

August 9, 1900

**Limited**

defined vein  
outcrop from  
reaching \$20 in  
round by milling

Ymir, Tamara,  
apply to

**rogan**

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C. R. Hamilton,  
Maistre.

**& le Maistre**  
tors, Notaries.

Rossland, B. C.

H. C. SHAW  
& SHAW  
SOLICITORS  
PUBLIC.

B. C.  
Codes: Bedford  
& Neal's, Leiber's.

MINES, LIMITED  
Liability.

received by the under-  
of the 27th day of  
four shares of the  
Lake Mines, Limited,  
by, not claimed by  
the Homestake Mines,  
marked cheque or  
five per cent of the  
share and must state  
asked for and the  
In the event of any  
and the balance of  
demand, the deposit  
In the event of any  
accepted the deposit  
der subject to reserve  
holders apply to the

GE H. BAYNE,  
S. S. GILMOUR,  
Liquidators,  
Lake Mines, Limited,  
and, B. C., August 2nd,

IMPROVEMENTS.  
Notice.

me, Millie Grey, Pitts-  
ampson mineral claims,  
il Creek Mining Divi-  
sion District. Where  
was creek, about three  
miles.

I, Kenneth L. Burnet,  
Cameron, F. M. C. O.  
N. L. Drayton, F. M. C.  
Edward Balfour, F. M.  
H. M. Williams, F. M.  
Free Miner's Certificate  
No. 166, sixty days from  
the date of the mining  
recorder, obtaining a crown  
grant.

Notice that action,  
must be commenced be-  
of such certificate of

ty-first day of June, A.

NETH L. BURNET.

OF IMPROVEMENTS.  
Notice.

al claim, situate in the  
Division of West  
t. Where located: On  
the mountain, adjoining  
X Ray mineral claims,  
I, Kenneth L. Burnet,  
G. White, F. M. C. O.  
Nicholas Reuter, F. M. C.  
Miner's Certificate No.  
166, sixty days from the  
date of the mining recorder  
of improvements, for the  
lining a crown grant of

ake notice that action,  
must be commenced be-  
of such certificate of

ty-first day of June, A.

NETH L. BURNET.

OF IMPROVEMENT.  
Notice.

tion mineral claim, situ-  
Creek mining division  
district.

ed: On Monte Christo  
land, south and ad-  
eral claim Idaho, Lot 559,

hat I, H. B. Smith, acting  
Blevins of the city of  
of British Columbia,  
miner's certificate No. 1933,  
from the date hereof, to  
ining Recorder for a certi-  
of improvements, for the purpose  
crown grant of the above

ake notice that action,  
must be commenced  
of such certificate of

fourteenth day of July, 1900.  
H. B. SMITH.

# THE WATER SYSTEM

## Insufficiency of Fire Protection is Claimed.

### A LACK OF SYSTEM DISPLAYED

Statements Made by Mr. Walter Stead and Others—The Details Practically Admit the Case Against the Waterworks—A Dangerous Condition of Affairs.

It is just about a year since the city took over the water plant of the Rossland Water and Light company, and in view of certain facts which have recently come to light with regard to the municipal working of the system and of the discouragement the citizens have received in their endeavors to obtain a reduction of the fire insurance rates the opinion of various gentlemen who have been concerned with the matter has been pro-

It will be noted that while on the one hand there is a decided disposition to criticize freely the city administration and the city methods on the other there is an almost equally strenuous defence.

The men who are called experts in the matter such as the city engineer, Mr. H. B. Smith and Mr. Walter Stead, who has been the general factotum of the waterworks for the past four years and who has lately resigned under circumstances that certainly seem to call for some enquiry are generally agreed upon the lack of system that has and does prevail. These main facts are namely: 1. The system is not a system at all. 2. The system is not a system at all. 3. The system is not a system at all.

Still even here it is open to question whether even these are not amenable to criticism which cannot be characterized as favorable, and such they have met with in the outspoken opinions of Mr. H. B. Smith, who from his attainments as an engineer and his peculiar position at the time of the deal is entitled to considerable attention.

It is clearly evident that through the nature of the water company's charter they had the municipality very much at their mercy last year, but it is as open to question whether the municipality had that company equally in its power with regard to the second and far more lucrative part of their business, namely, the lighting plant and franchise.

