

MOONEY CLAIM IS \$35,000

Ask Some \$20,000 on Section 3 and Balance on Section 4

DETAILS ON WHICH CLAIM IS BASED

Engineer Barbour Has Allowed Portion of Amount Asked, and the Other Items Will Be Discussed by Board—Final Estimates Paid Yesterday.

A statement was published yesterday to the effect that B. Mooney & Sons had lodged claims against the city for \$25,000 in respect to sections 3 and 4 of the water extension. The figures, however, proved very wide of the mark. A Telegraph reporter learned authoritatively yesterday that the contractors are asking nearly \$35,000—of which \$20,000 is in respect of section 3, and about \$15,000 of section 4.

Of the amount claimed, \$4,534.75 was paid to the contractors yesterday on the certificate of Engineer F. A. Barbour, and the balance, which has been disallowed as not coming strictly under the contract, will be considered at a special meeting of the water extension board, to be held on Wednesday next, when the consulting engineer is expected to be present.

The large total of nearly \$35,000 which constitutes Messrs. Mooney's claim is made up of a vast number of details grouped under various heads. On section 3, which extends from Lake Latimer to the dam, the statement shows the items disallowed as follows:—

Item	
1 Organization and expense.....	disallowed
2 Transportation.....	disallowed
3 Pumping water.....	\$1,866.38
4 Right of way through Chatham.....	disallowed
5 Excavation.....	disallowed
6 Coffin dam.....	\$1,922.92
7 Sand and gravel.....	disallowed
8 Excavation.....	disallowed
9 Grover Valley.....	disallowed
10 Cut out near dam.....	24.15
11 Pumping in tunnel.....	789.42
Total allowed.....	\$4,534.75

The statement has been made that a large proportion of the claims are on account of Mr. Mooney & Sons having failed to complete the work on their sections within the stipulated time. This idea is probably due to the fact that Mr. Mooney & Sons were required to drain Lake Latimer to a level of 285 feet before July 10, 1905. It was "the essence of the contract" to quote the wording of the document. They failed to carry out this undertaking on account of unexpected difficulties, but it nowhere appears in Messrs. Mooney's contract, either directly or by implication, that they would find the lake at a lower level than 285 feet. Owing to an error on the plans, the lake was shown at the last named level, so that it had a varying elevation up to 300 feet in reality.

The engineer has consequently allowed a proportion of their claim for pumping water from the trenches and tunnel and for a coffin dam, but beyond that no liability on the part of the city for difficulties encountered in the tunnel and in putting in the pipe in the bed of the lake is admitted. The contractors claim, it is understood, that they were put to the expense from having to continue operations through last winter. The items for organization, transportation of cement, sand and gravel, excavation are all included under this head.

The Work on the Dam.
On section 4, which includes the building of the dam, the claim for \$15,000 is based principally on the great depth to which the excavations had to go before the rock for a foundation was reached. The items allowed by the engineer are comparatively small, and are stated as follows:—

Item	
1 Sinking dam, etc.....	\$41.45
2 Labor on temporary bridge.....	\$74.87
3 Laying pipe for gate chamber.....	\$36.30
4 Building engineer's office.....	\$28.29
5 Laying drain pipe.....	\$6,324.28
6 Cartage.....	\$13.00
7 Sinking dam to locate ledge.....	\$13.00
8 Reinforcement for dam.....	\$45.38
9 Laying papering office.....	\$2.73
10 Stove for office.....	\$3.25
15 per cent cost of work.....	\$79.50
Total.....	\$6,969.54

The only item of importance is for the temporary bridge below the dam, which was built by order of Mr. Barbour, who laid the longer haul round by the road bridge lower down the stream. The items not enumerated which have been disallowed are principally for the greater depth of the work done in excavating to a further depth of twenty-two feet than was anticipated. The contract called for surface excavation and the price for this class of work was forty-one cents a yard. The subsoil, however, proved to be of soft material and it is said that under the orders of the engineer the contractors continued to excavate until rock was reached. The expense of the coffin dam and for excavation and pumping increased with every foot and the contention of the contractors that they were paid at only the surface rate brings their claim in this connection to a large sum.

Yesterday Messrs. Mooney received the balance due to them on the final estimates, which were received on Wednesday from the consulting engineer. The amounts allowed in their claims were included in the payment. The final statement is as follows:—

Section 3.	
Total value of work done.....	\$17,758.69
Deduct 5 per cent retained.....	887.93
Balance.....	\$16,870.76
Deduct previous payments.....	\$6,324.28
Balance now paid.....	\$10,546.48
The contract estimate for this section was \$17,354.	

