

THE CITY.

THE MAINS.

MAILS BY RAILROAD.

| MAILS LEAVE. | MAILS ARRIVE. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| For north.....10:55 A. M. | From north.....8:15 A. M. |
| For south.....7:30 P. M. | From north.....5:25 P. M. |
| For west.....7:30 P. M. | From south.....11:55 P. M. |
| For east.....8:00 P. M. | From St. L.....8:35 P. M. |
| | From west.....10:55 P. M. |
| | From east.....8:40 P. M. |

MAILS BY STAGES.

CLOSE.
For Petersburg—Daily, at 8 P. M.
For Taylorville—Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 P. M.
For Virginia—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11:10 A. M.
For Salisbury—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11:10 A. M.
For Pawnee—Thursdays, at 8 P. M.

ARRIVE.

From Petersburg—Daily, at 2 P. M.
From Taylorville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
From Virginia—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 A. M.
From Salisbury—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 A. M.
From Pawnee—Thursdays, at 5 P. M.
PRESCO WRIGHT, P. M.

All About the Water Works.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

L. D. Cleveland, Superintendent

Bonds And Money Matters.

What the Radicals Did.

More About Money Matters.

The Cost.

THE MAINS AND PIPES.

THE WAY THE PIPES ARE LAID.

The Authorities.

THE ENGINE HOUSE.

THE RESERVOIR.

The Stand Pipe.

THE HEAD OF WATER—THE FIRMEN.

THE PARK—THE LAKES.

THE FORCE EMPLOYED.

JULY FOURTH, 1867.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

On February 21st, 1861, an act of the legislature was approved by Governor Richard Yates, which constituted John Williams, R. F. Ruth and C. W. Matheny a board of water works commissioners of the city of Springfield. These commissioners were to hold office three, four and five years, and their respective terms were to be decided by lot.

Their successors were to be elected each year, after 1864, at the regular city election in April, but on February 21, 1865, the act was amended so that the city council might at any time order an election.

By section 2d of the act of 1861, the city council had power to fill any vacancy occurring by death or resignation, and on August 25, 1865, R. F. Ruth, esq., resigned his position, and Dr. H. Wohlgenuth was presented by Messrs. Williams and Matheny as a suitable person to fill the vacancy, and the council acting on their recommendation, elected him a commissioner.

After the appointment of the commissioners in 1861, but little was done except to amend an old contract between the city and Eastman & Enos, and in consequence of the war no work was actually done until August 4th, 1866, when the ground was broken for the reservoir. But it must not be supposed the commissioners were asleep all that time, on the contrary, the progress made since the work has actually commenced shows that they were fully alive to the important bearing the completion of the work would have upon the interests of the city.

L. D. CLEVELAND, SUPERINTENDENT.

A few days before the work was commenced, Mr. L. D. Cleveland, architect and superintendent, of this city, was appointed superintendent of the work on the part of the city.

The voice of the board was unanimous in favor of his appointment, as being thoroughly skilled and competent, and possessing the entire confidence of the community. He was then superintendent of the new hotel, of the building in progress for the Third Presbyterian church, and the United States court house and post-office building. The rapid progress of the work, and the substantial character of all which has been done, fully justifies the confidence with which his abilities were regarded.

BONDS AND MONEY MATTERS.

The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued by the city for this purpose was \$200,000, and the minutes of the last meeting of the council show that the entire amount of these bonds is now ordered to be issued. On April 5th, 1866, the first bonds were issued in payment for land, &c., at par. Shortly afterward \$40,000 were sold at 95 cents on the dollar, and the balance of the whole amount is now contracted for at 97 cents. The prices mentioned are those which accrue to the city after paying brokerage, &c.

WHAT THE RADICALS DID.

We must show the effect the secession of the radical councilmen exerted on this most important interest. It will be remembered, especially by the men working for the city, that the radicals bolted from the council room on the night of September 24th, and that no quorum was present at any meeting of the council until last Tuesday evening. At the time the radicals bolted \$114,000 of bonds had been issued and the rest contracted for at 97 cents, the bonds to be delivered by October 1st. As the radicals went out and staid out, there was no authority

for issuing the balance of the bonds, and the parties who wanted them at 97 cents have repeatedly notified the city authorities that they would not consider themselves bound to make their offers of last September good. The money market is getting closer every day, and by this freak of the radicals the city will probably lose a few thousands, as they may easily do, on the \$80,000 worth of bonds which are yet to be disposed of, if the parties spoken of do not choose to make their offer of 97 cents good.

