ONTARIO.
Seeds, Clothing,
Woollen Goods,
&c., &c.,
& Co
"HOUSE"
L CHEAP.
PREMISES.
CROFTS & CO.
1875
er 4, 1879.
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ODWIN.

First Report of the Water Commissioners

FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of London:—

In submitting this, their first report, the Water Commissioners feel great pleasure in announcing the successful completion of an efficient and extensive system of water works, and would congratulate the citizens of London on the very encouraging manner in which applications have been made for the introduction of the water into their premises—over eight hundred and fifty houses being now supplied.

The question of an abundant supply of good water for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and as a protection against fire, had long engaged the attention of the people of this city. Various schemes had been set on foot at different times to meet this want—a want more pressingly felt as year by year the population and trade of the city have increased. In all quarters of the world experience has been a stern teacher of the doctrine, that in a densely populated city the sanitary condition of the inhabitants depends greatly on the purity of the water supplied, and it is equally borne out by experience that pure water cannot be obtained from wells in such a soil as that on which London is built, where the surface water, with all its impurities, permeates the whole site, in many cases rendering the use of the water exceedingly dangerous. These facts were, on several occasions for years past, forcibly impressed upon the minds of the citizens, and resulted in several fruitless attempts to furnish the city with the necessary supply.

Mr. Wm. Robinson, until recently City Engineer, may be said to have explored the neighborhood for miles around to find the desired supply. The North Branch of the Thames was believed by many to be the source from which this would be ultimately drawn. But the opinion of Mr. Keefer, C.E., corroborating that of the City Engineer, was adverse to this scheme, showing that the water to be derived therefrom would be of an inferior quality, and that there was no site in the immediate vicinity suitable for a reservoir. It was also believed that the ponds or small lakes at Pond Mills would furnish a sufficiency. So confident were the members of the Council on this head that the property on which these ponds are partly situate was bought, and shortly after experiments were made which showed conclusively the insufficiency of the supply.

The attention of the City Council and Engineer was afterwards drawn to Coombs' Springs, on the south bank of the Thames, west of the city, and distant from it three and a half miles, which were believed to furnish pure water in sufficient abundance for a city much larger than this, and Mr. Keefer estimated the cost of such works at $400,000. A by-law to give effect to this scheme was submitted to the ratepayers, but failed to receive the necessary support.

Shortly after, however, the Board of Aldermen took the subject up with vigor. Reports of the most favorable kind were submitted by the City Engineer, Mr. Robinson, and by the chairman of the Fire, Water and Gas Committee for 1877. These again recommended Coombs' Springs, and were in favor of pushing forward the work without delay. From the reports of the Engineers it was evident that a very large supply of pure water could be obtained here, as also grounds adjacent sufficiently elevated for reservoir purposes—being 150 feet above the part of the city where Dundas and Wellington Streets intersect.

That the supply is ample is shown by the careful measurement of the quantity which may be obtained from six of the springs, and more of the same kind can be rendered available should the necessity arise. The following, according to the calculations of Mr. Peterson and Mr. Robinson, is the capacity of the respective Springs every twenty-four hours, viz.:—

Coombs' Springs Nos. 1, 2 and 3	2,058,877 Gallons
Dutton's	394,168
Colwell's	394,168
Griffiths'	472,176

This shows that Coombs' Springs alone will produce an abundant supply for the inhabitants of a city much more populous than London is at present, with a large quantity in reserve. Meanwhile the Commissioners would suggest the propriety of collecting the water from springs Nos 4 and 5 on the Coombs property into the basin, which ought be constructed contiguous to the pumping house, to which may be added, if judged necessary, the outflow from the other springs mentioned above. The rapid growth of the city in population may soon render an increase in the water supply necessary, and it might not be wise to leave the collection of the water of these springs into a central basin until it is just needed. It would be advisable too, the Commissioners believe, to have erected around the reservoir and different ponds from which the present supplies are drawn, a fence sufficient to prevent impurities of any kind from being cast into the water. These improvements the Commissioners beg to suggest, leaving the Council to determine how far, and when, they may deem it advisable to carry them into effect.

The estimates for the construction of the whole works were much lower than the Engineer had ventured to submit on any former occasion. Mr. Keefer had assumed a much higher figure, but the result has fully justified the correctness of Mr. Robinson's estimates and the accuracy of his calculations.

