# To Install The

Checks on Water Consumption To Be Delivered in Few

Question of How To Stop Waste Receiving Attention in Eastern Cities.

It is anticipated that the 350 water meters which have been ordered by the civic authorities will be installed about the latter part of June next. The work of munifacturing them has now been commenced by the successful tenderers, and delivery will be made some time in June.

The advantages and disadvantages of the meter system are being quietly discussed by many citizens, though it is admitted on all sides that it is too late now to prevent the city proceeding with the work of installing the meters which have been ordered. Mr. Alex. Wilson is a stauzeh advocate of the meter system. He thinks it the only method by which the disastrous waste of water can be prevented and he recites many instances which came under his notice where water was wasted, just for fun. On one occasion he was down at the wharf several years ago, and noticed a deek hand on a steamer washing down the decks, using a large-sized hose attached to a hydrant on the dock. When he had got the required amount of water, he threw the nozzle of the hose over the side of the shin and allowed the he had got the required amount of water, he threw the nozzle of the hose over the side of the ship and allowed the water to flow into the bay. In this way gallons of water were needlessly wasted. Nearly every city on the continent is worked up over the question of how best to stop the great waste of water. The seriousness of the situation in New York is shown by the following article which appears in a recent issue of the he had got the required amount of water, he threw the nozzle of the hose over the side of the ship and allowed the

The scriousness of the situation in New York is shown by the following article which appears in a recent issue of the Scientific American:

"The Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, has given out some figures of the results obtained in his investigation of the question of the waste of water in this city. By dividing the city into districts, and by means of meters, supplemented by investigation, it has been possible to determine the amount of water served to each district daily, and also to determine what use is made of it. One method of calculating the waste is to examine the flow of water in the sewers during the early morning, when the consumption is lowest. A number of men are then sent through the buildings in the particular district under consideration, to measure the amount of water that is running to waste from leaky faucets, and similar fixtures. These measurements, however, do not include water that is running to waste from overflowing tanks, nor does it take account of waste that occurs when the water is allowed to run on cold nights to prevent freezing; nor does it include underground leaks and leaks in the mains. As a result of this investigation, the conclusion is reached from the world be afforded to Introduce a Dill to an include underground leaks and leaks in the mains. As a result of this investigation, the conclusion is reached from the world be afforded the undoubted grievance of the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and show in the section 2 of the E. & N. Rallway Act, and should incle litigation for wheit the country would incite underground leaks and leaks in the mains. As a result of this investigation, the conclusion is reached from the work already accomplished that 32,000, 000 gallons, or 12 per cent. of the Croton water, is running to waste every day from leaky fixtures, this percentage representing merely the waste in build-ings from defective plumbing, which is a constant waste, and continues steadily throughout the dry weather, when the supply is scanty. It is estimated that this amount of water, if it were metered, would bring to the city \$1,500,000 a year, and evidently it would be well worth while to recover the value of this water for its own sake, to say nothing of its value considered as forming a part of an already inadequate supply for the city, and the possibility that unless the source of supply be multiplied, we may have to face a water famine before many years have gone by. Commissionon that the is the extension of the meter system. His bill before the legislature provides that all buildings shall be metered where steam is used for power purposes, and also all buildings that are over five stories in height. As the city will pay for the meters, the installation will not be hard upon the consumers, while the expense to the city will be light compared to the saving due to the prevention of water waste. Everyone who has the interests of the city at heart, and is disposed to look at this subject from a broad-minded standpoint, will agree that it is of vital importance to the city of New York that water waste should be prevented. for the meters, the installation will no should be prevented, and everything possible done, whether by metering or some other method, to conserve its already inadequate supply."

A leading citizen yesterday requested a Colonist reporter to mention that while it is true meters have recently hear in

### The Rights Of Settlers

it is true meters have recently been in-stalled in Seattle, they have not been placed on residences at all, all the wat-

r required for lawn purposes being given

during many years—in fact, from 1881 up to the present time. Many resolutions had been passed in the House expressing-syming that the governments externs or unsing that the governments of the stream of the section of the Northern shipments was, however, the first occasion upon which a definite attempt has been made by regislation to move in this direction. The settlers, finding the legislature indifferent gover to the Dominion, governot, the subject being partially within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and (through his effects to some extent) the Federal government find in 1897 apolated a commission-field settlers. This coroses of the dissuited the subject being partially within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and (through his effects to some extent) the Federal government find in 1897 apolated a commission-field settlers. This coroses of the dissuited of the settlers being admitted and recognized, although he held that their redress the committee being admitted and recognized, although he held that their redress the committee being admitted and recognized, although he held that their redress the committee being appointed woidch had recognized and stream and the redression of the settlers being an extent to the settlers being and the settlers being an extent to the settlers being an ext (Continued From Page One.)