Mr. Walter Stead was not at all disposed to speak freely on the matter as he felt that perhaps too open criticism has had an unfortunate effect upon the fire insurance rates and was only led to express his opinion on the representation that it would be far better to call attention to the matter now when it could be remedied than to await the time when through the inadequacy of the methods employed in the water work some significant misfortune should happen under circumstances that would be far worse than those attendant upon keeping a careful and apparently advisable secrecy. He stated that he had been with the Rossland Water and Light company and afterwards with the waterworks while under municipal control for a period of about five years.

With regard to the price paid for the system he considered it to be not exorbitant. In his opinion the water rights were alone worth the whole money paid which was in his recollection \$40,000 with \$2,000 added for stores in hand. As for the system that existed for distribution within the city, he condemned it as a system that served no purpose for which it had been inaugurated, viz., for domestic supply. If the city, he contended, had not bought the right of the water from the Rossland Water and Light company it would have been obliged to bring water from a considerable distance before it would have been in any position to compete. When it had done so it would have had to "buck" against a company which was making an enormous profit under a charter with the West Kootenay Power company over its electric lighting system and which could, therefore, have afforded to have supplied the water for next to nothing in the city.

As regards the lack of system the council agreed, through a motion, put by Mr. Clute in the beginning of September last to adopt that proposed by Mr. Fellows as cheaper than that of Mr. H. B. Smith. The pipes were not put in a regular order, but the old system had to be followed to a certain extent and moreover there was no use in going through rock when a divergence from the straight line would save the city a good deal of money. Most of this had been done, however, in ungraded portions of the city, and when grades were established the pipe could be replaced at a lesser cost.

Mr. H. B. Smith, on being interviewed on the matter, stated that in his opinion that \$40,000 was too high a price to pay for the water if it could have been obtained elsewhere. As a matter of fact, what the city would have purchased from the water from Stoney creek was inadequate as a perennial source of supply. Sheep creek had a little water in addition, but it ran dry in hot seasons, just the very time when the city would need it. The city would eventually have to go to Rock creek or to Murphy for water if it needed. The estimate to Rock creek, including a four mile system within the city and a reservoir which would be permanent and not a leaky wooden tank with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons, was \$150,000. To go out to Murphy, five miles further would entail an additional expenditure of about \$10,000 a mile or in rough figures about \$50,000. This was not a prohibitive, and after all the first consideration was not expense but safety. The extra expense would be considerably set off in a reduction in the insurance rates, for it was absurd to think that the insurance company would reduce its rates until such time as a complete and adequate water system had been put in. And the figure given also included an 18-inch water pipe down to the city from the source of supply, together with the reservoir spoken of. Mr. Smith said he would not think of proposing any system in which a permanent reservoir did not form a part, as such a reservoir was absolutely essential. In additional reference to the ex-

pense he pointed out that upwards of \$90,000 had already been spent to little purpose. There was little to show for that large sum of money. The stove pipe was now covered up and at the time of that covering it was leaking from end to end. Some surprising results would not be unlikely for if the valve at the top of the stove pipe were to be closed down for 24 hours the leakage under pressure would be enormous. There is some piping, which is good of its kind but there was little else, not even a permanent reservoir. Later on when the city had to connect out to Murphy creek there would be 11 miles of pipe to lay at an expense of \$10,000 a mile and a reservoir which would cost \$15,000 to \$25,000. In other words the city would eventually have to pay a further expense of \$150,000 to \$160,000 which would bring the cost of the completed system up to \$250,000 with the \$90,000 already spent. But this is not to be taken as the total cost, as there remains quite a considerable amount of work yet to be done, which will run into many thousands of dollars. So by adopting the present method the city is actually paying for the work to be done, all on the score of cheapness.

He, Mr. Smith, had submitted his plan of the work to be done to the city council last summer. Mr. Fellows had, he understood, another plan in which he incorporated the old system. Mr. Fellows had to defend that old system since he was responsible for it. When Mr. Smith was asked directly by the council whether he could incorporate the old system with the new one proposed by him he replied that he had been asked to afford fire protection, and that, speaking as an engineer, he could not give this and at the same time utilize the old system. A domestic supply could be given by the means of a water protection. As for the eight-inch main on Spokane street, Mr. Smith said he knew nothing of it beyond the fact that he had seen last week two of its lengths which had been cut out, and which were exposed to public view early last year. The pipe was corroded badly and was past service. The very first thing the city should have done was to have replaced that pipe with a 6-inch pipe from Hunter's store east to a point 110 feet west of Lincoln street; thence to St. Paul it was continued as a 4-inch; from there to Butte it was merely a 3 1/2-inch pipe. There was no fire protection in that, and as far as he knew it had not been replaced by an 8-inch pipe, as he had recommended as reasonable. Besides the Columbia avenue was the most valuable part of town, and should, therefore, have a pipe adequate for its protection.