Messrs. E. W. Hyman and John Carling were elected Commissioners 14th of January, 1878, with, with Mr. Ed. Lewis, Mayor, after duly organizing, proceeded to take steps to procure lands and other privileges necessary for the erection of the work, and to advertise for traders for the construction of the various parts, and also for offers for the purchase of debentures. They also, in accordance with the promise made during the canvass for the by-law, obtained the services of a skilled hydraulic engineer, A Peterson, Esq., who fully endorsed Mr. Robinson's estimates and data.

In reply to the advertisement of the Commissioners for the purchase of debentures, their office was besieged by parties but on account of the then very unsettled state of the money market in England, some of them were unwilling over case-hardened to have their offers withdrawn by telegram the day before the date fixed for opening them. However, they received satisfactory offers in London to render them independent of the brokers, and our fellow-citizens, Messrs F. A. Fitzgerald & Co., only realized on the whole at the rate of 98½ per cent., and the proceeds were placed in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at interest.

They were soon, however, to meet with a sad and severe loss in the death of Mr. Hyman. Comments on his personal merits and usefulness as a citizen are here unnecessary, for the whole city turned out to mourn his loss and follow his remains to their last resting place as a mark of respect for his integrity, public spirit, and unassuming kindness.

Mr. J. R. Minhinnick, for several years a member of the City Council, was chosen by the Board of Aldermen as Mr. Hyman's successor.

The lands purchased, amounting to 73 acres, are as follows, viz:—

From Mr. Coombs	48 Acres.
" Mr. Tunks	20 "
" Mr. Cummings and Cook	5 "

the value of which was determined by arbitration, and in connection therewith the Commissioners would tender their thanks to Geo. G. Magee, Esq., for the valuable services rendered as arbitrator for the city, for which he refused remuneration.

In addition to advertising in the newspapers, the Secretary obtained the names and addresses of upwards of one hundred contracting firms and pipe founders, and mailed to them direct copies of the different advertisements, the result being that over one hundred and twenty tenders were received. The lowest tender was that of Messrs. Stevens, Turner & Burns, being $194,000 for the reservoir, hydrants, valves, pipe and pipe laying.

The contractors deserve great credit for the rapid and efficient manner in which the work was performed under the constant and able supervision of Mr. Tracy, the Engineer in charge. According to the original plans the pumping to the reservoir was to be done by steam, and had this been carried out it would have involved a heavy annual expenditure for coal and attendants. The Commissioners, after careful consideration, resolved to change this part of the original plan and substitute water power to work the pumping machinery. To carry this into effect it was found requisite to purchase the Griffiths water privilege, a mile up the river, and to construct a dam opposite the water works property. This machinery is capable of pumping into the reservoir three millions of gallons of water in twenty four hours, and the annual saving by the adoption of water power will be about 60 per

The Commissioners, finding that the contracts were below the estimates, deemed it advisable to make considerable changes on the original plans, which they believe will be found beneficial and meet with general approbation.

1st.—They have purchased 11 acres of land additional from Mr. Tunks for $1,100, which will give the means of extending the reservoir, should this be deemed necessary at any future time, and will render the outlines of the grounds more complete.

2nd.—They have purchased between two and three acres on the north side of the river, at a cost of $287.25, by which free access may be gained to the dam and the works from that side.

3rd. They have increased the supply main from 15 to 18 inches, and the pipes on Dundas and King streets from 4 to 6 inches, at an outlay of $9,917.80.

4th.—They have increased the capacity of the reservoir from four to six million gallons, at an estimated cost of $6,000.

5th.—They have continued pipes on Queen's Avenue westward to Talbot street, and on Hamilton Road from William to Adelaide street, at a cost of $879.81.

6th.—At the request of the City Council, they caused to be laid down a line of pipes along the north side of the Market Square, at a cost of $183.49.

7th.—They have expended $10,409.93 in laying house services free of expense to the consumer. The Commissioners were advised by parties who had much experience in the management of water works in other cities to adopt this plan as the most successful way of raising a revenue, as the preliminary cost would deter many from taking water who would willingly pay the annual rate. The result has fully borne out the wisdom of this view.

