Two Mills On the Dollar

City Council Decide to Raise Tax Rate for This Year.

Library Site and Water Works System Discussed Last Night.

From Tuesday's Daily.)

Many matters of importance occupied the time of the Council last evening. To be or not to be was the question as to imposing two mills additional taxation this year. Much discussion arose on this, and it was finally agreed to impose the two mills.

The Carnegie library site was also up in the form of a report which after considerable discussion, was killed, and the question is now in statu quo. The water commissioner also presented an elaborate report on the system.

The fire underwriters acknowledged the receipt of Mayor's letter re fire on Fort street and asked leave to withdraw their former remarks and apologize for the same.

C. A. Holland called attention to the fact that there was no water mipes on Ontario street, and asking that a main be laid. Referred to water commissioner and city engineer for report as to cost. At the same time the question of a new pipe line on Toronto street will be looked into.

The secretary addressed the board of aldermen in connection with the safety and repairs and alterations to the Agricultural buildings. Referred to the building inspector.

Dumbleton and Bond submitted a proposal on behalf of certain clients, regarding the establishment of salt water swimming baths.

Ald. Williams thought the idea an excellent one and should be looked into. He moved that the matter go to the finance committee and city solicitor for report.

His Worship also thought it a very attractive proposal, which should receive very careful investigation. Ald. Williams motion prevailed.

J. E. Church asked attention to the box drain opposite his residence on Cadboro Bay road, which was out of repair. City engineer will report.

A. R. Thomas, Vancouver, complained of the collection of a license imposed on him as a life insurance agent, and asking for a copy of the by-law. Request granted.

The secretary of the J. B. A. A. wrote in connection with the forthcoming regatta of the club, which it was now proposed to hold on Coronation Day as a part of the civic celebration for that occasion, and suggesting that the city render assistance in the way of music, etc. Referred to finance committee.

J. W. Sexton, secretary of the Societies Reunion, wrote that the celebration would take place on August 9th, and asked that the unexpended balance of the Coronation committee be devoted towards illuminating on the date named. Referred to finance committee.

Miss Baumgordt complained of damages done her property on Quadra street by corporation workmen blasting. Referred to solicitor and engineer. The same writer asked attention to the sidewalk on Quadra street.

Chas. Marshall directed attention to the fact that no drainage was provided for his new houses on Harrison street. The city engineer will report.

The Chinese Benevolent Society asked permission to remove thirty more bodies from the Chinese burying ground. This would make a total of 230 bodies disinterred for shipment to China. Request granted on payment of the usual fee of $1 each.

Jos. E. Cody offered to the corporation two badgers, on the sale of which he was willing to allow the board as an inducement of 25 per cent commission.

Declined with thanks.

W. J. Dowler, C. M. C., wrote to the effect that in all the Coast cities, with the exception of San Francisco, there were bylaws requiring lamps to be carried on bicycles at night. Laid on the table.

Water Commissioner Raymur addressed the board as follows:

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sirs.—As the public mind has been considerably stirred over the new regulations that have lately been put in force regarding the hours of sprinkling, and as misconceptions may arise, I think it is an opportune time to lay before the Council, and through them, the ratepayers at large, a statement of the actual state of affairs regarding the waterworks of the city. In the first place we have heavy climatic difficulties to contend with: we have a long dry summer, with practically no rain, but high cold winds, which have the effect of drying up the soil more than extreme heat without wind. Since the 1st of April there has been less than three inches of rain, and there will probably be none until the 1st of September. In the eastern part of the continent where the heat is much greater than here, they have heavy rain storms during the summer, while here we have six months with practically no rain. I am sure the Council would like nothing better than to allow, as has been suggested, a continual stream of water for sprinkling purposes, but when the physical features of the city are taken into consideration, it will be easily seen how impossible it is to carry this out. Elk lake is only 150 feet above the sea, and we have to pump practically to every one to the east of Cook street. The highest point that we have to reach is the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin's residence, which is 244 feet above the sea, or 94 feet above the source of supply. As you are well aware, our water comes from Elk and Beaver lakes, which have been made one sheet of water, the area of which is 603 acres. Beaver lake is comparatively shallow, but Elk lake, which extends over 454 acres, is very deep, being 70 feet in some places, so that there is ample supply of water for many years to come for a much larger population than we have at present. The new filter beds instaled some few years ago continue to act satisfactorily. They require, however, annually some 1250 cubic yards of clean sand to replace that which has become foul and dirty. This is done during the hot weather in July and August, when the water is at its best. The water is not now, as contended in a letter in yesterday's Colonist, "foul and unwholesome in the extreme," as it is during the hot weather that the water is clearer than at any time during the year. It is at its worst at the end of April, and beginning of May, when a species of fermentation sets in, and a filter bed only lasts two days without being cleaned, while now it lasts two weeks. Further comment is unnecessary.

