

GARBAGE RECEPTACLES.

Condition of the City Streets in Reference to Filth and Stench.

NOISOME GUTTER OBSTRUCTIONS.

How Ashes and Garbage Are Removed in the Same Cart.

"WE TAKES IT AS IT IS."

A Herald Sanitary Inspection of the Streets.

DISINFECTING THE FLATS.

The Authorities Awakened at Last.

For weeks past writers in all portions of the city have addressed complaints to the Herald stating the existence of nuisances in various localities. Some have complained that the street sweepers overlooked the regular cleaning of certain streets, some made similar accusations of dereliction against the cartmen who should remove the contents of the receptacles for refuse, others detail the offensiveness of special nuisances chargeable in some cases to public officials and in others to private citizens. Among the most common were assertions that though the law and the police require householders to place in separate vessels for removal by the cartmen the ashes and clean refuse they may produce and their garbage and other filthy products, yet in the removal all were actually thrown into one cart together and driven away to dumps.

In order to test the accuracy of these complaints the Herald detailed a corps of reporters to make a thorough inspection of the city below Forty-sixth street. The results of their observations in the streets on Saturday, herewith given, show the condition of the streets, the manner in which the Street Cleaning Bureau and the Board of Health have abundant work on their hands if they would prevent a pestilence from flitting.

South street was tolerably clean, with the exception of occasional piles of neglected manure and more or less garbage in the gutters. The small side streets, however, seemed to be entirely overlooked, and nearly all of them were clogged with manure and filth of all descriptions.

Washington street, in the vicinity of Battery place, showed the most disgraceful disregard of the law. Although boxes were provided for the reception of manure, it seemed, from the condition of the street, that they were intended as ornamental. The street was covered with garbage, which had evidently been carelessly thrown out, and manure heaps, stable refuse and other objectionable matter were abundant. The writer accompanied a policeman and asked for information concerning his instructions as to the disposition of garbage.

"Do you enforce the law requiring the separation of ashes from filth and garbage?"

"Oh, that makes no difference; our orders are only to see that the stuff is not put in the street. It all goes together in one load."

"But it is supposed to be separated."

"Several of these receptacles were examined by the reporter, and in no case was the law complied with. Many of the barrels were mere shells, old and leaky, and the liquid contents were oozing out over the sidewalk, producing an undeniable nuisance both to sight and smell. In several instances evidences were given as to the imperfect manner in which the receptacles were emptied. Old garbage is left sticking at the bottom of them, and it is possible that it might so remain for days to rot with rotting matter and manure. The parts of West street included in the first ward was in tolerably good condition.

SECOND WARD.

The second ward was far worse than the first. Gold street, between Fulton and Beekman, was in an entirely neglected and filthy condition. Piles of manure, old shoes and garbage were plentifully distributed both in the street and on the sidewalk. Cliff street was similarly situated, though in a less degree. Fulton market, it is true, are provided, but in some cases the sidewalks, as the streets and in some cases the sidewalks were strewn with decayed fruit, vegetable matter of all descriptions, with an occasional rot, crab or other delicacy that had been long to long to be savory. It is due to the authorities to say that a cart was engaged in collecting the market garbage, while the reporter was investigating, but the piles of manure, decayed bananas, strawberries and oranges were heaped up in the gutters, in direct violation of law, and these piles were left until the cart came round. And when it did come the work was not properly accomplished, and much refuse was left exposed to the rays of the sun and choking the gutters.

Proceeding down South street, the large wholesale fruit stands in the vicinity of Fulton were examined, and were found in but little better condition than was the vicinity of the market. Fourth street, as far as Fletcher street, was simply filthy, likewise Fletcher street and General slip. Piles of refuse and manure and a general deficiency of garbage receptacles were the characteristics of this locality.

THIRD WARD.

The gutters of West street, from Day to Fulton, were clogged with one reeking mass of filth and manure, and the gutters of the other streets, although several violations of the sanitary code were observed. From Vesey to Barclay street, the gutters were filled with refuse, and the receptacles for garbage seemed to be neglected. In Greenwich street, between Chambers and Warren, radiators, caliche stoves and other similar matter had been dumped unceremoniously into the gutters. Warren street was very dirty. Piles of rotten carrots, apples and other fruit were scattered along the sidewalks. In each of the three lower wards of the city it was the same old story of neglect and dereliction. Upon being questioned, replied with some earnestness that he "would like to catch any one throwing refuse in the streets." As garbage and refuse were abundantly scattered in the vicinity of this ward's beat, one might suppose he had already "caught" a sufficient number of offenders to satisfy his conscience.

The great nuisances existing in these wards are: A deficiency of receptacles, the disregard of the law requiring the separation of garbage, and the careless manner in which all kinds of filth and refuse are dumped into the gutters and sidewalks. Manure and the contents of decayed fruit and vegetables which are allowed to encumber the gutters and sidewalks are transformed into a noxious mass of corruption.

