

The Daily Journal

OGDENSBURG, JULY 6, 1868.

Price Five Cents. Single Copy.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Republican State Convention.

The Union Republican and all other electors of the State of New York, who favor the election of Grant and Colfax and support the Platform of the Union Republican party, adopted at Chicago, May, 1868, are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts upon the call of the duly authorized local committees, to choose three delegates to represent them in State Convention to be held at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Inspector of State Prisons, and also to nominate an Electoral Ticket for President and Vice President, to be supported at the ensuing election. Dated Albany, June 4, 1868.

H. W. EASTMAN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Vermont.

The Vermont Union Republican Convention was held in Burlington, Wednesday, The nominations are: John Page, of Rutland, Governor; Stephen Thomas, of West Fairlee, Lieutenant-Governor; John A. Page, of Montpelier, Treasurer. These are the present State officers. G. W. Grandey, of Vergennes, and Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, were nominated as candidates for electors at large. G. W. Grandey, W. G. G. Benedict, B. D. Harris, Redfield Proctor, Rossville Farnham, S. E. Pingree, W. W. Grant, and D. R. Bailey, were reappointed as the State Committee. Characteristic resolutions were adopted and addresses made by Messrs. C. W. Willard, C. E. Reddington, Gen. Stephen Thomas and others.

Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary McCulloch was made the subject of another attack in the *Intelligencer* Wednesday morning. The latest charge against him is that he has pledged himself to support Gen. Grant for President, on the condition that he shall be retained in the Treasury. It is needless to say that no such agreement has ever been thought of. The story is published in the interest of a member of a corrupt ring, whose swindling operations the Secretary will not countenance.

Removal of Gen. McDowell.

By direction of the President Maj.-Gen. McDowell has been removed from command of the Fourth Military District, which includes Arkansas and Mississippi, and Maj.-Gen. A. C. Gillem appointed in his stead. It is thought that General McDowell is not supple enough for Mr. Johnson's purposes, and the President is anxious that the elections now progressing in Mississippi be more favorable to the Democrats.

A Raid.

Some of the Canadians are as determined on the raid business as the Millerites are on winding up the affairs of the world. The *Kingston Whig*, which speaks like one in possession of knowledge, says the thing will come about the middle of July. This is provided that O'Neill can get the men and money to warrant the undertaking.

A child about one year old, daughter of H. D. Heath, of Lebanon, N. H., while at play near a stove, on which was a hook for hanging some of the stove furniture, fell and struck on the hook with its eye, which penetrated the eyelid and came through near the eyebrow, fairly impaling the child on the hook. Although making a bad looking wound, it is thought the eye itself did not receive any injury.

Two young girls, a Miss Griffin and Miss Costey, about eleven and twelve years of age, were below in the Colorado river, six or seven miles below Austin, when, becoming alarmed by approaching footsteps, they hastily got into deep water, and both were drowned.

Report of the Board of Water Commissioners.

To the Citizens of Ogdensburg:

The Board of Commissioners to whom was referred the subject of Water Works for the city have given the subject much consideration. So far as they could they called to their aid the experience of other towns and cities and after such examination and inquiry, they find their first formed opinions modified in many particulars. They entered upon the examination of the subject with but little more knowledge of it than did people of other cities and villages who have water works in operation; they endeavored to avail themselves of the knowledge of others gained by experience, and think they have been greatly instructed thereby; and they take this method to express their obligations to those upon whom they called for their uniform kindness and courtesy in affording every facility for examining and understanding their works.

The Commissioners supposed the first question for them to consider would be whether the city of Ogdensburg could afford to have water works, or whether from motives of economy it were better to be content with such a water supply as is ordinarily accessible to a farming community, viz: such as could be gathered from the roofs of buildings and reached by wells; but a very brief consideration compelled them to change it for another, viz:

Can the people of Ogdensburg afford to dispense with water works; or spend any great length of time in deciding how they will have them?