On being made acquainted with Mr. Stead's assertions as to the dead ends at the foot of Washington, St. Paul and Butte streets, Mr. Smith said that he thought this could hardly be the case, but if it was he expressed a strongly condemnatory opinion upon the fact that yet left the town dependent on the old main on Spokane street. There was in this case no more fire protection now than there had been at any time as far as the parts, including Columbia avenue, fed by this dangerous main were concerned. In fact it was worse inasmuch as the pipes were now older.

Mayor Goodrich was questioned in regard to the matter, said that the connections, as far as he knew, were in, but that he had left the matter in the hands of a competent engineer who could doubtless explain the reasons why this was the case if it proved to be true. He had not adopted Mr. H. B. Smith's plan for the reason that he had too much to do. Otherwise he had every confidence in Mr. H. B. Smith as an engineer. As for the statements of Mr. Stead he did not know anything about them. Mr. Stead had resigned, why he did not know. Mr. Stead had been collecting the water rates, but he had laid this matter into the hands of the proper department. Mr. W. Harp, the city assessor, who was under bonds to the city. With reference to the purchase money paid Mr. Goodrich said that the water rights acquired by the city were fully worth it, and that the present scarcity was showing this up.

Mr. W. H. Van Buskirk, the city engineer said that as far as the fire protection was concerned, he was not more than he had been at any time. Connections had not been made at the streets named, but there were good reasons for the same. The connection at St. Paul street had not been made because the pipe along Columbia avenue at this point was at the wrong part of the street and the intersecting cross street had to be laid at Butte was unnecessary, as the 3 1/2 inch pipe was on the wrong side of the street, and it was useless for fire agency. A new pipe was to be laid this fall along Columbia avenue, and properly sized hydrants would be connected with it. When this was done the connection would be ample. As for the connection at the foot of Washington that would be done just as soon as he could get around to it. The casting was not filled up. Four valves have to be put in which will take a little time. Generally speaking there was not a satisfactory state of affairs in the old system, but Mr. Van Buskirk was putting these in as fast as he could get them. The value of the valves were that cut offs could be made if there was a broken joint anywhere, and the break confined to a block or two.

There were three pipes leading into Columbia avenue, two of which were new. These were the 10-inch down Washington and the six-inch down St. Paul. These were connected by another along Second avenue, a six-inch pipe. As for the pipe along Seventh avenue which supplied the east end of town with water it would have to be replaced. At the same time he had not put in the 18-inch water pipe on Spokane street the town would not be wholly dependent upon that as soon as the connections were made. In the meantime the town was no worse off now than in the old time with the serious consideration that while parts of the city were protected before the old system was tried, the town was gradually being replaced except in some places where the old pipes were good enough. It was not too easy to put in new piping and at the same time completely disregard the old inasmuch as the question immediately arises as to whether the new piping was to go over or under the old. Over meant less security from frost and traffic

while under meant greater excavation and expense. At the same time there were no grave objections to the keeping in the old line of pipes. A good deal of money could be saved by laying the new pipes in the old trenches as many services connections would be saved. Occasionally the lines were not in a direct line but such was only the case when a divergence would save considerable money.

Mr. W. F. Van Buskirk added that as far as he was personally concerned since he had been here he had designed nothing with regard to the water works. He had confined himself to working on the material on the ground in the best possible manner under the circumstances and the conditions of the work as already established. Some considerable changes have been made in the locations as designed by Mr. Fellows, but beyond this he had interfered as little as possible with the work as already laid down on which the work was to proceed. The changes had only been made in such cases as were absolutely necessary. Mr. H. B. Smith laid out plans for four miles, and the plans as submitted by Mr. Fellows were a little in excess of this. As a matter of fact, the demands for service were such as to more than double the amount contemplated by either. Much of this had been put in, and it was in this direction that the money had gone.

There were Four Knockdowns in Two Minutes, and the Fighting Was Rapid and Hard.