The new filter beds raised the water in the lake three feet, and since then the lowest point reached was 48¼ inches below H. W. M., or 12¼ inches below the old level of the lake. It is the means of conveying the water to the city that are at fault and that have been outgrown by the ever increasing demand. There are two mains, one a 12-inch, and the other a 16 inch, and it is from the latter that all our troubles arise. The 12 inch is laid on what Mr. Bulkeley (the engineer who laid out the waterworks) always claimed was the best possible level, and supplies all the lower part of the town by gravitation, as well as the Work Estate and Rock Bay. The 16 inch main is laid along the top of a ridge, so that at the top of Cook street beyond the Orphanage, after traveling some five miles, it is only 26 feet below the lake. The best pressure that has ever been obtained here is in the winter time, when, with everything bottled up, a pressure of only 12 pounds was obtained, and from this point there is a straight run down hill to the Outer wharf, consequently in the summer time at this point there is only an inch or two of water in the bottom of the pipe, and the whole district bordering on Cook street, and some parts of James Bay were without water almost all summer, except for a few hours each day. Before this main was laid it was claimed that it would supply all the houses then existing on the high levels, but so little was it able to do it that the Yates street pumping station was instaled the same year. It was to get some use of this main that the North Dairy pumping station was built, and since then it has kept the 16 inch main full, and delivers the water at the top of Cook street at an average pressure of 50 pounds To do this in winter the pump runs at the rate of from 25 to 30 strokes per minute; in the summer at the rate of from 45 to 60 strokes per minute. Of course, the large number of people who are getting water, who formerly had none, or next to none, has materially increased the demand, but there is no shadow of a doubt that a large quantity of water is wasted on the smaller gardens. The flush tanks on the sewerage system are now being put in order, and the quantity of water formerly used for flushing will be largely decreased. This summer to supply the higher levels, it has been found necessary to operate the Yates street pump during the sprinkling hours, night and morning, the result being that when it is working, the water is sucked up from the lower part of the town, and the pressure at the City Hall falls from 50 to 20 pounds. At times other than the sprinkling hours the North Dairy station supplies the higher levels without any trouble, and keeps the pressure in the town about 30 pounds higher than during the hours allowed for sprinkling. A very correct impression of the quantity of water that is supplied daily can be obtained by watching the "King Edward" dredge at work. The discharge pipe of this vessel as 20 inches in diameter, and has exactly the same capacity as our 12 inch and 16 inch mains, 314.16 cubic inches. Thus since 1891 there has been no increase in the means of supply, but an ever increasing demand. We are extending everywhere until we have now some 60 miles of pipe laid, exclusive of the main supply, and we have now about reached the limit. This year so far 78 new services have been put in.

The average daily consumption of water per capita in American cities is as follows:

Domestic service, not including hose	20 gallons
Commercial and manufacturing	15 gallons
Private stables	3 gallons
Drinking and ornamental fountains	10 gallons
Sprinkling with hose and water running in cold weather	10 gallons
Leaky fixtures and flushing	5 gallons
Total consumption per capita per day	63 gallons

When it is understood that we are using double that quantity daily, it will readily be seen that an enormous waste going on some where.

To remedy this there are three courses open, and they will all cost money. First, to meter up the entire city. This will require about 4,000 meters, and would cost about $50,000, which could be spread over a course of years. This would stop all waste, as leaky plumbing would be carefully attended to, and the gardens would receive just the amount of water required, and no more, and by a sliding scale of quantity supplied to each house, the rates could be lowered, and an equal amount of revenue collected. This at first would undoubtedly be unpopular, but it is the course that is being pursued in most of the American cities, instead of putting large sums into extensions, and encouraging waste, they are spending much smaller amounts on meters, with the result that they have both more water and more revenue. All the periodicals that deal with waterworks affairs have been preaching meters for the last few years, and all the papers that have been read by waterworks engineers, and superintendents at the various conventions held of late in America, advocate as a panacea for all the troubles of waterworks systems, "meters."

If meters be not adopted, then comes the question of increasing the capacity of the mains, and to do this in our case would necessitate the substitution of a 24 inch main for the present 12 inch, and using the latter for distribution purposes. This would enable us to supply James Bay by gravitation, and leave the North Dairy Pumping station to supply the higher levels alone, which it could easily do. To lay the 24 inch main, and take up, and relay the 12 inch would cost approximately $250,000. On the line of the 12 inch main there is an elevation known as Lake Hill, this is 353 feet above sea level, and on the top there is a space of about three-quarters of an acre, where a reservoir could be built, as the bottom would be on solid rock, the capacity would only be limited by the height to which the walls would be carried; by pumping to their reservoir, and supplying from it by gravitation, the water could be delivered at about 60 feet above Judge Martin's residence, which would be enough for all purposes. I have had no estimate made of this system, but it would naturally be greater than the 24 inch main.