In their opinion the prosperity of the city, the health of its inhabitants, as well as protection and comfort to property from conflagration, imperatively demand a full supply of water throughout the city. It is the unanimous testimony from all cities and villages so supplied, that they save by well conducted water works more than their whole water tax in premiums on insurance alone. In some places they claim that they save four times the amount; so that the comfort, convenience and luxury, as well as general health gained, may be safely set down as clear gain, beyond the amounts which individuals and corporations will voluntarily agree to pay for their own special supply.

Although the Commissioners recommend that authority be given to issue the bonds of the city to the amount of \$100,000 and authority to raise tax to pay the interest thereon, yet they do not contemplate that the whole amount will be required to put the works in operation, and after they have been in operation two years they do not suppose any tax will be necessary to pay the interest on any part of the debt incurred in their construction. They expect the supply of water will be so great and so cheap that no housekeeper can afford to use any other supply; that the expense of keeping wells and cisterns, already constructed, clean and in repair, will exceed the cost of a full and constant supply from the works and hence no new wells will be dug, no new cisterns constructed.

The Commissioners have had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the city of Ogdensburg can no longer afford to dispense with a general supply of water through artificial means for the accommodation of all; and they believe the great body of its citizens will arrive at the same conclusion on a full, fair and careful examination of the subject.

The second question is, How shall that supply be obtained? Although there is much reason to believe that artesian wells in this valley of Lawrence might afford good water, etc., to a considerable height, yet we could not

expect to furnish a sufficient supply from such source without artificial power and even to obtain a sufficient supply from such source, is, of course, very problematical. A system of water supply from any source necessarily requires an expenditure for street pipes and hydrants to an amount of not less than \$45,000 and must not be dependent upon the uncertainty of artesian water.

There remains, then, but two ways in which to elevate the water for the city supply—steam power and water power.

Steam power requires a constant, daily expense, to a large amount, from which there is no alleviation. There is the expense of fuel to generate steam; the wear and tear of engine, boiler and machinery; the employment of at least two engineers, who would command high wages; whereas descending water is a motive power furnished by nature, free for the use of man, only needing to be guided for use. We have this power almost precisely on the spot where the Commissioners would locate it, were the choice of its location left with them. They believe it to be in sufficient abundance to answer the city purposes at all times, and under all circumstances; but if not, enough is chained above to be let down at will, and still more can be held back in Black Lake, if necessary. To use this power will require but the attention of one man of ordinary mechanical capacity; the wear and tear of water machinery is much less than that of steam; the expense of fuel would be entirely saved, and the difference in expense between the two powers, would not be less than \$5,000 per annum. Without enlarging upon this subject, the Commissioners give their decided opinion that it is advisable to use water as the motive power to raise and propel water through mains and pipes into and throughout the city; and they adopt this conclusion irrespective of the question as to whether the city shall be supplied from the St. Lawrence or Oswegatchie rivers, or both.

As water power is so much cheaper than steam power, they infer it will be adopted. If adopted, the liberal offer of Mr. Parish to sell the city five run of water, with the lot at the east end of the dam, on the Oswegatchie, ensures its location at that place. If it be deemed advisable to use the water of the St. Lawrence river, the route from the dam down the Oswegatchie across Light House Point to the St. Lawrence, is as near as any other route, and iron pipes or wooden trunks submerged in the river could be laid and protected much cheaper than on any other line. By excavating, at the foot of the dam, and continuing it for a few rods; water would flow from the St. Lawrence into that excavation, as the surface of the St. Lawrence is only a few feet lower than the surface of the rock at the dam. And it is very evident that it would be very much cheaper to supply the city with St. Lawrence water in this way, by water power, at the dam, than by steam engines located on the river. If it be deemed advisable to take water from the Oswegatchie, above the cemetery, it can be brought to the works in pipes submerged, cheaper than in any other way. Or if water from artesian wells is desired, they can be sunk at the east end of the dam, with as much prospect of success, and at far less expense than at any other place within the city limits.