8th.—They also expended $8,000 in constructing a road over the pipe line from the city to the works, by which they have access at any time to the main without being liable to injure crops, etc., which might have been the case had the main been laid through private property. On account of building the road, they obtained permission from the landowners on the south side of the river to back up water, thereby giving abundant water power for working the pumps. By the erection of the dam a splendid water stretch has been secured, which will furnish a pleasant and healthful recreation to the citizens, supply the steamers and other craft with the means of plying between the city and pleasure grounds which surround the springs, give them access to a delightful retreat and to scenery which, in point of beauty, is unsurpassed in any part of the Province of Ontario. The advantages which the citizens may enjoy in health and pleasure from these excursions will, there is no doubt, be highly valued, and add yet another to the many beautiful and attractive spots in and around the Forest City.

9th.—They have also erected a cottage for the caretaker at the reservoir, and have completed and rendered habitable the building known as the Woollen Mill as to enable them to rent it for three years, at a rental of about $500 per annum, to Messrs. Conklin & Moore, who have also laid out a considerable amount of money in fitting up the interior, and in making the place as attractive and pleasant resort. The cost of these improvements, $3,294.44.

10th.—They have placed a solid substantial fence around the whole of the property. Cost, $1,730.

11th.—They have increased the number of the valves and hydrants. Cost, $340.

12th—They have erected a telephone between the city and pumping house, and also between the pumping house and reservoir, which is found to be extremely useful for the proper management of the works. Cost, $585.

The Commissioners, taking into consideration the great success which has attended the construction of the Water-works, finding that there would be a considerable surplus revenue accruing over and above the sum from the commencement of the works, and that there would be a balance of about $11 worth of work not in the original estimates, as before detailed, have felt that they were justified in at once extending to the new Victoria Park which would not only be a source of pleasure to the citizens, but would be of service in enhancing the water circulation, and, if funds had permitted, they would have liked to place drinking fountains in different parts of the city.

The Commissioners have already alluded to the changes which they deemed it advisable to make by the substitution of water power for that of steam, but as it is possible that accidents may happen to the pumping machinery at the dam, which might occasion no inconvenience or perhaps an hour's delay, if it might be proper for the Council to consider whether it would not be prudent in the immediate future to have duplicate of the machinery ready at all times. After the water was turned on, a few leaks occurred in the main from pipes that had been injured in transit, but were quickly repaired by the contractors, who, it is only justice to add, took particular pains to leave the streets through which the pipes pass in as good a state as before. The quantities of pipes laid are as follows:—

17 miles	4 inch pipe
41,866	"
1,760	6 "
17,792	15 "
1,761	12 "
22,317	18 "
99,976	15 "
Total	3,760 miles

The 18 inch pipes were brought from Glasgow, and the smaller sizes were supplied by A. Gartshore, Hamilton, and all have been found of good quality.

The special castings, about 70 tons, were supplied by the London Car Wheel Foundery, and they, as well as all the pipes, valves and hydrants, were tested at a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch.

The large new pump at the high lift pump, the smaller ones were made in the contractors' shops, and are excellent in design and workmanship.

Their number is as follows:—

6	inch	10	inch
8	"	12	"
8	"	12	"
8	"	12	"

The hydrants, 180 in number, are of the most approved pattern, with frost proof cases, drip and air valves, and with a pressure varying, according to the locality, from 76 to 92 pounds per square inch, give excellent results, as many as four large streams having been taken from one hydrant.

The Reservoir, though materially delayed by the wet weather, was finished about November 1st, and is entirely satisfactory. It is 400 feet square at the top, and 17 feet deep, with the sides sloping at an inclination of 3 to 1. It is formed with a coating of 6 inches puddled clay, 6 inches water lime concrete, then 2 feet clay puddle and 6 inches gravel on the bottom and half way up the sides, the upper half being faced with stone laid in mortar water lime. Its capacity with 14 feet of water, is over 6,000,000 gallons.

The water is brought from the pumps by an 18 inch main to the cribin the bottom of the Reservoir, the one pipe answering for both inlet and outlet, being connected, where it crosses the road, with the main leading to the city in such a manner that water may be supplied from the pumps to the city or Reservoir, or from the pumps to Reservoir, or from the Reservoir to the city, as the case may require.

