours before eight o'clock in the morning. After that time, he must seize all trucks, carts, carriages, horse cars, cable cars and push carts that may be in the streets; send them to the incumbrance yards, and fine their owners not less than \$5. each. Your Honor must see that while such a task would be possible it could not be performed within the limit of the meagre appropriation allotted to the Department of Street Cleaning.

I trust that this bill will be returned without the acceptance of the city.

TITLES TRUSTS DEPOSITS SURETYSHIPS FOREIGN EXCHANGE

**THE TRADESMEN'S
TRUST AND SAVING FUND COMPANY.**

N. W. Cor. Twenty-second and South Streets,

BLANEY HARVEY, President.
W. SPENCE HARVEY, Vice-President.
CHARLES E. WOLBERT, Sec'y and Treas.

Philadelphia,

May 6th 1896

Hon. William Strong
Mayor of New York
Dear Sir,

We are advised that the American Incinerating Company of this City has been the successful bidder for certain contracts with New York City for the destruction of garbage, etc. It gives us pleasure to testify to the ability and responsibility of this Company. It has at present and has had for several years, large contracts with this City which have been performed in a satisfactory manner to all parties. We are personally acquainted with the personnel of the management as well as with some of the stockholders, who are gentlemen of means, ability and experience.

TITLES TRUSTS DEPOSITS SURETYSHIPS FOREIGN EXCHANGE

**THE TRADESMEN'S
TRUST AND SAVING FUND COMPANY,**

N. W. Cor. Twenty-second and South Streets,

BLANEY HARVEY, President.
W. SPENCE HARVEY, Vice-President.
CHARLES E. WOLBERT, Sec'y and Treas.

Philadelphia,

May 6th 1896

Hon William Strong No 2

We know of nothing that would
prevent the Company from meeting its
engagements in a very satisfactory
manner should the contracts be
awarded to it.

Yours truly
Chas E. Wolbert
Secy.



Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, May 13th, 1896. 189

Honorable William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

In the absence of the Commissioner I take the liberty of acknowledging the receipt of your communication dated yesterday, requesting this Department to fly its flag at half mast to-day, out of respect to the memory of the Hon. Richard A. Storrs.

In reply would say that this Department does not fly a flag. However, our offices will be closed after 12 o'clock to-day, in order to show a portion of that great respect and esteem in which the Hon. Richard A. Storrs was held by every one in this Department with whom he came in contact.

With much respect, I remain

Yours truly,

Jno. P. Yates.

Private Secretary.

C.B.L.

Department of Street Cleaning,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, May 20th, 1896

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning
presents his compliments to Mr. Hedges, and
requests the honor of his presence on the re-
viewing stand, at the West side of Fifth Avenue,
opposite 41st Street, at 3.30 P.M., Tuesday,
May 26th, 1896, to witness the parade of the men
and teams of this Department.

C.B.L.



Department of Street Cleaning,
City of New York,

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

New York, May 21st, 1896. *189*

His Honor

William L. Strong, Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

As you have already been unofficially informed, it is the intention of this Department to parade its forces in Fifth Avenue on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 26th. The line of march will be from 61st Street to 26th Street; thence through Madison Avenue to 34th Street.

A reviewing stand is to be erected in front of the reservoir, opposite 41st Street, and I earnestly request that you will do me and the Department the honor to review the column as it marches past, and that you will present yourself for that purpose at half past three in the afternoon.

Begging a favorable reply to this request, I am

Very truly yours,

Commissioner.