There is still a fourth alternative; under the provisions of the Esquimalt Water Company's Act, the company is compelled to deliver at any time when required by the city, "at some point west of Victoria Arm, within the limits of the City of Victoria, into the water mains of the City of Victoria, under a pressure at sea level of not less than 110 lbs. to the square inch, such the amount and for the period specified, as will satisfy the needs of the corporation of the City of Victoria, the corporation paying the company at the rate of 6 cents per one thousand gallons, and the company shall supply water to the corporation of the City of Victoria for the purposes of fire protection, at the rate of four dollars per month, for each fire hydrant that the corporation may desire to connect with the company's pipes, and shall supply water for flushing and washing gutters, or for the filling of tanks for fire protection purposes, free of charge. Under this arrangement the corporation are now paying for 10 hydrants connected to the Esquimalt water works system in Victoria West. To avail itself of this option, it would be necessary for the city to expend a large sum of money to connect with the Esquimalt system, including a pipe across Victoria Arm, and it is a question whether it would not be better to put the money into our own system, and obtain water from our own source of supply, which costs us nothing, instead of paying another company at the rate of 6 cents per thousand gallons.

I make no pretensions to any knowledge of engineering, and the above conclusions have only been arrived at after many long consultations with Mr. Preece, the foreman of the water works, and who has been connected with water works all his life; but it might be well for the council to engage a competent water works engineer, who could give an expert opinion on all the points raised, and which would carry infinitely more weight than any abstract ideas that I could put forward, and I am, dear sirs,

Yours truly,
JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Ald. Barnard moved that the matter be referred to a committee of the whole council. This was seconded by Ald. Worthington and carried.

The city engineer, re a stone crossing on Fisgard street, recommended that the request be granted, as the property owners interested would pay for same. Report adopted.

TENDERS.

Tenders for painting the roof of the City hall were read from Beegram and Pirie, $233; E. A. Lewis, $118; F. Keown, $310; Halfpenny & Miller, $329; J. W. Mellor & Co., $399. The contract was awarded to the lowest tender.

REPORTS.

The Finance committee reported $5,615.99 of accounts, which were ordered paid.

The special committee to whom was delegated the question of a site for the Carnegie library, reported the following lots as available:

Lot 1 of 70, corner of Government and Wharf streets; Rocky Point, southeast corner of James Bay bridge and Government street; lots 4 and 5 of 3, Beckley farm, Niagara street; lot 318, block 11, Yates street. The city pumping station; the pound lots, corner Chambers street and Queen's avenue; waterworks lots, Pandora and Chambers streets; mud flats, east side of Government street.

Ald. Worthington thought it inadvisable to submit another proposition to the ratepayers for the purchase of a site. Ald. Barnard was of a similar way of thinking, and the sooner work were commenced the better.

Ald. Williams said the opportunity to select a site had not been fairly put before the ratepayers, as half of the sum asked for would have been enough. It would be well to give the public a chance to express themselves, as it was proposed they should in the last clause of the report.

Ald. Cameron was not in favor of the whole report, as there might or might not be funds to buy a site next year, and besides there was no necessity to put in the pound site, as it was useless. He had signed the report in order to get it before council.

Ald. McCandless said the only sites available were the flats, the corner of Government and Wharf streets, the pumping station and the lot on Pandora street. But not one of these were really desirable. For the sake of a paltry $7,500 the city was about to commit the folly of putting the library on an unsuitable lot. The library should be near the City hall, and the one caretaker could look out for the two buildings. If the ratepayers knew that the lot adjacent to the City hall could be purchased for $7,000 or $8,000, he was certain that a by-law would carry.

His Worship thought that the council would be in a better position at this time next year to the tune of about $30,000. He thought that there would be no difficulty in appropriating $8,000 for a site next year out of ordinary revenue.

It was finally decided to let the last clause of the report stand as presented. The pound site was struck out, as also the lot on Niagara street.

The lot on Pandora street was also omitted from the list, and the report as amended was then put to the vote and defeated.

BY-LAWS.

Ald. Cameron moved that a by-law be introduced dealing with the matter of refunding certain moneys in connection with the prolongation of Broad street, and to authorize the payment of the city's share. The by-law was read a first and second time.

The council then went into committee on the Tax By-law, 1902. Ald. Cameron said that as the money to be paid the corporation by the government would not be available in time this year, and the figures of the auditor would have to be taken as a guide. This was to increase the rate 2 mills on the dollar.

Ald. Kinsman was opposed to this. If the council could not get the $30,000, they still had $75,000 that was available. There was no need of adding the two mills, and the ratepayers were complaining of it.

Ald. McCandless and Williams also opposed the increase.

After some more discussion the by-law was passed.

The Council then adjourned.

MINING NOTES.

The June number of Mining, published at Spokane, contains an interesting article by Randall H. Kemp, on the mines of Boundary district.