A road has been graded from the waterworks property along the line of main pipe as far as the east side of the east cove; then in a straight line along Kent street to the Wharncliffe Highway, leading to the city. Embankments, with large culverts, have been constructed across the coves and ravines on the route to the works, and the road has been gravelled and left in good order, shortening the distance about 1½ miles.

As soon as possible after it had been decided to use water power for pumping purposes, drawings, &c., were made, tenders asked for, and contract let to I. Crouse, for building the dam abutments, &c.

The dam is 350 feet in length, constructed of piles framed together with timber, filled in with stone and planked over, giving a head of 10 feet 6 inches. Very fair progress was made with the work until the flood of September, 1878, which carried away a quantity of timber and cut out the banks and bed of the river on each side of the partly finished structure. From that time till the end of the year the work was carried on under great difficulties, and was only finished in Jan. 1879, when the extreme cold had lowered the water in the river so as to render it manageable. The dam had been completed with the exception of about fifty feet on the north side, which was closed by timber cribs filled with stone and filled in front with gravel, brush, &c., behind which the remainder of the dam was completed.

Some difficulty has been experienced since by the water leaking through the stone of the cribs, but by depositing gravel in front and taking out the cribs as low as possible and replacing by finer material, the dam has been made sufficiently tight.

A breakwater has been made by piling and planking in front of the property from the east end of the dam as far as the old woollen factory building, and might, with advantage, be continued still further each

On account of the height of the dam and the lowness of the water in the river when the ice broke up, the apron was damaged considerably, and in renewing it it was thought advisable to change its construction so as what to give additional strength. The work has been well done, and, with proper attention, is now thoroughly safe.

In June His Worship Mayor Lewis and myself visited several places in the United States where water-power pumping machinery is in use, including Rochester, Peekskill, New York, Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa., and on our return tenders were asked for machinery, and that of H. R. Worthington, New York, was accepted, and a contract entered into. The work has been very well executed, as was expected from the reputation of the firm, and has given good satisfaction.

The machinery comprises two sets of two pumps each, run by two Risdon turbines, 72 inches diameter, of 111 horse-power each, under a head of 10 feet 6 inches. The pumps are double-acting, 14 inches in diameter, 18 inches stroke, and of a total capacity of 3,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours raised to a height of about 299 feet. They are connected so as to be run separately or together, as may be required.

The Pump House, 36x36, is constructed of stone up to the floor line, and brick with stone dressings, with iron roof and floor gratings. The main floor is occupied by the pumping machinery, and the turbine wheels and pump are well located below. Contractors, Messrs. Scrantom & Gibson.

A substantial picket fence, bound with hoop iron, has been constructed around the water-works property. C. H. Riggs, contractor.

A convenient brick cottage for the caretaker has been built adjoining the reservoir. T. Green & Co., contractors.

A good deal of work has been done around springs and ponds, cleaning out, enlarging and connecting springs, cutting wood, and grounds, grading roads and ditches, filling embankments in front of springs, and putting in waste ways and overflow drains.

In October, 1878, my partner, W. Robinson, Esq., C. E., retired from business after having filled the office of City Engineer for over 21 years. His gentlemanly disposition and integrity is well known, and though (before the construction of the works) his hydraulic knowledge has been called into question by a few opponents of water-works, yet the result cannot be but gratifying to him.

Having had charge of the work during construction, I can say with confidence that I have found his estimates safe, his judgment excellent and his knowledge even of details all that could be desired.

I have to thank W. Hoskins, Esq., C. E., for valuable advice, resulting from his long and very successful management of the Hamilton Works.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. TRACY, C. E.,
Engineer London Water-Works.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO THE 30th JUNE, 1879.

DISBURSEMENTS.

CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNT.