What was to have been a 20-round go-between Andy King and Fred Ellis terminated in the first round by Ellis receiving a knockout blow. But if the spectators, of whom there was a large crowd present at the International, did not receive the worth of their money in certainly did so in the preliminaries, of which there were three. Dan Thomas acted as master of ceremonies and in the preliminary events as referee also. The first contest was a sparring exhibition of three rounds duration between two light weights. The two were evenly matched, and gave a pleasing exhibition. Then William Funk and Jack Lawlor were introduced to the audience, and for three rounds fought fast and furiously. In the second round Lawlor landed heavily on his opponent's proboscis bringing the claret. This, however, did not interfere with the sharp infighting which characterized the round, as also the final. Honors were about even. Dan Thomas asked that "de colored population" be brought on and the audience laughed, and continued to do so until the end of the three round go. The colored gladiators were Brown and Sellers, the hottest fight of the three preliminaries. A correct description of their modus operandi in the ring would be impossible. Dan danced, jumped and ducked, but they did not fight, simply punched when within striking distance, and mostly when without. The long one, Brown, got the decision by reason of an accidental blow which Sellers was unfortunate enough to stop with that portion of his anatomy above the shoulders. It was a sliding, sliding blow and when Sellers afterwards put up his gloved hand to find if his face was still in its normal condition he found that it was still there but much richer claret was being lost. He did not lose his ginger, and at the end of the third round had well winded the long "un that many thought the short 'un should have had the decision.

The big affair of the evening, the contest between Andy King and Fred Ellis, did not come off until 10:15 o'clock. There were the usual preliminary ceremonies. Mr. J. McArthur was chosen referee, and Wm. J. Venner time keeper. Ellis was the first to enter the ring, and he was received with considerable applause. He looked thin, and was evidently a little over trained. This was shown in his pinched features. His seconds were Blondie Sorensen and E. McCellan. A moment after King climbed into the ring accompanied by his seconds, Frank Raymer and Frank French. King was in the pink of condition. He is a finely proportioned athlete, and is strongly muscled, and notwithstanding that he is lighter than Ellis he looked more like a fighter, and is evidently a hard as nails. He was received with loud applause.

After the gloves had been taken on and everything was ready the men shook hands and then went back to their corners. The time keeper pulled the gong, and the gladiators sprang to the center. After fiddling for a few seconds King sent out a left feeler which landed and Ellis countered on the face. There was a sharp rally, and considerable infighting in which the honors seemed to be even. This was followed by a breakaway in which King smashed Ellis a left hander in the face. This nettled Ellis, and he made a rush at the southwest corner of the ring, and with a clean left on the chest followed by a right on the ribs, knocked King down. The crowd applauded loudly and shouted "Ellis go for him." When King rose to his feet the knockdown had not hurt him, but he was savage over it and the applause and encouragement that had been given to his antagonist, and he went at Ellis like a mad bull. He delivered heavy heart and neck blows, and Ellis responded gamely and clinched to avoid punishment. After the breakaway King still forced the fighting, and then there was more lead- ing and landing by King. Ellis responded with a right in on the neck and body sent King knocking Ellis down. The time-keeper counted eight before Ellis rose to his feet. He was groggy by this time, but came up to the scratch manfully. "Keep away till you get your wind, Ellis," shouted his seconds; "Keep away." King gave him no chance to do this but rushed in and kept putting rights and lefts on the face and over the heart and on the neck. Ellis defense was weak. Finally King landed a left hand swing just above the belt and almost in the pit of the stomach and Ellis fell hard on the canvas. He rose to a sitting posture, and his face showed the agony that possessed him, while the keeper slowly counted up to eight. Then he gamely staggered to his feet and faced his grim opponent. In vain his seconds cautioned him to keep away until he could recover. King rushed him against the ropes on the north side of the ring and planted blows where he chose, and groggy man only making a feeble resistance. He turned completely around, and latter struck him twice on the neck as he was turning. Then he fell dazed on the ropes and a final blow on the chin sent him to the floor. The timekeeper counted one, two, three, four and on up to ten, and then the referee awarded the fight to King. The time from the commencement of the round until he was counted out was just two minutes. Ellis made a quick recovery, and in two minutes after the fight was over, he was talking cheerfully to his seconds, telling them how it happened. The real reason of his defeat is that he was out-

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# VERDICT OF JURY

## Came to Their Death Through an Accidental Slip.

### BIAME IS NOT ATTACHABLE

Evidence Given or Deeds of Anderson and Caldwell at the Inquest Held Yesterday by Coroner Redick and his Jury.