The Banner tunnel in Franklin camp has been extended ten feet giving 210 feet of depth literally, with 32 feet of edge matter.

The last car of ore shipped from the Wonderful netted $2,557. This is the richest ore ever shipped from the mine.

The Bosun has a contract from Belgium for 2,000 tons of zinc ore. The market is practically unlimited for ore that runs high in zinc.

At the Wakefield on Four Mile there are now 20 men on the payroll, getting out four or five tons of ore daily. It is high grade rock which will net good returns. The company which has the lease and bond on the property has set aside $25,000 for development purposes and no ore is being taken out except that encountered in development.

Work has commenced on the Tiger Poorman group of mines, which are situated between Sheep and Wild Horse creeks. The Tiger Poorman group will become a shipper about November. At present there is about 200 tons of ore on the dump, and rawhiding will start as soon as the now comes and continue through the winter.

The Trail smelter has received from the officials of the Paris exposition a handsome medal, awarded, in addition to several diplomas, for the Paris exhibit. The collection consisted of copper ore, high grade matte, copper, lead and the like. The same collection was forwarded to the Glasgow exposition, from which diplomas and medals were also received.

VERNON LADY POISONED.

Daughter of Price Ellison Dead Through a Fatal Mistake.

Miss Anna Ellison, daughter of Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P., died on Wednesday at Vernon from a dose of carbolic acid which she took by mistake. The Vernon News of the 17th gives the following details:

"One of the most melancholy and distressing events which we have ever been called to speak of occurred yesterday morning when Miss Anna Ellison, eldest daughter of Price Ellison, M. P. P., died suddenly from the effects of carbolic acid, taken by mistake. The community is shocked and grieved to the heart, and gloom overshadows the city like a pall. The deceased was a winsome girl of about 17 years of age, just budding into lovely womanhood, and her death causes unspeakable sorrow. The grief-distracted relatives have received an outpouring of fervent sympathy which we cannot express, and their sorrow is shared in a measure by every resident of this city. The tragic event occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, and before medical aid could be procured the sufferer had long become unconscious. Drs. Morris and Williams did all that their art could suggest to save her, but their efforts were unavailing and her young life passed out without a struggle."

The funeral took place on Friday afternoon.

WILL HOLD FLOWER SHOW

Flowers Will Be Exhibited In Large Marquee at the Douglas Gardens.

It has been decided to hold a flower show in this city, on Friday, August 8, from 2 to 10 p. m., and the Douglas Gardens are the time and place for the first flower show. This decision was reached at a meeting held last night in the city hall—and the formation of a horticultural society will be a subsequent matter. Victorians will be first entitled by the holding of the flower show, and the formation of the horticultural society will follow, and exhibitions will be held in the spring and in June and November of each year, so that the flora of the season may be shown to advantage. Now it is between seasons, and some flowers will be absent from the show in consequence, and gardeners will not have as much in their favor as if the show had been held earlier or later—but the meeting decided that a beginning must be made and ergo-the first flower show will be held in the Douglas Gardens on August 8. The flowers will be shown in a large marquee in the Douglas gardens—if suitable arrangements are made with the Tourist association, and no difficulty is anticipated on that score. Collections will be made to secure money for the prize-list, and incidental expenses, and Mrs. Croft and Mrs. Barnard, who were present at the meeting, guaranteed the collection of $100. A committee consisting of Messrs. Gage, Pemberton, James and the secretary, Mr. Palmer, were appointed to draw up a list of exhibits, which will be published within the next few days. The Fifth Regiment band will be secured, it is understood, as a feature of the show.

VICTORIA ATHLETIC CLUB.

Rooms Closed During the Absence of "Prof." Foster.

It has given the executive and members of the above club much pleasure to be able to render some assistance to the J. B. A. A. The capable "Bob" has been granted leave of absence to accompany "the Big Four" to Nelson and keep them in condition to win out in both races. The athletic rooms will be closed during that period. Members of the club are, however, far from idle, as several are taking part in a gymnastic exhibition to be given today at the grocers' picnic.

Lovers of the manly art are advised to keep Coronation night, August 9, open as the club is arranging for a splendid night's sparring. The stars will, it is hoped, be a representative each of the army and navy, and the preliminaries will be full of interest and go.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this, them.

Sealer From Copper Islands

Carlotta G. Cox Brings News of Fleet In That Vicinity.

News From Schooners Off the Japan Coast—Spokane Arrives.