FOURTH WARD.

There are, perhaps, fewer "garbage boxes" in the Fourth ward of the city, in proportion to its population. A great many of the streets comprehended under this ward are in front of one or two tenement houses, and it is in front of a few of them that receptacles for refuse matter are placed. In some cases, however, the receptacles are so placed that they are not accessible to the public health. In some cases, however, the receptacles are so placed that they are not accessible to the public health. In some cases, however, the receptacles are so placed that they are not accessible to the public health.

condition of affairs exists. Garbage boxes are seen only at rare intervals, and the refuse being daily thrown from stores and dwelling houses into the public highway. The receptacles are in a state of neglect, and the refuse is scattered all over the street. The water basins which have been placed in the gutters, are in a state of neglect, and the refuse is scattered all over the street.

Even when a garbage box is occasionally found in the gutter, it is in a state of neglect, and the refuse is scattered all over the street. The water basins which have been placed in the gutters, are in a state of neglect, and the refuse is scattered all over the street.

It is in this district that the great many of our largest wholesale fruit and grocery stores are located, and it is in front of them that the unwholesome quality of the garbage dumped into the gutters is most readily to be seen. The writer noticed six barrels of rotten vegetable matter piled up by the side of the gutter in front of a large establishment, located near the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, and asked one of several porters standing around what became of the contents of the barrels after they were removed. The porter was somewhat cautious to reply at first, but finally said:

"Do they make vinegar out of such rot as that?" asked the reporter. "The stuff is so far gone that it is better to make vinegar."

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It should not astonish the city fathers to find that the streets are in a state of neglect, and the refuse is scattered all over the street. The water basins which have been placed in the gutters, are in a state of neglect, and the refuse is scattered all over the street.

There was found in the Fourteenth ward, the streets generally being fairly clean, although in Elizabeth street there existed a large amount of refuse and the roadway is strewn with refuse and litter.

The streets in the Fifteenth ward, which is bounded by Sixth avenue, Fourteenth street, Bowery and West Houston street, are all in a tolerably good state of cleanliness. The room, however, might be applied to a large number of other streets without doing any harm.

This ward is the most filthy of the city, and the streets are in a state of neglect, and the refuse is scattered all over the street. The water basins which have been placed in the gutters, are in a state of neglect, and the refuse is scattered all over the street.

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THE PRIZE RING.

Coming Fight Between Tom Allen and George Rooke.

ALLENS TRAINING QUARTERS.

An Easy Victory for the British Pugilist Counted On.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONTEST.

PITTSBURG, June 10, 1875. On the 17th of the present month the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill will be celebrated in the East by a military pageant, the booming of cannon and the crashing of small arms, while in the West it will be celebrated somewhere in the neighborhood of Pittsburg by a representative battle between the English and Americans. The issue is a pecuniary one—some \$5,000,000 at stake.

The English pugilist, Tom Allen, is a native of Birmingham, England, in 1840, and consequently is in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His first appearance in the prize ring was on the 15th of March, 1861, when he defeated Morris Connors in ten rounds, lasting twenty minutes. After this effort his appearance in the ring was frequent and his successes outnumbered his defeats. On the 22d of June, 1867, Allen arrived in the United States, and, after knocking around a good deal, went to St. Louis, where he made friends who soon found him an opponent in the person of William Davis, the fight taking place on the 12th of January, 1869, at Chouteau island, fourteen miles above St. Louis. Allen was an easy winner in forty minutes. On the 27th of the February following he fought Charles Gallagher, at Corra's Island, nearly opposite St. Louis, which resulted in Allen's defeat. Gallagher struck him a terrific right hand blow in the second round, which knocked Allen completely out of time. His next contest was with Foster's Island, twenty-six miles from St. Louis, which he really won but which was given against him by the referee. Immediately afterward Allen was matched against Gallagher for the second time, the fight taking place near St. Louis on the 17th of August, 1869, and which was declared a draw through a misunderstanding on the part of the referee. His next encounter was with Jim Rice, the English champion, near Keenerville, La., which was won by Allen in ten rounds. The reporter is sorry to have been unable to see the fight. After Allen's return to St. Louis his friends set about making a fresh match with McCoolie, in which they were successful, the fight taking place fifteen miles above St. Louis on September 23, McCoolie was most unmercifully whipped and had to be carried in a blanket to the boat. Allen's last fight was with Ben Hogan, of Petrolia, near Pittsburg. The men after much trouble through the interference of authorities came to Pacific City on November 18, 1873. But three rounds were fought when the ring was broken into and the fight stopped.

