

## Water Works Meeting.

There was a called meeting of citizens at the Bates House yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking some definite action towards the establishment of water works in this city, and to inquire into the Holly system of hydraulics.

The meeting was organized with Mayor Macauley in the chair. Charles Keep, Esq., Secretary of the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, New York, explained the Holly principle.

As we are crowded in our local space this morning, we can only give a brief synopsis of Mr. Keep's remarks:

The old plan of expensive reservoirs, situated at a great elevation, in order to obtain a sufficient head for the water is done away with, and a rotary pump, driven by either steam or water power machinery, is substituted.

The water can be driven into the mains or feeding pipes by the rotary pump, from aqueduct, canal or water course, that is above or below, or on a level with the grade of the city, and the pressure upon the pipes can be regulated at from 10 to 120 pounds to the square inch.

Mr. Keep stated that Water Works upon the Holly principle were in successful operation at Lockport, Ogdensburgh, Batavia, and Auburn, New York, and in course of completion or construction at Binghamton, Peoria, Illinois, and Minneapolis, Minnesota. Under agreement the Works at Peoria, Illinois, were not to be accepted, unless the pressure should prove sufficient to throw streams of water through one and one-half inch nozzles one hundred feet high at eight different places in the city. It is also required to force water to the top of the Bluffs (209 feet), with pressure enough upon the mains to throw a stream through a one inch nozzle over a two story building. At Binghamton water had been thrown a distance of 120 feet, through a three-inch nozzle.

Since the establishment of the works at Auburn, New York, the rates of insurance at that place had been so much reduced in consequence that it was estimated that the people there had fully saved the cost of the works in the reduction of insurance premiums. At Lockport the steam fire engines had been discarded, and the hose was now only used, water being put upon any conflagration within two minutes of its discovery.

Mr. William C. Weir, Engineer of the Holly Manufacturing Company, stated that he had been in the city some several days for the purpose of inspection and estimating cost. He gave his estimate at \$300,000 00, to include cost of buildings, machinery, labor and mines, and pipe for thirty-one miles of piping.

Mayor Macauley remarked that he had taken the liberty of writing to parties at Lockport for information, and had received answers highly satisfactory, and the city of Buffalo proposed to abandon their present works in favor of the Holly principle.

Senator Hendricks stated, although he was not a resident of the city, yet he felt a deep interest in every measure that would promote its growth and prosperity; that the establishment of water works would tend to the welfare of the city was beyond dispute, and that the present meeting, formed as it was of so large a number of the best and wealthiest citizens, was the most proper body to take the affair in hand and, with their combined and earnest efforts success would surely follow.

Mr. Hendricks concluded by proposing a committee of five of the gentlemen present, who should confer with Mr. Holly, and should also request the City Council, at their next regular meeting, to appoint a committee for conference. The Chair appointed Messrs. Peirce, Merritt, Braden, McLene and Connelly.

Among the gentlemen present we noticed Gov. Selden, of New York, Mr. Woodruff, (President of the Canal Company) of New York, Senator Hendricks, Dr. Peirce, A. Jones, Sr., W. H. English, Jas. Blake, Esq., Councilmen Brown, Jameson, Cottrell, Davls and others.