The sealing schooner Carlotta G. Cox, Capt. R. O. Lavender, returned from her cruise to the North Pacific and Copper island sealing grounds on Sunday morning, and after spending some time in James Bay she sailed up to the sealer's wharf yesterday afternoon to land her skins. The Carlotta G. Cox, which is the second of the Copper island fleet to return brought home 318 skins, and as she had but eight skins when she left the Californian coast bound north, she has taken the majority of the skins off the pup grounds, well out towards the Copper Islands. She is back because of a shortage of provisions, her flour having been spoiled as a result of the flooding of the vessel during the winter storms. She spoke the schooner City of San Diego about a month ago with 470 skins, the Casco was reported with 460, and the Oscar and Hattie was heard from about a month ago with between 600 and 700 skins. The Saucy Lass was not heard from since May, when she had only 90 skins. The South Bend was not reported.

Letters received from the sealing schooner hunting off Japan give the news that the weather in the early part of the season over there was every bit as bad as that encountered off this Coast during the winter. Soon after the schooners sailed from Bonin islands for the Japan sea they experienced a terrific gale, which smashed the boats of the schooners Dora Siewerd and Geneva and almost wrecked the Japanese schooner Diana. The Diana was boarded by a sea, which tore away her foresail, which was then double-reefed, tore away her forward bulwarks, windlass, breaking her boats, filling the cabin, and—as the writer put it—"raising Cain generally." When the foresail was gone the schooner paid off, and the high seas put her over on her beam. It was with difficulty that the schooner was got before the wind, and saved from going over.

The gale was a fair westerly wind for Hakodate, and the Triumph sailed without damage before it. The schooner Director had her stern smashed during the storm. When the schooners put into Hakodate they learned that over 40 fishing schooners had been lost off the Japanese coast during the gale. The Dora Siewerd fitted out in April, when she went in to replace her lost boats, and she was not expected in port, but the other schooners had reported. The catches of the four schooners which had come in before the letter was written on June 26, were as follows: Geneva, 834; Director, 618; Florence M. Smith, 687, and Triumph, 465. There were about 15 Japanese schooners out. The catches of those which had reported before the letter was written, were as follows: Tauro Maru, 678; Diana, 482; No. 3 Maru, 516; Seiko Maru, 256; Seitago Maru, 303; and Kaivo Maru (formerly the Henry Dennis), 250. All these vessels had white captains.

The weather has been miserable in the inland sea. The Triumph did well until March, when she got out of the seal. They went northeast, and the schooner southeast. The Japan sea was full of them this season, according to hunters of the Triumph there were thousands and thousands of them in that sea. Many of those taken by the Triumph were fine skins, some of the big bulls weighing as much as 500 pounds.

THE SOUND EXCURSIONS.

Dolphin Will Come Next Sunday—Sound Steamers Carry Crowds.

The steamer Dolphin, of the Alaska Steamship company is coming to Victoria from Seattle next Sunday with a large excursion organized by the A. O. U. W. The Dolphin will leave Seattle at 7 a. m. and arrive here at noon. She will sail again for the Sound at 7 p. m., arriving at Seattle on her return at midnight. The steamers Majestic and Rosalie were both crowded on Saturday and Sunday, large numbers of excursionists going to Seattle from this city and Port Angeles. At the end of this week another excursion has been arranged to the Sound, and the tickets will probably be made good at the cheap rate from Friday night, and are good leaving Seattle until Monday night. On August 8, 9, 10 and 11, large excursions will be brought from Seattle to Victoria, and from August 16 to the 31 the excursions will be carried from this way to Seattle for the Elk's Carnival at Seattle.

GRAFTON RETURNS.

Flagship Makes a Voyage Around the Island—Shearwater For Behring Sea.

H. M. S. Grafton, flagship of the fleet, returned to Esquimalt yesterday afternoon after a cruise around the island. The Grafton left port shortly before Dominion Day and proceeded to Vancouver, where she lost a large number of men by desertion. Nearly every night while she was at Vancouver several of her bluejackets went ashore. One night five were seen leaving the vessel in a copper punt, using shovels taken from the stoke hole for paddles. They were some distance away from the vessel when sighted, and although pursued, they managed to get ashore. The other vessels which went to Vancouver also lost some of their crew. The Grafton proceeded to Comox to put in her firing practice after leaving Vancouver, and H. M. S. Shearwater, which followed the flagship up the coast, has gone north to the Behring Sea to act as patrol vessel.

SPOKANE ARRIVES.

Big Excursion Steamer in Port—Passengers Spend Many Hours Here.

The excursion steamer Spokane, Capt. Lloyd, returned from Alaskan ports and the glaciers with her party of 161 excursionists, who have seen the illahees of Sitka's siwashes, the ice fields of Taku glacier, the ice mountains of Muir glacier, the canneries of Killisnoo, the totems of Wrangel, and other points of interest in the North. No passengers from Skagway arrived on the steamer—all her passengers being those who made the round trip. Included among the number were F. A. Seward and wife, the former being a son of the former secretary of state for the United States, who purchased Alaska from the Russians; S. W. Hill, brother-in-law of the noted railway magnate of the same name, who, with his brother, Dr. Hill, and Mr. Bradstreet, of the well known commercial agency, have been visiting the North. J. S. Thayer, wife and family were other passengers. Mr. Thayer was formerly United States minister to The Hague. There were, in fact, a number of notables, including ex-congressmen and others.