Section 4.	
Total value of work done.....	\$45,009.04
Deduct 5 per cent retained.....	2,250.45
Balance.....	\$42,758.59
Deduct previous payments.....	\$40,392.53
Balance now paid.....	\$2,366.06
The contract estimate on this section was \$25,490.	

As far as the actual contract is concerned, the contention might be made that the work on sections 3 and 4 is now settled and paid for. It is understood, however, that the board will discuss with Mr. Barbour at the next meeting all the claims put forward with a view to all equitable and fair adjustment.

TWO ADDRESSES BY DR. CARMAN

Superintendent of Methodist Church in Canada Speaks at School for Missions

PROGRESS IN THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

Contrasts Conditions on Two Visits There—Strong Address on Christian Civilization—The Empire of Old and the Needs of Today.

Three excellent sessions of the School of Missions were held in Canterbury church yesterday. A particular feature was the presence of Rev. Dr. Carman, superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada.

At the morning session, Rev. Prof. McLaughlin took for the subject of his Bible study The Call and the Covenant. Mr. Carman also gave an interesting address on Missions in Japan.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Carman delivered a very instructive address on Conditions in Japan. The doctor contrasted what he saw on his recent visit to the island empire with what he saw in the previous visit, eight years ago.

He said he noticed great improvements in all matters connected with the church. There was more enthusiasm among the members, more of a desire to help and much more of a broad Christian spirit than was manifested eight years before. He also noticed more ability and greater breadth of culture among the native workers.

In the social life of the Japanese, too, these eight years had brought about great changes. In their treatment of the women, great strides had taken place. Eight years ago the woman in Japan was looked upon as a plaything of man or at best as a useful beast of burden for her lord and master. It was a common sight then to see women, instead of horses, harnessed to carts. Now this is a very rare occurrence anywhere in Japan.

Dr. Carman said this was only a beginning to the work that will be done under an enlightened Christian church in Japan, a church which will in time permeate and saturate the everyday life of the people.

George A. Henderson followed with a practical address on Systematic Benevolence, which was listened to with very close attention.

At the evening session Prof. McLaughlin conducted a Bible study. The lesson was from the life, calling and behavior of the first disciples.

Christian Civilization.
Rev. Dr. Carman followed with an excellent and scholarly address on Christian Civilization. The speaker first defined the term. He said that civilization is founded on the moral and social instincts of universal mankind. The most benighted men have in them the elements that go to make it up, and the highest and noblest of nations have not realized the height of it. There have been civilizations without Christianity. Some of these have been grand and glorious, and have proceeded along the natural and normal lines. Christianity is supernatural in its nature, capabilities and aspirations. Men have attained great heights of moral and intellectual excellence without this supernatural element, but there is something lacking and that something is the direct revelation of God, which we possess.

Speaking of the civilizations of the past, Dr. Carman said he thought some of them were divinely guided. Had they lived up to their opportunities, however, they would have accomplished much more than they did. It was quite possible for Greece to have gone further than ever Greece went. Even the best of nations have fallen very far short of what man is capable of accomplishing along natural and normal lines.

The speaker, continuing, said we breathe in civilization in a very real sense. We do not walk along the streets without seeing its benefits. It is the socialization of man, it is the recognition of the brotherhood of man which is inherent in the human race.

The foundation of all civilization points to government. This government may be very small in its beginnings, but it grows till it becomes a mighty system. The very apex of civilization is moral government. The first thing to a man is himself, then the family, then the state, then the church.

In the civilizations that have passed away, mankind has been very much helped. The very first thing to a man is himself, then the family, then the state, then the church.

What the world is waiting for today, said Dr. Carman, is a civilization that will combine the excellencies of all these under the influence of Christianity. Civil governments ought to be founded on justice, equal justice to all irrespective of place or power. The older civilizations have perished because they did not live up to their opportunities. Some of them were glorious, but their glory will be as nothing to those that shall be realized by the nation that shall live up to the high plane of Christian civilization.

Mr. Day Donates Shortage.
To the Editor of the Telegraph:
Sir—In your issue of today your Barbour correspondent has not done justice to the truth as it really is. When my current expenditure account is settled there will be no shortage in any way, while the shortage was apparent at the end of last year and I came into office January 23, 1906. The authors made no report of my work, while town clerk, apart from the previous thirteen months' work. The fact remains that the council does not know that a shortage actually occurred.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES W. DAY.