An apprehension has been expressed by some that the power at the dam might, in seasons of drouth, fail to furnish the requisite force to supply water to the city. Our answer to that is two fold; first—we have good reason to hope that the reservoir at Cranberry Lake, will be ample, when the water there stored is economically used, to keep up a head of water at the dam sufficient at all times to meet the utmost demands upon it; or, if not altogether sufficient, the interests of the water power owners and of the city, will demand that Black Lake, that great natural reservoir, should be made tributary, which could be done at an expense, trivial, compared to the great benefits it would confer; second—the estimates of cost include the purchase of a steam engine, boiler, &c., for use in case of a failure of the water power for any cause, of sufficient capacity to furnish a full supply of water to our city for all ordinary purposes.

The best means for raising water and propelling it through pipes, which has come to our knowledge, is the Holly Pump. This system is in successful operation at Lockport, Auburn and Gouverneur, in this State, and at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and it is about being put in operation in Binghamton, and other places like Peoria, Illinois, while Toledo, Ohio, contemplates constructing water works on that plan.

In order fully to satisfy themselves of the practicability of this system, and compare it with other systems, certain of the Water Commissioners visited Lockport, Auburn, Gouverneur, Syracuse and Watertown, and witnessed the operation of the Water Works at those places. After such examination, each and all became fully satisfied that the Holly system was a perfect success; that their pumps have ample power, are safe and sure in their action, and can be relied upon with as much confidence for supplying water, as any other known system, not even excepting reservoirs. It is the opinion of those who have seen the Holly Pump in operation, that it is destined to supercede all other plans for supplying water, by artificial means, to towns and cities; that it will work as great a revolution in that behalf as has the locomotive in the means of travel, or gas for lighting our streets and houses.

The kind of water pipe to be used has not been determined upon, further than that iron or cement pipes will be used.

The streets to be traversed with water pipes, and the bounds of the water district, cannot properly be determined without the advice of an engineer familiar with the subject, who can lay out the line of street mains to the best advantage for general supply, but as six miles is the minimum length of the street pipes, it may be proper to say it is contemplated that hydrants will be set as far out at least as the corners of Ford and Park streets, Montgomery and Morris streets, Caroline and Fayette streets, State street and Jersey Avenue, Pickering and Fayette streets, New York Avenue and Spring street, Adams Avenue and Main street, and at nearly every alternate corner within these limits. From each of these points water can be carried 1,500 feet further by hose, affording full fire protection without the aid of engines, and the street pipes can be extended, from time to time, as may be required, for private supply.

The board are unable, in advance of an affirmative vote of tax-payers authorizing the issue of bonds, to ascertain precisely the price at which they can be sold. They are satisfied, however, that these bonds can be readily disposed of at a price that will compare favorably with the rates at which the bonds of other cities have been sold for like purposes. The city of Binghamton have very recently commenced issuing their 7 per cent Water Works bonds to the amount of \$100,000, and have the whole subscribed for at par, and the money is being paid in as fast as they require it, and they are to pay interest only from the date at which they call in the money. The Committee recommend, in case the tax-payers authorize the city authorities to issue the bonds, that they be first offered for a limited time at a fixed price, to be advertised to our own citizens, and failing to be taken by them, that they then be offered to the public in other localities.

The Commissioners are unanimously of the opinion that it is for the best interests of our people, that the city authorities be authorized to incur the responsibility of constructing on the plan proposed by them. And we recommend the adoption of the Holly plan for raising and delivering the water as the cheapest, safest and surest means to that end, of any system now known. Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. BROWN,
A. B. JAMES,
WM. J. AVERELL,
D. W. C. BROWN,
O. B. HERRIMAN,
G. W. PEARSONS,
W. B. ALLEN,
Water Commissioners.

JULY 2, 1868.

At a meeting of citizens held at the Town Hall on the evening of July 2d, Dr. S. N. Sherman offered the following resolution, which was duly seconded and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Water Commissioners be accepted, and that as the opinion of this meeting, it is for the best interests of our city and its inhabitants that the resolution submitted by the Water Commissioners to be voted on next Tuesday, should be adopted.

People go bare-foot rather than do without the splendid Japan and Green Teas that are sold cheap at C. B. Herriman's, Ford street Ogdensburg, N. Y.