The steamer arrived at the outer wharf about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and with good weather conditions her large number of tourists spent an enjoyable afternoon and evening in Victoria. The steamer left for the Sound at 1 o'clock this morning.

News was brought by the Spokane of another stampede to the scene of a new find in the North. A despatch to the Juneau Record-Miner of Saturday last, dated the same day, from White Pass, says: "A rich strike has been reported on the Tahkeena river below White Horse, and a great stampede is being made across country to the new diggings, and White Horse is fast becoming depopulated. The steamer Wilbur Crimmins took a large number of passengers down the river to the scene of the excitement today."

ACCIDENT AT LAUNCHING.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 22.—A slight deficiency in the tide today spoiled the launching of the four-masted schooner Perry Seltzer. She was christened and had slid down the ways to the water line when the ways loosened just a second before she would have floated free. She now lies deep in the mud, from which she will have to be jacked up. That will be an expensive process. The schooner, which is owned by a Bridgeport syndicate, has a registered tonnage of 1,253. Her cost was $64,000. She will be used in the coast trade.

PRINCESS MAY ARRIVES.

Vancouver, July 22.—(Special.)—The steamer Princess May arrived this afternoon with 67 passengers and about $5,000 worth of treasure. News is brought that a ten days' cleanup on the Feathers tone property, McKee creek, was $5,000.

SPORTING NEWS

WATCHING FOR POACHERS.

Efforts Being Made to Stop Destruction of Young Game.

The annual complaints of the killing of game out of season, particularly by campers, are being received at the provincial police headquarters and steps are being taken to prevent illegal shooting. The regular constables have been instructed to be particularly watchful, and now search every rig met on the roads. Specials have also been appointed to keep an eye on the camps, so that anybody killing game out of season stands a pretty good chance of contributing handsomely to the provincial exchequer.

WILL HAVE TO PLAY.

Victoria Baseball Team Has One of the Hardest Games of Season on for Saturday.

If the Victoria baseball team keep up the run of winnings that they have made during the past few weeks, on Saturday, they will have to play gilt edged ball, for on that day they go up against one of the strongest teams in the Northwest, the team of the Chemawa Industrial School of Oregon. This team has defeated every team they have met this season, including the Portland professionals.

NEW CRICKET CLUB.

Organized at a Meeting at the V. A. C. Rooms Monday Evening.

At a meeting in the Victoria Athletic club Monday night, a new cricket club, the "Zingari," came into existence. Rev. W. W. Bolton occupied the chair, and among those present were D. Hanington, R. Monteith, C. Keefer, J. Keefer, A. Raymur, W. Redfern. Rev. W. W. Bolton was elected president, and the following gentlemen will be asked to kindly become officers of the club: Hon. President, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere; vice-presidents, Hon. C. E. Pooley, C.; Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P.P.; Hon. Mr. Justice Irving; Hon. E. Dewdney; Mr. G. Gillespie. W. Redfern was elected secretary and the coach will be "Bob" Foster. It is proposed to try and arrange matches with the navy and army, Victoria, Vancouver and the Fernwoods. The meetings will be held at the Victoria Athletic club and the next one will take place on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BETTING ON THE FIGHT.

Odds of 10 to 4½ in Favor of Fitzsimmons.

San Francisco, July 21.—The arrival of Fitzsimmons from Skaggin Springs has had the effect of stimulating interest in his coming fight with Jeffries. In the poolrooms there appears no limit to the sum the public is willing to stake on Jeffries or Fitzsimmons to win. The betting is at the ratio of 10 to 4 and a half, Jeffries having the long end.

LADY GOLF CHAMPIONS.

London, July 21.—An international foursome was played at North Berwick, Scotland, today between the former champion, Miss Edith Orr, and Miss Orr and Miss Griscom, the American golf player, and Miss Rhoda Adair, the Irish champion. The Misses Orr played first on the homeward journey, and won the match by two up and one to play.

BASEBALL.

Good Match at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, July 22.—(Special.)—The All-California match this evening against the local team, was a most brilliant one. Starting with a score of three and five in the first and second innings, Nanaimo held the visitors down until the ninth innings, when the visitors brought the score up by four runs and left it nine to nine. A tenth innings being played, gave the visitors a victory by two runs. Grunnell pitched a first class game for Nanaimo. Matches will be played here tomorrow and Thursday.

FARGO DEFEATS WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, July 22.—Fargo defeated Winnipeg this afternoon to nothing in today's game, the first shut-out the locals have had this year. Handelin did the battery work for Fargo.

ROUGH PLAY.

A Hint to the Referees of the Junior Association Matches.