It should be added that the radicals knew the ruinous effect of their action at the time, and that the matter was subsequently pressed on their attention, but to no purpose. The interests of the city were nothing to them if they could succeed in a scheme of petty annoyance to the mayor and democratic aldermen and punishment to the people of the First Ward for having presumed to elect a democrat.

MORE ABOUT MONEY MATTERS.

The bonds are due and payable January 1st, 1886, and draw 8 per cent. interest in lawful money, payable semi-annually on July 1st and January 1st, of each year, at the American Exchange National Bank in New York city.

Thus far about \$50,000 has been paid out on the work—say \$10,000 on contract for engine house and pumping machinery, \$10,000 on reservoir, \$10,000 paid for land, and about \$4,000 for contingencies, engineering and salaries.

The total cost of the work will be nearly \$350,000, and it is expected the city will this winter receive authority from the legislature to issue \$150,000 more bonds for the purpose of completing the works.

The weekly pay rolls of the labor at the reservoir amount to \$1,000 in round numbers, and this amount includes the pay of men working at the river and preparing the ground to lay the pumping main from the river to the reservoir.

THE MAINS AND THE PIPES.

T. J. Gaylord & Co., of Cincinnati, have contracted to furnish and lay all the pipes required at \$85 per ton for pipes and \$95 per ton for odd castings, such as sleeves, elbows, etc. This price includes the laying of the pipes and their testing. The estimates show that 33,800 feet of 15 inch pipe, 6,000 feet of 10 inch pipe, and 23,000 feet of 8 inch pipe will be required. The pipes are tested at the foundry and again after they are laid in the ground; the test is 300 pounds of hydraulic pressure.

THE WAY THE PIPES ARE LAID.

The pipes are cast with a "hub" on one end, and a spindle or taper on the other. Within the "hub" end of the pipe is a recess about an inch wide and half an inch deep. A ring of lead is laid in the recess, and then the spindle end of the pipe, which is perfectly smooth, is forced by an hydraulic press into the "hub" end of the pipe previously laid; this of course compresses the lead ring between the pipes, and thus a perfectly tight joint is obtained.

THE AUTHORITIES.

As mentioned above, Messrs. John Williams, C. W. Matheny and Dr. H. Wohlgenuth are the commissioners. John Williams is president, C. W. Matheny treasurer, and Geo. W. Brinkerhoff secretary of the board. L. D. Cleveland is superintendent, Henry Earnshaw engineer, and Hiram Baker foreman of the hands employed in constructing the reservoir. J. B. Earnshaw & Co. are the contractors for the engine house and pumping machinery. Messrs. Marble & Enos make the surveys, run the lines, and do such other work as comes under the head of civil engineering.

THE ENGINE HOUSE.

The engine house is located at Sangamon river, about four miles from the city, and is rapidly approaching completion. It is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and is to be a very handsome building. The machinery is of the most approved model, but we are compelled to refrain from any description of it, as it would too much extend the limits of this article. It is sufficient to furnish, through a 15 inch pipe, 2,000,000 gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours at the reservoir, which is 25,000 feet distant from the pump, and 160 feet higher. We may at some future time give a description of the machinery.

THE RESERVOIR.

The reservoir is situated on the north side of North Grand avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. It will be 200 feet square at the top and 112 feet square at the bottom, and 24 feet deep. It is formed by an excavation of about 2 feet below the surface and a wall 24 feet high. This wall is made in the first place of earth, and is 100 feet thick at the base and 14 feet thick at the top. After the bank of earth is formed, 2 1/2 feet of good clay puddle will form the lining, then four inches of clean sand will be laid on the puddle, and the final interior lining will be eight inches of stone with edges cut carefully to fit, laid in the best cement. On the bottom of the reservoir will be 18 inches of puddle and then six inches of good clean sand, so that the bottom of the reservoir will be on a level with the natural surface of the ground. The outside of the bank will be covered with the soil which has been carefully reserved for that purpose, and then sodded. The earth wall of the reservoir is now about 12 feet high, and is very solid. Each team passes entirely round the top of the wall in delivering a load of earth, and going for another, and a heavy roller is kept constantly passing around to consolidate the earth as much as possible. There will be a stone coping laid around the interior of the top of the embankment, and probably a handsome iron fence will give a still further finish to the work. The reservoir will hold 3,700,000 gallons.

THE STAND PIPE.

is made of one-fourth inch boiler iron, and will be 60 feet high from the bottom of the reservoir, in the center of which it stands. It rises about thirty-seven feet from the surface of the water, and is to be surmounted by a handsome cast iron cap, out of which will be delivered the water into the reservoir. The appearance, therefore, of the reser-

voir and stand pipe will, be that of a beautiful verdant mound surmounted by a fountain thirty feet high. The stand is three feet interior diameter, and its use is to give a better head of water in the hydrants and pipes in the city and to equalize the pressure.