Stevens, Turner & Burns, original contract	$194,000 00
Changing main pipe from 15 to 18 inches	7,899 09
Cleaning distributing pipes on Dundas and King streets from 4 to 6 inches	2,017 49
Extending 4-inch pipe on Queen's avenue, from Richmond to Talbot	879 81
Laying 400 ft. of 4-inch pipe in Market Square	183 49
Constructing road over pipe line	6,000 00
Changing pipe line, extra trenching, weight in piping, and hydrants	4,737 18
Isaac Crouse, contract building dam, piers, as per Engineer's certificate	11,993 00
Gilfillan	5,034 75
Trenton & Gibson, building pump house	7,856 90
R. Worthington, pumping machinery and water wheels	13,078 62
Cleaning and enlarging ponds, making embankments and foundation for pump house, building grounds, etc	3,869 57
Tax sales and forfeitures	1,000 00
Telephone to reservoir, pump house and dam, building gate, etc	484 00
Underbraining and levelling about reservoir and caretaker's cottage	457 77
Fountain for Victoria Park	1,184 00
Green & Wigmore	1,000 00
J. Moss Brook	142 99
Wm. Gilbert	1,000 00
J. & H. Harcatt	200 00
Wright & Durand	73 00
Noble & Hargreave	60 70
G. W. Hallway, securing embankment at crossing	48 40
J. Colerick	28 00
E. Rogers & Co	27 85
Davis & Co	24 00
Sundry small accounts	44 81
	$ 263,414 49

REAL ESTATE.

Henry Coombs, 48 acres	$ 10,084 80
Griffiths Bros., water privilege	14,000 00
Thomas Tunks, 20 acres	1,100 00
Cottage and woollen mill	2,294 44
Cummings & Cook, 5 acres	287 25
Cummings & Cook, 3 acres	287 25
Right of way and right to flood	1,000 00
	$ 29,253 74

ENGINEERING ACCOUNT.

Robinson & Tracy	$ 1,320 00
Expenses of commissioners	1,285 05
A. Peterson	250 00
W. Hawkins	50 00
A. Venables	30 00
Commissioners' expenses to New York	30 00
Horse hire	194 00
Stationery	30 00
Oak stakes, Cedar posts and lumber	73 06
Barrett Bros.	73 00
Wright & Durand	22 75
Thos. Gibson & Co	73 00
S. McBride	73 00
J. Moss	48 40
Smith & Chapman	43 91
Sundry small accounts	1 00
	$ 7,897 94

GROUNDS, PUMP HOUSE AND DAM.

Stevens, Turner & Burns	1,852 95
Wm. Gilbert	1,000 00
S. McBride	183 49
J. Swan	183 49
C. & J. Thompson	47 25
J. Moss	183 49
Plush boards	74 50
S. Murray	30 00
Smith & Chapman	31 64
Wright & Durand	73 00
Trenton & Gibson	73 00
R. Worthington	1 00
A. Venables	6 00
Parrot Foundry Co	3 00
Fair oil, tallow, plumbago, etc	157 01
W. Wallace	11 63
J. & H. Sutherland	11 63
J. Wesson	23 25
Sundry small accounts	30 39
	$ 4,219 46

WATERWORKS AND YARD.

Water meters	$ 746 59
Reserve stock, 18 inch iron pipe	3,70 84
Stevens, Turner & Burns	1,000 00
James Reid & Co	151 01
J. Moss	183 49
Smith & Chapman	60 72
Wright & Durand	73 00
S. McBride	183 49
James Wright & Co	73 00
J. Campbell	73 00
Sundry small accounts	66 04
T. & J. Thompson	60 00
Weigh bridge	48 40
H. Colerick	14 19
Hoskins & Co	16 04
Fixtures	20 00
Weight	9 00
Steel Drills	30 00
C. McCallum	3 00
	$ 3,941 17

EXPENSES ACCOUNT.

Teaming and horse hire	191 40
Freight, express charges & telegrams	328 10
J. Adam, seal	10 00
J. Combe, seal	10 00
Auctioneer sale of mill, hand bills, &c	31 85
Assistance in office, labor, &c	193 00
James Reid & Co	10 00
J. Tomlinson	4 38
Secretary's expenses to Toronto and Hamilton	20 00
R. Mawhinney	33 00
Hanford	69 00
Biscot & Co	57 00
Logan & Co	6 00
Mason	30 00
Calder	16 00
R. McKenzie	164 44
Incidentals	32 00
Maxville & Brown	10 00
A. S. Kenny	10 00
W. Ink	20 75
Long & Co	33 00
A. S. Abbott	10 00
W. Bell	10 00
F. W. Peel	7 50
Smyth & Bros	1,920 46
	$ 3,304 17

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

Robinson & Tracy, including survey, and experiments at Pond Mills in 1878, '74 and '75	$ 1,400 00
Test Pits	196 61
Engineer's and Mayor's expenses to the U. S	249 95
T. Weston's expenses to the U. S	42 00
Secretary's expenses to the U. S	49 00
Commissioners & Engineer to Toronto	40 00
Commissioners to Hamilton	24 00
	$ 1,904 61

HOUSE SERVICES.