The attention of the gentlemen who, from time to time, as referee at the various junior lacrosse matches in the Caledonia grounds, has been called to the unnecessary blackguardism indulged in by a lot of young hoodlums who get into the grand stand. These lads who yell the most blood-curdling threats at their opponents and offer equally sanguinary advice to their own players, should be expelled from the grounds. Last Saturday, during the practice match, one of these gentry was overheard to threaten that next Saturday one team would deliberately "lay for" the other and win by rough play. The incident is given for the benefit of the gentlemen who, as a rule, are certainly lax in allowing hacking to go unrebuked. If lacrosse is to regain its hold on the public, roughness, not only of language, but of deed, must be excluded from the grounds.

Mr. Hurst's eleven will play the first eleven of the Victoria Cricket club, at Beacon Hill, this afternoon, the game commencing at 2 o'clock.

READING CAMPS.

To Introduce System Adopted in Ontario in British Columbia.

Mr. A. Fitzpatrick of Nairn Centre, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Reading camp movement, has been spending a few days in the city. Two years ago as an experiment, Mr. Fitzpatrick built three reading and recreation rooms, one at each of three lumbering camps in Algoma. These were supplied with books, games, pictures and current literature, including the daily papers in French and English. The men in these isolated camps appreciated these conveniences so much that the idea commended itself to a number of employers, who, last year, erected buildings at their camps for this purpose. Amongst those who provided this sort of accommodation for their men were Messrs. Playfair and White, of Midland, the Parry Sound Lumber Co., the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., John Charlton, M. P., and Hon. N. Dymont, M. P. Mr. F. H. Clergue of Sault Ste Marie, had his chief engineer specially construct portable buildings, the first of which is being tried at a pulp wood camp at Goulais, with splendid results. Including those at the mining camps some 27 reading and recreation rooms were in operation last season.

The Ontario government has encouraged the movement, and has extended its public library system to meet this need. The object is to counteract the influence of the saloons and aid in the intellectual and moral development of these classes.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is looking over the ground in British Columbia, and hopes to secure the co-operation of the Department of Education and of the employers in initiating work of this kind in this province.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, blind, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The League Of Voters

Complain of Injustice to Vast Majority By Water Regulations.

Interesting Discussion on the Subject at the Meeting Last Evening.

The Voters' League held their regular meeting last night, Postmaster Shakespeare occupying the chair. Among those present were W. H. Winsby, Rev. E. S. Rowe, A. S. Going, W. J. Hanna, C. E. Redfern, T. S. Futcher, Senator Macdonald, T. S. Sorby, J. E. McMillan, S. Shore, E. Bragg, Ex-Aldermen Beckwith and Stewart, W. Forrester, Jos. Pierson, C. H. Lugrin, P. R. Smith, W. Moberley, J. E. Cowen, G. Gardiner, G. Fox, T. Walker and a number of others.

The secretary read the reply received from the Minister of Mines, acknowledging the receipt of the League's resolution with reference to the department undertaking the matter of testing and exploring the various known iron deposits of the province.

A letter was read from Wm. Laird, giving notice that he proposed to introduce for discussion at the future meetings of the league, the question of the harbor improvement on the lines of the Sorby scheme; while P. R. Smith suggested the relative value of a steel or a stone bridge at Point Ellice as a subject fitting for an academical discussion.

Joseph Peirson asked the question why the present urgency of putting the city to additional expense for more land at Ross Bay for cemetery purposes, where land is said to be worth $2,000 per acre. It was thought that less expensive land might be secured. Also it was pointed out, that the sea drive around Ross Bay, which had been planned by the late Sir James Douglas, was now included in part of the burying ground. The matter was laid over.

The city water supply was the next subject to be dealt with, some amusement being caused by the presence on the table in front of the chairman of a genuine "Mickie" filled, not with regulation whiskey, but with aqua non pura as distributed to the citizens of Victoria. Ex-Ald. Beckwith advocated the appointment of a committee of specialists to investigate the whole question on behalf of the ratepayers. A citizen who knew whereof he spoke, had told the speaker things in connection with the present water pressure which were truly astounding, if true, and should be made the subject of an inquiry immediately.

Senator Macdonald quite agreed with what Mr. Beckwith said. The mistake had been made in the beginning in not taking water from Elk lake direct, instead of draining the water through the peat bogs of Beaver lake. Even now there was no retaining wall to prevent the slime from entering the filter beds. He would like to know also by what authority the city made preferential charges. One man paid 60c. and used water all the time, while another used very little and paid twice as much. The Water Commissioner figured that there was a profit of $18,000 annually, and this was not what the ratepayers wanted. If a committee were appointed it would be well for it to look into the account of maintenance and charges.