WH. GEORGE ROOKE. This pugilist was born in Ireland in the year 1840, and therefore is about the same age as Allen. He came to the United States some thirteen years ago, and fought his first battle here with Tim Bussey for \$500 a side, in the suburbs of Boston. The fight was a one-sided affair, Rooke winning it so easily that his friends were confident it would not be long before he would be the best man on the boards. He was soon afterward matched against Collins, better known as the Cast Iron Man, for a purse of \$1,000. This fight was against Rooke through the fault of the referee, who called a non blow after the men had been fighting one hour and a half. In 1867 Rooke met Matt Moore on one of the first nights of the season, and won by a terrific fight, occupying one hour and four minutes, in which thirty-seven rounds were fought. Rooke was whipped, and badly too, before the sponge was thrown up, but he persevered till the end, and fell only when he was unable to remain longer on his legs. This was Rooke's last fight, though he has been looking around for a customer, and finally finding backers, came to the conclusion that Allen would suit him.

THE PRELIMINARIES. The men met in New York, where articles of agreement were drawn up and signed. It was stipulated that the fight should be for the weight of \$1,000 a side, open to \$1,500, and that the battle should be fought near Pittsburg, and on the 17th of the present month. The referee was to be John Chamberlain, some weeks ago Allen and Chamberlain were to choose a final stakeholder, Chambers in behalf of Allen, and John Chamberlain in behalf of Rooke. The referee was to be John Chamberlain, some weeks ago Allen and Chamberlain were to choose a final stakeholder, Chambers in behalf of Allen, and John Chamberlain in behalf of Rooke.

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WH. GEORGE ROOKE. This pugilist was born in Ireland in the year 1840, and therefore is about the same age as Allen. He came to the United States some thirteen years ago, and fought his first battle here with Tim Bussey for \$500 a side, in the suburbs of Boston. The fight was a one-sided affair, Rooke winning it so easily that his friends were confident it would not be long before he would be the best man on the boards. He was soon afterward matched against Collins, better known as the Cast Iron Man, for a purse of \$1,000. This fight was against Rooke through the fault of the referee, who called a non blow after the men had been fighting one hour and a half. In 1867 Rooke met Matt Moore on one of the first nights of the season, and won by a terrific fight, occupying one hour and four minutes, in which thirty-seven rounds were fought. Rooke was whipped, and badly too, before the sponge was thrown up, but he persevered till the end, and fell only when he was unable to remain longer on his legs. This was Rooke's last fight, though he has been looking around for a customer, and finally finding backers, came to the conclusion that Allen would suit him.

THE PRELIMINARIES. The men met in New York, where articles of agreement were drawn up and signed. It was stipulated that the fight should be for the weight of \$1,000 a side, open to \$1,500, and that the battle should be fought near Pittsburg, and on the 17th of the present month. The referee was to be John Chamberlain, some weeks ago Allen and Chamberlain were to choose a final stakeholder, Chambers in behalf of Allen, and John Chamberlain in behalf of Rooke. The referee was to be John Chamberlain, some weeks ago Allen and Chamberlain were to choose a final stakeholder, Chambers in behalf of Allen, and John Chamberlain in behalf of Rooke.

Allen is a native of Birmingham, England, in 1840, and consequently is in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His first appearance in the prize ring was on the 15th of March, 1861, when he defeated Morris Connors in ten rounds, lasting twenty minutes. After this effort his appearance in the ring was frequent and his successes outnumbered his defeats. On the 22d of June, 1867, Allen arrived in the United States, and, after knocking around a good deal, went to St. Louis, where he made friends who soon found him an opponent in the person of William Davis, the fight taking place on the 12th of January, 1869, at Chouteau island, fourteen miles above St. Louis. Allen was an easy winner in forty minutes. On the 27th of the February following he fought Charles Gallagher, at Corra's Island, nearly opposite St. Louis, which resulted in Allen's defeat. Gallagher struck him a terrific right hand blow in the second round, which knocked Allen completely out of time. His next contest was with Foster's Island, twenty-six miles from St. Louis, which he really won but which was given against him by the referee. Immediately afterward Allen was matched against Gallagher for the second time, the fight taking place near St. Louis on the 17th of August, 1869, and which was declared a draw through a misunderstanding on the part of the referee. His next encounter was with Jim Rice, the English champion, near Keenerville, La., which was won by Allen in ten rounds. The reporter is sorry to have been unable to see the fight. After Allen's return to St. Louis his friends set about making a fresh match with McCoolie, in which they were successful, the fight taking place fifteen miles above St. Louis on September 23, McCoolie was most unmercifully whipped and had to be carried in a blanket to the boat. Allen's last fight was with Ben Hogan, of Petrolia, near Pittsburg. The men after much trouble through the interference of authorities came to Pacific City on November 18, 1873. But three rounds were fought when the ring was broken into and the fight stopped.

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