Lead pipe	4,170 87
Labor	3,277 64
Brass work	2,546 27
	$ 10,494 78

PRINTING LITHOGRAPHING AND ADVERTISING.

Free Press Printing Company	$ 432 95
M. D. Dawson	279 90
" Mail, Globe, and Montreal Gazette	357 29
Lithographing Debentures, &c	258 15
J. Cameron & Co	528 50
Thos. Coffey	5 00
	$ 1,861 74

Office furniture and safe	497 61
Insurance	118 95
Book, stationery and postage	194 73
Arbitration account	140 63
Law expenses	456 00
	$ 1,408 02

SALARY ACCOUNT.

Secretary, 16 months	$ 1,283 33
Engineer at pump house	1,200 00
Office boy	37 50
Caretaker at reservoir	52 00
	$ 2,572 83

Freight	1,000 00
Steel Drills	30 00
C. McCallum	30 00
	$ 2,947 17

EXPENSES ACCOUNT.

Teaming and horse hire	191 40
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J. Combe, seal	10 00
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Engineer at pump house	1,200 00
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Caretaker at reservoir	52 00
	$ 2,572 83

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Construction account	$ 263,414 49
Real estate	29,253 74
Engineering	7,897 94
Pump house	4,219 46
Store house and yard	3,941 17
Expenses	3,304 17
Preliminary expenses	1,904 61
House services	12,894 78
Printing and Advertising	1,757 14
Office furniture	497 61
Insurance	118 95
Books, stationery and postage	194 73
Arbitration	140 63
Law expenses	456 00
Salaries	2,572 83
	$ 331,135 19
Balance in hand	10 97
	$ 331,166 16

RECEIPTS.

Debentures issued	$ 325,000 00
Less discount and stamps	6,500 00
	$ 318,574 18
Interest on monthly bank balances	1,195 16
Sale of mill, fence rails, &c	498 00
Water rates	518 44
Service extension	1,365 41
Over-draft Bank of Commerce	2,096 27
	$ 324,246 46
	$ 6,919 70
	$ 331,166 16

London, Ont., June 30, 1879.

The above statement examined and compared with books and vouchers and found correct, showing an over-draft on Bank of Commerce of $2,096.27, and cash in hand, $10.97.

A. G. SMITH,
R. MCBRAM,
Auditors.

I. DANKS, Secretary.

ASSETS.

Land pipe	$ 4,876 19
Brass work	808 05
Tools, fixtures, etc	2,950 22
Water meters	1,746 59
Iron pipe—18 and 4 in	722 75
Office furniture and safe	496 48
Furniture in Engineer's office	133 93
Cash in hand	10 97
	$ 9,898 53

LIABILITIES.

Balance on road	9,000 00
Trenton & Gibson	631 00
Isaac Crouse	2,419 13
Pump House, Stevens, Turner and Burns	879 47
Frost & Co	314 19
Building Reservoir	726 34
Water meters	1,000 00
Brass work for house services	2,112 90
Thos. Green & Co	73 00
Bed of storehouse and work hoy	25 00
Estimated small accounts	125 00
Lead pipe	3,876 90
Iron pipe, 4 in	748 61
Over-draft Bank of Commerce	2,095 27
	$ 24,246 79

THE UTE MASSACRE.

Mrs. Meeker's Account of the Outbreak at White River Agency.

