

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT'S REPORT FOR 1873

Compared with that of 1871.

The Street Pavements Cost Last Year \$1,250,974, Against \$1,096,060 in 1871—\$285,374 Saved. Last Year on Croton Water—\$22,000 Saved on Gas—\$957,400 Saved on Sewers—The Total Expenditures Last Year \$5,977,462, Against \$7,929,899 in 1871.

Suggestions by the Commissioner for the Repairing of Streets and Improving the Upper Portion of the City.

The following correspondence between the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works has called out facts showing a great reduction in the cost of executing public works, as compared with the year 1871, when Tweed had the control of the matter. The expenditure in 1873 was \$5,977,462, or a reduction of expenditure of \$1,952,437. A careful perusal of the report will enable the property owners to see at a glance the character and cost of the various works completed.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1873. MY DEAR SIR—Please furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with a comparative statement showing the amount of money expended in 1871 and the proximate cost of the same, and the money in progress in 1873 and the proximate cost of the same. Yours, &c., W. M. HAYMEYER, Mayor.

TO GEO. M. VAN NORT, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1873. Hon. WILLIAM F. HAYMEYER, Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir—Herewith, at your request, I transmit to you an abstract of the operations and expenditures of this department for the current year, as compared with the corresponding year, 1871, and also the condition of the works under its control at the present time, and am yours very respectfully, W. M. HAYMEYER, Mayor.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS. STREET PAVEMENTS. Of the 48 miles of streets laid out on the map of the City of New York, 17 1/2 miles are paved, 12 1/2 miles are graded, and 18 1/2 miles are unpaved. There are 87 miles of cobble pavement, 145 miles of wooden plank pavement, 21 miles of wooden plank pavement, 2 1/2 miles of granite pavement, and 14 miles of Telford Macadam roadway.

On the repairs to the 232 miles of stone pavement, the expenditure was \$1,250,974. The expenditure for the repairs to the 145 miles of wooden plank pavement has been laid and related at a cost of \$300,000.

For the repairs to the 12 1/2 miles of cobble pavement, the expenditure was \$1,151,146 in 1871 and \$788,766 in 1873. The expenditure for the repairs to the 21 miles of wooden plank pavement was \$1,151,146 in 1871 and \$788,766 in 1873.

The expenditure for repairs to wooden and concrete pavements was \$300,000. This amount was expended in the repair of the streets in the commercial part of the city, where the streets are in a much better condition than for many years past, which is due to the system of carrying out the repairs by contract, and by the use of the most improved machinery.

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In doing these repairs, the streets have been replaced by stone blocks, and on this plan, with a liberal appropriation, the worst wooden pavements could be gradually replaced by durable stone pavements.

It is estimated that 61,000 square yards, or one-sixth of all the wooden pavements in the City of New York, require to be repaired during the year 1874. If repaired with wood the cost will be about \$1,200,000, or \$185,000. If repaired with stone the cost will be about \$1,200,000, or \$185,000.

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REPOSED ON THE GROUND THAT THE FORMER COMMISSIONER HAD NOT POWER TO MAKE ANY SUCH ARRANGEMENTS AS WERE ENFORCED, AND THAT UNDER THE ACT THE MATTER MUST REMAIN IN THE DISCRETION OF THE PRESENT COMMISSIONER.

It was not necessary for the city to take such lands or water rights. The claim set up by the company amounted to about \$1,000,000. The Supreme Court sustained the position of the Commissioner of Public Works and decided that he was not compelled to carry out the claims of the company.

The alterations of the aqueduct on Tenth avenue, between Ninety-second and 113th streets, commenced in September last. Last year, at the beginning of the season for outdoor work, the entire force employed on the work was reorganized, and the results of this reorganization may be seen from the following statement of the force employed, work done, and amounts expended previous to January 1, 1873, and since that date:

1870 to Jan. 1, 1873. Average force employed..... 1,544 30,173 Pieces of pipe received..... 1,024 1,711 Cubic yards of rock and earth excavated..... 120,000 28,500 Cubic yards of foundation and excavation walls constructed..... 6,400 15,831 Cubic yards of masonry..... 1,000 1,000 Linear feet of sewers built..... 34,000 1,500 Cubic yards of masonry..... 1,000 1,000 Amount paid for iron pipe..... \$235,754 \$30,532 Amount paid for labor and sundry..... \$1,863,996 \$28,327

This work will be completed next summer, when the masonry aqueduct will be removed, and the land occupied by it sold for the benefit of the City. The high service reservoir and tower at Carmanville, for supplying the extreme high points of the island with water, was brought into use last year.