T. C. Sorby wished to have the meeting approve of the Water Commissioner's proposition, to put meters on everybody, and charge all a uniform rate. It was not so much that the citizens waste water, but that the Council throw it down the sewers and spill it upon the streets to the amount of 241,000,000 gallons annually. Salt water was all that was needed for such purposes.

Jos. Peirson wished to have a committee struck to take up the question of water supply, while Mr. Futcher suggested that the scope of the investigation should be indicated. The new rule that water could be used for irrigation, but two days a week, had given the impression to visitors that Victoria had but two drys supply a week. It should be decided once for all whether the supply was sufficient for all demands, and if the lake was running dry it would be the only legitimate reason for allowing the use of the water but two days a week.

J. L. Beckwith concurred in the idea of indicating the lines along which the investigation should be carried. There was more water run through the pipes under the present rules than there was otherwise, as people felt that they had a right to let all the taps run during the whole time permissible.

C. E. Redfern did not favor the meter system, which would work a hardship, but something should be done as some people used water on the gardens until they were perfectly saturated, to the injury of the plants. It would be but a few weeks when the question of shortage of water would solve itself. The present limited supply arose every year, when so much water was needed for irrigation. But the present unjust restrictions was entirely owing to a few residents on the high levels. Of these some had tanks of their own, and had an ample supply for household and domestic purposes, and a little for irrigation. But to claim all they want for irrigating when they had built their houses in one case not least above the level of Elk lake, was a most unheard of thing, and he doubted if under such conditions the law would compel such a supply to be given for gardens. Some of the high level residents had actually connected their circulating boilers with the city pipes direct, and had not even gone to the nominal expense of putting in a cistern of their own. It was not right, it was not just that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the city should be put to inconvenience and loss for the benefit of the remaining one-tenth, and made to suffer in order that the one-tenth should receive a supply to which, owing to the position of their houses, it was an open question as to whether or not they were entitled; and a supply too, which the rest of the citizens are deprived of. The majority should not be inconvenienced for the sake of the few. The present supply was equal to 130 gallons per head per day, which was ample for all, and if some would do as others have done, and put in tanks all would have some. He was in favor of asking the Mayor and Council to repeal the present restrictions, which were inflicting an injustice on a large majority of the community.

Senator Macdonald said that years ago they used to charge for irrigating on the area to be watered, and then there was a charge of 10c. for a horse, 10c. for a cow and so on. But he did not understand why there should be preferential charges.

In answer to Rev. E. S. Rowe, Mr. Redfern said that it was within the discretion of the Water Commissioner to put on a meter. But this was always referred to the Council for approval.

The motion to appoint a committee of five to look into the whole question of water supply was passed.

The secretary thought that the results of the labor of the steel and iron committee would prove that no time would be lost in getting to work, and have a report in connection with the water works in less than two weeks. He pointed out a few items which the committee might look into with good results.

Mr. Best reminded the committee that the strength of the mains would not permit of the pumping engines at North Dairy being used to their full capacity. A special line of pipes should be run in to supply the high levels independently.

C. E. Redfern moved: "That the present existing regulations limiting the use of water for irrigating purposes to two days weekly, inflicting great hardship and inconvenience on a large majority of citizens, and prevents them from keeping their gardens in a satisfactory condition; therefore be it resolved that the municipal council be respectfully requested to repeal the said regulations, and allow the use of water for irrigation purposes every morning and evening as heretofore.

Chairman Shakespeare said that there was no doubt but what the high levels were responsible for the difficulty now experienced, and it was not right that the vast majority of the citizens should be so unfairly treated for the sake of those few who lived on the hills. He felt sorry when he saw how his own little garden and others were drying up owing to having water but twice a week.

C. E. Redfern pointed out that if anyone chose to go to the trouble they could water all they liked with water pots, and the regulations could not touch them, even if there were ten persons in the house who chose to so water the garden at the same time.

W. T. Best said that the present pumping station in the country had been put in the wrong place, and hence could not do the work it was intended to do. It should be higher up; this was one point to look into.

C. E. Redfern reminded the meeting that it would be wrong to let the idea go abroad that the water was unwholesome. The water had been analyzed by competent men in Toronto and elsewhere, and they were unanimous in stating that the water was perfectly wholesome—more so even than Goldstream water, which is so much thought of.

J. L. Beckwith directed attention to the character of the rails being used in connection with Government street paving. Similar rails had been refused by a former council, as it would be impossible to make a good job using them. The rails on Fort street were girder pattern, and had a groove in them, whereas those now being used were common T rails, and it would not be possible to get the wood blocks to fit like they did on Fort street.

The following gentlemen were named as the committee to look into the water supply, A. Toller, and L. G. Quagliotti, and the meeting adjourned.

FOR PUBLIC AMUSEMENT

Project to Establish Recreation Park and Swimming Baths on the Gorge.

Several schemes are on foot looking to the creation in this city of well organized and properly conducted pleasure grounds on the lines of the old Woodwards