The New York *Herald* prints an interesting statement by Mrs. N. C. Meeker, concerning the recent massacre at the White River Agency. She says:—

Trouble began when the agent indicated an intention of ploughing eighty acres of land lying between Douglass Avenue and the river. The Indians had not used the land except for their ponies to run on. It was open and unoccupied. As soon as he heard of any Indian objections about the matter the agent called the Indians together, and settled it by obtaining the consent of the chief Douglass. Douglass and Chief Johnson failed to attend the Council, and when the Utes gave their permission to grow crops, and it was then that we shot at the ploughmen. Afterward Johnson said he was 'No angry,' but back of all this there were signs of wicked plotting, secret plotting, suspicious movements, increasing rumors, large sales of ammunition and false charges that the agent had cut down the rations. This last was false. The government had reduced or changed the terms of rations for the Indians. My husband gave the White River Indians regular and full government rations, but he had orders from Washington not to issue rations to the Uncompahgre, Uintah, Arapahoe or other outside visiting Indians. This was according to his usual instructions. The object was to keep the Indians from straying from the reservation and wandering around the country. The Uncompahgre Utes complained to Ouray, and this is the foundation for the misrepresentation that the agent withheld their supplies. All the White River Utes proper were fed according to law, and they have worked on the agency farm and double rations, extra blankets and shoes and all kinds of agency goods were issued to them. The agent's wife was hired to cook for the Indian workmen, and they were paid $15 a month, cash, for working on their own land.

"The Indians were well treated, but the agent did not propose to have them take charge of his business affairs, and he tried to make them to him how he should conduct his affairs. He would not tolerate their idleness and insolence, and he was determined to put him out of the way. They clamored for a new agent, and it was only when they heard of the Indian massacre that they became frightened at the result of their own work. Jane, the woman who first growled at the ploughing, was the first to fire on the English. After we were captured she said:—

"What could you expect? The Indians did what they thought was right. Indians are not the agent would do as the Utes told them to do."

"On the morning of the massacre Douglass came to the agency and spoke of soldiers coming. My husband said:—

"Let them come, we will not hurt any one. But we will send for all the chiefs and head captains and hear their complaints and talk the matter over."

"Douglass did not say much' and went away. We did not fear any particular danger, though on Saturday, three days before the massacre, they had moved their tents and women and children to the agency farm. The Indians further promised on Saturday, Sunday and Monday if I was afraid. I said, 'No.' Pauvits was the band of Jane.

"I was in the kitchen with my daughter, washing dishes, about half-past one o'clock. We had Mr. Shafer and Sams of the Indians had eaten with us, and Ch'ad Douglass had been picking around the log. We had seen Douglass talking to Josephine while we were washing the dishes. There came a volley of firearms—simultaneous, we thought, and we were startling and I knew what was coming. My daughter and I looked into each other's faces, and I saw the blood forsake her clothes at the door, rushed in, exclaiming:—

"'What shall we do?'

"Josephine said, 'Keep all together,' and the girl was as cool as if she were receiving callers in the parlor.

"The windows were shot in. Our first move was to get under the bed in Josephine's room to avoid the bullets, which were coming through the house. We had the key of the milk-house and proposed to go there. The bullets were flying so rapidly that we dared not venture into the milk-house, which had double walls filled in with adobe clay, and there was only one little window. We stayed there all the afternoon and heard no sounds but the crash of the guns. We knew all the men were killed, and we expected that the Indians would finish the day with the butchery of the women. Frank Dresser came in shot through the leg. He killed an Indian just as we let him into the milk-house.

"About five o'clock in the afternoon the firing ceased and all was still. Suddenly we heard the low crackle of flames and smelt smoke. Then we saw it coming through the cracks in the ceiling and knew that the destruction of the agency buildings had begun.

"While in the building we barely whispered, and tried to keep Mrs. Price's babies still. As the fire was increasing we left the milk-house cautiously, and Josephine reconnoitred the enemy. 'It's a good time to escape,' she said. 'The Indians are busy stealing agency goods.'

"We went around in front of the agent's office and found the doors open and things undisturbed, except that some of my husband's clothing lay on the front stoop. We saw no one, living or dead, and no sign of any one having been killed. We ran, in a line with the buildings, toward the sage brush, so as to keep the buildings between us and the Indians, who were at the warehouse pulling out the goods; but we had not gone far before we were discovered, and the Indians made for us, firing as they ran. The bullets fell all around us, and one struck me on the thigh, ploughing through the flesh just under the skin. It stung me like a wasp, and I thought it time to drop. I fell to the ground. The Indians captured Josephine and Mrs. Price first, as they were behind me, with Mrs. Price's babies.