For the distribution of Croton water throughout the city 23 1/2 miles of pipes, varying from 4 to 48 inches in diameter, were laid during the year ending November last. The aggregate length of such pipes now laid in this city is 349 miles, exclusive of about 100 miles of pipe used for conveying the water to the reservoirs.

The receipts for water rents for the year ending December 31, 1873, were \$1,428,933, and the cost of collecting such rents was \$1,207,089, and the cost of collection was \$19,000, and the net amount collected was \$201,844, and a decrease in the cost of collection of \$63,534, or a gain to the city of \$165,318. The aggregate length of such pipes now laid in this city is 349 miles, exclusive of about 100 miles of pipe used for conveying the water to the reservoirs.

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A large saving was effected in the cost of lighting the public lamps. Early in 1872 the Commissioner of Public Works requested the several gas companies to reduce the price of gas for public lamps, and they agreed to do so, reducing an average of \$51 per annum for each lamp to \$42.50, and later to \$39 per lamp. The condition which was attached to this reduction was that the gas companies should pay for the reduction of the cost of the lamps, and the amount of the reduction was \$1,151,146 in 1871 and \$788,766 in 1873.

The work of improving and extending the system of sewers in the City of New York has been carried on during the past year. Ten miles of sewers, 2 1/2 miles of underground drains, 1 mile of culverts and 1 mile of storm drains, were laid during the year. The total length of sewers in this city is 320 1/2 miles, with 3,031 receiving basins. The underground drains have proved very effective and beneficial to the public health and to property owners in the old and narrow grounds. Many of the old drains were in a state of decay, and it was necessary to lay new drains to carry off the sewage matter, and to prevent the noxious gases and breeding disease, and to prevent the water from flowing into the city.

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BIRTH. Convention of the Independent Order of Bnai B'rith at Chicago Sketch of the Order.

To-day at noon the delegates of the 206 lodges composing this Order will assemble at the Chicago Music Hall, and will frame such amendments to the laws as to their wisdom shall seem fit. Five and a half years ago a similar convention was held in New York.

The Independent Order of Bnai B'rith has taken upon itself the mission of uniting the Sons of Israel in the sacred work of promoting the highest interests of humanity, especially to alleviate the wants of the poor and needy, to visit and attend the sick, to protect and assist the aged, to relieve the distressed, to promote the principle of brotherly love; furthermore, to develop and elevate the mental and moral character of our race, by the promulgation of the sublime and eternal doctrines of Judaism, and to diffuse the faith of our fathers in society at large as the very embodiment of all the dictates of humanity—holds the following cardinal principles.

It then declared such general doctrines as that "all men are brothers," the "social relations among individuals should be regulated by the dictates of love," and finally that "the divine and everlasting doctrines of Judaism are the basis of all civilization and enlightenment." &c. The Order is thus entirely Jewish in its character, differing from the Masons and Odd Fellows, which are open to all sects. It is strictly in character, having a form of initiation, oaths, degrees, signs and passwords, the ceremonial law, and a character of its own. No brother assumes any obligation inconsistent with his duties as a citizen of the Republic or as a member of his synagogue or temple.

There are at present 206 lodges, averaging 100 members each; a few reaching the number of 200. The youngest lodge has their seats in New York—"New York, No. 1," installed in 1843, having 229 members. The oldest lodge is "Zebulon, No. 26," installed last week, with thirty-seven members and no funds as yet. The Order is now being organized in New York, headed by a man of much intelligence and benevolence—Henry Jones. It may have had, at starting, a platform somewhat opposed to the views of the Government, but it has since entered upon a field of its own in no wise opposed to other organizations, but peculiarly distinct from them. The Order is now being organized in New York, headed by a man of much intelligence and benevolence—Henry Jones. It may have had, at starting, a platform somewhat opposed to the views of the Government, but it has since entered upon a field of its own in no wise opposed to other organizations, but peculiarly distinct from them.

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