On the assembly of the coroner's jury Thursday at 1 a.m. the inquest on the bodies of Neils Anderson and Daniel Caldwell was resumed. The first witness called was Richard Waters, who stated that he was a machine man employed at the Le Roi, and was working on the night of the accident, about 15 to 20 feet from the spot where it occurred. The machines were stopped at the time of the fall of the rock, and the first intimation received was the noise of a crash. Looking round witness saw Bross lying down. He also saw another shoveller, Junkin, and asked him where his other partners were. He was excited, and said he did not know. All the lights were out with the exception of his own. He called for help from below and sent word to the shift boss that some men were hurt. They then went below to the next floor and found Neils Anderson, who just gave one groan and died. They looked for Dan Caldwell but could not find him for a long time. It was quite 15 minutes before it was discovered where he was, which was on the seventh floor under the mass of rock. They went out about half past 9. Witness estimated the weight of the mass of rock at about 150 tons. Besides this there were several small pieces. The shovellers were taking away the muck that witness and his partner and their opposite partners on the other shift had made. Witness went on shift at 6 o'clock and examined the ground to see if it was a mine. He considered it all right and examined himself. The accident was caused by the fall of this big piece of rock. It was impossible to have timbered this up. The cause of the fall was slipping joints. These seams are rare. Witness had never seen so large a piece of rock fall before in this stop.

Instructions are given to examine the untimbered portions before going to work. Witness said he had been a miner for 28 years. No blasting had been done for 20 hours before the accident. Some 200 shovellers had been broken up at 6 p.m. Witness considered everything had been done that was possible to avoid the accident.

Robert Downing, the next witness, stated he had heard the evidence of the previous witness and could confirm everything he had said. Witness was two sets back on the floor at the time of the accident. Witness considered the ground safe. Shovellers are not experienced miners and are supposed to report any machine they think dangerous to the machine men, who in turn report to the shift boss.

Irvin Junkin stated he was shovelling near the accident at the time, Caldwell and he were rolling a rock at the moment of the fall. Witness did not know how he fell. Caldwell and Caldwell were killed. Witness heard one crack and killed. Witness considered the ground safe. J. B. Kenty, foreman at the Le Roi, stated that he knew the place of the accident. The muck had not been sufficiently removed to allow of more timbering being done. Witness examined the place where the accident occurred. It would be impossible by the ring of a hammer on so large a piece of rock to detect a flaw. There was no visible crack or flaw in which a bar could be inserted. If a crack is seen the loose rock is allowed to go on. The rock that fell came away from the hanging wall and roof.

August Bross, sworn, said he was working on the scene of the accident on the night on which it occurred. Witness was a little further back than the others, but a flying piece of rock struck him in the neck and knocked him down. Two machine men picked him up but he came to himself and walked down and went right out. Before the rock fell witness had been working under it. He did not know the names of the men who were killed, as he had only been working two shifts. Witness did not think the place dangerous. It was in good order, and on the previous evening timbers had been put in right up to the dirt. There was a small crack visible, but witness did not think it dangerous. No one would think so. Witness had been working in mines for 18 years and his experience would justify the thinking such a crack dangerous. Witness showed the crack to a shoveller, but casually. He thought nothing of it. Had he done so he would not have worked under the rock. The man who was saved was right over by the hanging wall. There were two men working between witness and that man. The crack seen did not grow larger. The witness examined it by means of a candle stuck on the end of a shovel handle. Had he thought the rock loose he would have taken it down. There was no reason to tell the machine men. Witness had a quarrel with one of the machine men, but there was no necessity of asking them to come away from their work and take down the rock. Witness was a perfectly competent miner and could have taken it down himself had he thought it really dangerous. Witness considered it safe and worked under it after he had noticed the crack.

This closed the evidence submitted in the matter. The coroner said that there

Visited the Mines.

Rev. T. G. Williams, D. D., of Montreal accompanied by Rev. G. H. Morton yesterday visited the Black Bear tunnel and the surface of some of the other mines and was much impressed with what he saw. On Monday he intends to inspect the War Eagle and the Le Roi mines.

Governor Mackintosh returned last evening from Halcyon Springs, where he spent several days.