"I saw the body of my husband stretched out on the ground in front of the warehouse; all the clothing was gone but the shirt. The body was not mutilated. The arms were extended at the sides of the head. The face looked as peaceful and natural as in life, but blood was running from the mouth. I stooped to kiss him, but just as my lips were near him I saw an Indian standing alone still, looking at me, so I turned and walked away. Douglass afterward said that my husband was shot through the side of the head."

Mrs. Meeker then gives a detailed account of their captivity.

...It is being claimed by one of the starver sex that man was made first and had of course the question was asked by an indignant beauty how long he remained lord of creation. "Till he got a wife," was the reply.

WORDS NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN

Lorne's Parting Advice to the Citizens of London:

Buy Your Hats at Heal's.

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW STOCK.

All the Latest Styles, at Lowest Possible Prices

A FEW DOZEN OF OUR BIG BANKRUPT STOCK STILL ON HAND WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT A SACRIFICE.

Heal's, 179 Dundas Street,

and OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Composed, Compiled and Garralled by "Free Press" Reporters.

We welcome cold weather with warmth.

Label for dice-box—shake well before using.

A smile on the face is worth two in a tumbler.

Tradesmen are thinking of holiday presents already.

Rev. Mr Ralnsford has gone south for a brief vacation.

The man who sits on a bent pin is apt to speak to the point.

The home stretch is best taken in the evening on the sofa.

The bicycle mania has broken out afresh all over the country.

A call for arms—The baby's wild yell in the middle of the night.

No matter how remote the sea shore may be it's always at least sandy.

John Raymond can't make his "Wolfert's Roost" a go through the country.

Young man, if you cannot find a place to fit you, strive to fit the place in which you find yourself.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is to abandon her readings and resume dramatic performances shortly.

Garibaldi's nominal wife Raimondi having written a letter about him, he threatens to shoot her immediately.

Edison's latest invention is a talking-fork, which sounds louder and longer than the instrument now in common use.

Make the soil your savings bank, and remember that rich farms make rich farmers, and poor farms make poor families.

Her hair was thickly mottled;
Her face was flecked with freckles;
But still she enjoyed lovely scenery;
Because she had the sketch.

The mosquitoes have about finished wrapping their little drills in cilled Saints, and laying them away for use next summer.

A telephone was worked successfully the other day between Syracuse and Buffalo, a distance of one hundred and sixty-eight miles.

Mr. Joseph Mass, at present with the Carl Rosa opera troupe, is described by English journals as the legitimate successor of Sims Reeves.

The season for pickling and preserving is over, but many a husband will find himself in a pickle all winter, and many a wife will be called upon frequently to preserve her temper.

TO MAKERS OF UNCERTAIN SOAP.

When lovey maidens get and jolly,
Find their hair is turning gray,
They never should be melancholy,
But live in hopes—and wait—and pray.

Their great way to cash a lover,
And hide old age from every eye,
Is, when they find gray hairs discover,
Then to the barbers go and—dye.

A three-year-old little girl was taught to close her evening prayer, during the temporary absence of her father, with, "And please watch over my papa." I confided very sweet, but the mother's astonishment may be imagined when the child added, "And you'd better keep an eye on mamma, too."

He took her fancy when he came;
He took her hand, he took a kiss;
He took an notice of the shows
That glowed her happy cheek at this.

He took to court her daughter;
He took on cold he never deceive;
He took her father's money spouse
And after that he took a leave.

An elderly gentleman whose genial face is frequently seen at his club, but still never at church, was gravely taken to task the other day for not attending more regularly to the pulpit ministrations of his clergyman. "You ought really to be one of the pillars of the church," was the gentle persuasion used upon the gentleman, who in short and stout, "Thank you," was the quiet response. "You see I am not much in the pillar way; I am a buttress of the church—always outside."

A young lady with "banged" hair and soft, drooping eyes handed in a poem yesterday, represent an unknown object to be its mertle, saying that it was a "little thing she had dressed off carelessly. It begins as follows:—

When you left me, my darling, without a good by
I knew not if the sun shone in the May morning sky;
If the trees were stirrin in the west, at banks of Doe,
O'er the path, I was doomed to passage through.
I knew not love, for my vision dimmed.
And the world grew black, and a night-bird hymned.

A SOOM FRIEND.

Thou thing of ruddy, rosy redness, hail,
With all thy prickly, crimson bristles;
For thou dost laugh defiance at the gale