The lower step on the south side of the state house is 7-28-100 feet lower than the bottom of the reservoir, and the pavement on the southeast corner of the new hotel is nearly fifteen feet lower than the bottom of the reservoir. This difference in level, added to the height of the stand pipe, will send water in a pipe to the top of the hotel, and of course to the top of any other building in town. On the public square a nozzle attached to a hydrant would deliver a stream nearly fifty feet high in the air, and with this advantage over a fire engine, that it will deliver a two inch stream as high as it will a three-fourth inch stream.

The firemen should prepare themselves for the advent of this change in the water supply, and would do well to form hose companies, which may be run at little expense and labor, and be of very great service in case of a fire.

THE PARK.

The park will be very fine, and as the ground consists, without deducting the space occupied by the reservoir and lakes, of full thirty acres, it will be large enough to afford ample room for recreation for our citizens. It is to be planted with the shade and ornamental trees and shrubs which have been found by experience to flourish best in this vicinity. Among the other attractions of the park there is to be a herd of deer, and a large number of squirrels of all varieties are to be domesticated there. Birds of rare plumage will exhibit their beautiful colors among the foliage, and the thrush and mocking bird and other songsters will serve to enliven with their music the leisure hours of pleasure seekers.

New York city has 1,500,000 inhabitants, and her principal park is the Central, which contains 110 acres. The population of Chicago is 190,000, and she has no park at all, so that a park of 30 acres, in a city of 20,000 people, is not to be despised, especially as it is only used as a park incidentally.

THE LAKES.

The earth for the reservoir wall is procured from excavations made in the grounds, and to carry out the principle which has actuated the commissioners in all their operations, the excavations for the earth are made in graceful, serpentine shape, so as to form a series of lakes on the north and east sides of the reservoir. These lakes are all connected by narrow straits, and are one hundred feet wide in some places, and the straits are nowhere less than 30 feet wide. These straits will be crossed in several places by tasteful, rustic bridges, and one or two islands, which have been constructed in the lakes, will be accessible by the same means. There will be swans and other less romantic aquatic birds on the lakes and several gondolas and pleasure-boats.

The intention has been to puddle the sides and bottom of the lakes with a blue clay, which is perfectly water-tight, and which is found in great abundance near the engine house at the river, but as the excavation has proceeded, a strata of yellow clay has intervened, and if this continues deep enough, say about four feet deeper than now, it will be unnecessary to expend any labor in puddling, as the yellow clay is found to hold water.

The lakes will be in all their meanderings more than a mile in length, and in the winter time will form the finest skating ground in this vicinity. The lakes will be supplied by the overflow or waste pipe from the reservoir.

THE FORCE EMPLOYED, AND CONCLUSION.

About 33 teams and 48 men are now at work on the earthwork of the reservoir, which is about two thirds completed. The stone for the stand pipe and lining has been forwarded by Messrs. S. A. Buckmaster & Co., the contractors for it. The elbow for the stand pipe, the waste pipe, the valves, and elbows on the inlet pipe, are all in their places. It is expected the stand pipe will arrive this week, and it will then be immediately put in position. The force main pipe from river to reservoir is to be delivered and laid this winter, so as to avoid any delay from wet ground in the spring, and in short, the whole work is being pushed forward as fast as the best business talent, plenty of money and the best engineering talent of the city can do it, and it is expected the reservoir will be filled on July 4th 1867, when it is proposed to have a grand celebration of the completion of the Springfield city water works.

VINNEBE & MCNEEL are selling piles of boots and shoes since their great reduction. nov22dlw

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, an alarm of fire proceeded from North Sixth street. A small cottage house owned and occupied by Mr. James Heady had taken fire from a stove-pipe which passed through the chamber floor. When the alarm was given, the flames were bursting through the roof, and the efforts of the fire companies were unavailing. The building was entirely consumed. By the assistance of neighbors, Mr. Heady was able to remove most of the furniture on the first floor without serious damage. His loss is estimated at \$1,500, on which there is no insurance.

LARCENY.—To-day Thomas Agan was brought before Justice Adams, charged with stealing a valise and contents, valued at \$150, from David Stubblefield. After examination Agan was bound over in \$500 to await trial at the April term of the circuit court, and failing to give bonds was locked up.

RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—H. C. Myers & Son, auctioneers, advertise that they will sell on Monday, December 3, a fine residence on East Mason street. The house is of good size and well located, and the opportunity should not escape the notice of those who wish a residence. The terms are very easy.