NEW WATER IN A FEW WEEKS

Prospect for Loch Lomond Service Being in Operation Soon

THE VALVES HAVE ARRIVED

Chambers for Their Reception Now Being Excavated at Marsh Bridge—How it is Proposed to Have Them Adjusted—The Work at Loch Lomond.

The work of finishing the intake of the Loch Lomond water extension is being rapidly pushed forward and it is expected the contract will be completed about the middle of August. The contractors, Messrs. MacArthur and MacVay, are now laying the last sixty feet of pipe and the lake is being drained through the last section of ninety feet which has just been completed. It is not expected that the lake can be lowered sufficiently to do without a coffin dam in the last stage of the work, but as the water will not be more than a depth of four or five feet, no great difficulty is anticipated.

The necessary work in the city should also be completed next month so that it is likely that a matter of a few weeks before the new service will be in operation. The two Ross regulating valves have arrived and the work of excavating the chambers for their reception at the Marsh bridge is being pushed forward by Engineer Hunter. It is thought probable that one will be installed on Saturday or early next week. The valves will be attached to the No. 3 twenty-four-inch main now in use and to the new thirty-six-inch main which has just been laid from the one-mile hose to the bridge. As soon as the Loch Lomond supply is turned on and found to be giving satisfaction the old twelve-inch main and the other twenty-four-inch main known as Number 2, will be cut out of the service.

The contract price of the valves was \$1,150, which will include the attendance of a man to be sent by the makers to make the necessary adjustment.

WILL MEAN CRIB SITE EARLIER

G. S. Mayes So Reads Acceptance of His Tender for Additional Dredging.

Word has been received from Ottawa that the tender of G. S. Mayes for the 100 feet additional dredging has been accepted.

When asked last evening Mr. Mayes said he had not yet received any official notification on the subject. If the newspaper's dispatches were correct, and he had secured the contract, he anticipated, he said, that it would materially shorten the time before the northern site would be ready for the crib. He would be able to take the crib right up to the slope at the Union street end and remain working there without having to dodge backwards and forwards as he had done before. Mr. Mayes added that he expected the new dipper handle would be in position and in readiness to start some time today.

TAX RATE HIGHEST IN CITY'S HISTORY

Chamberlain Wants \$547,260, Which Means \$1.90 on Every \$100.

As forementioned in the Telegraph yesterday the tax rate this year in St. John will be \$1.90 per \$100. There is to be raised \$547,260, which is some \$30,000 greater than was required from the taxpayers in 1905, and the chamberlain's list shows 117,000 ratepayers at the rate.

The levy for 1906 and the tax rate are the highest in the city's history. The valuations made when the assessments are levied show:

Real Est. Personal. Inc. Total.	
1905.....	\$13,777,800 \$8,498,800 \$3,643,500 \$25,920,100
1906.....	\$13,261,100 \$8,065,600 \$3,227,700 \$24,554,400
1907.....	\$13,261,100 \$8,065,600 \$3,227,700 \$24,554,400
1908.....	\$13,261,100 \$8,065,600 \$3,227,700 \$24,554,400
1909.....	\$13,261,100 \$8,065,600 \$3,227,700 \$24,554,400
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1998.....	\$13,261,100 \$8,065,600 \$3,227,700 \$24,554,400
1999.....	\$13,261,100 \$8,065,600 \$3,227,700 \$24,554,400
2000.....	\$13,261,100 \$8,065,600 \$3,227,700 \$24,554,400

Chatham News.
Chatham, July 25.—The Kent-Northern-berland district division, Sons of Temperance, will meet at Newcastle on the afternoon of Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock. There will be a public meeting in the evening.

The question of avoiding the district into two, one for each county, will come up. The top of one of the boom blocks to the westward of the Hickman ballast wharf, has been carried away by the tide. The rest of the block is covered by only two feet of water at low tide, while the water is twelve feet deep at its face. It is very dangerous to small craft.

Now that it has been announced that a grant of at least \$5,000 has been secured through Mr. Loggie from the federal government for the erection of an armory at Chatham, the members of the 73rd Regiment, and particularly No. 2 company, have reason to feel proud.

Mrs. James Carter and daughter Annie, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Donald McDonald for some time, returned to their home in Boston.

Mrs. Anglin, wife of Dr. J. V. Anglin, of St. John, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. L. J. Tweedie.

Mrs. Thomas F. Hughes and Miss Gladys Hughes, daughter and