Install The

Meters in June

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, while act going mote the merits of the bill. accepted it with gratifude as an evidence of intention on the government's part to do install to do, per ib 124 Salt mackerel, each 15 Salt mackerel, each 15

-	Wheat, per ton	\$36
1	Corn, whole, per ton	\$25
ITO	Corn, cracked	\$27
	Oats, per ton	\$26
1200	Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	45
t	Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	4
	Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	35
1	Flour-	
7	Hunga man	e1 0=
9	Hungarian Pastry	\$1.25
t	Feed-	\$1.25
1	Hay heled per ton	600
e	Hay, baled, per ton Straw, per bale Middlings, per ton Bran, per ton	\$20
-	Middlings par ton	10
	Bran nor ton	820
-	Ground feed. per ton	\$26
-		
-	Vegetables— Cabbage, per 1b	
-	Canbage, per 10	2 to 3
8	Cauliflower, per head Onions, per ib	15
S	Cornets per 1b	3
-	Carrots, per lb	140 3
9	Beet root, per lb	300 40 77
1	I want potatoes nor th	one to toe
t	I weet potatoes, per lb. Celery Turnips, per lb.	10 40 15
-	Turning new It.	11/6 9
1	Turnips, per lb.	TABRE U
i	Regs-	-
	Eggs— Fresh Island, per dozen Eastern eggs, per dozen Cheese—	95
	Eastern eggs, per dozen	25 20
e	Cheese-	~
-		
	California cheese Canadian, per lb	20 +0 25
e	Butter-	20 10 20
1	Manitoba, per lb	95/20
9	Best dairy, per ib	20 to 25
1	Best dairy, per ib Victoria creamery, per ib	85
1	Cowichan creamery, per lb Fresh Island butter	35
1	Fresh Island butter	30 to 35
	Mars Ida	
3	Cocoannes each	10011
-	Lemons, California, per doz	25
•	Amons small mer dos	20
527	Isiand apples, XX \$1.20, XXX.	21 7=
i	Vernon apples	\$1 40 60
_ 7	Calliornia nes (ulack), 4 the	*25
,	California figs (white) 3 lbs	25 25
	California figs (white), 3 lbs California figs, new crop, 1 lb	10
	Culifornia figs, new crop, 1 lb	0 to 1214
	Raisins, per lb	1214

Crabs, per dozen 50 to 75
Bloaters 10
Kippers 12½
Salt mackerel, each 15
Salt cod, per 1b 20
Salt tongues and sounds, per 1b 20
Salt tongues and sounds, per keg 51.50
Salt selmon each 25
Salmon belies, per 1b 12½
Meats 12½
Mea

### Ask Aid For Silver Lead

**Executive of Mining Association** Wires the Government For Assistance.

Col. Prior Cordially Thanked for Interest Taken in Work of Organization.

The first and most important business dealt with by the executive of the Min-ing Association last evening was the report of the committee appointed to draft a resolution respecting Federal assist-ance to the silver-lead mines. The following resolution, as presented by the committee, was adopted, the body the resolution to be wired to the

Minister of Finance: THE PROVINCIAL MINING ASSOCIA-TION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

# HAPPENINGS IN

Sutten and Anderson Fined \$75
for Assaulting Chinama 1
—The Hey Case.

In supporting the present government of the large state of the land subdivide the land subdivi

The seven small boys accused of causing the wounding of the Chinese boy Hey, who fell under a Fort street car, after, it is alleged, being threatened by the boys, was continued yesterday, and after several hours had been spent in the stamining of two witnesses and interminable legal objections—there are five lawyers engaged—an adjournment was taken until Friday morning at 9 a. m.

lesterday Messrs. Cockerell and Wollaston gave evidence. The former was riding on the rear of the car which ran over the boy, and assisted to pick up the injured Chinese. He knew that there were several boys there, but did not identify any of the accused, who sat in a row in the court.

There was considerable discussion amongst the leavyers as to the admin amongst the lawyers, as to the admissibility of Mr. Wollaston's evidence. He told of being at home on the night of the affair, and of the boys coming to his house and being questioned regarding the matter. He could not remember what they had said. It was too long since. He also told of a court of enquiry being held before Canon Beanlands regarding the matter—but could not remember what the boys had said.

what the boys had said.

Canon Beanlands was called—but his evidence was not gone on with, as 6 o'clock had been reached before Mr. Wollaston left the stand.

The case against How Yee, the Chinese, who is charged with breaking and entering the store of K. Davis on John-son street on Good Friday, and stealing a number of nickel watches, opera glasa number of nicket watches, opera glasses, and a pipe, will come up before the police magistrate this morning.

How Yee, who lives in a cabin in Theatre Alley, was arrested by Constables O'Leary and Carlow, who had been working for some time in Chinatown, and watching a Chinese pawn shop. Their diligence was finally rewarded by a clue which resulted in the

Winnipeg, April 22.—George Estes, president of the U. B. R. E., who has been conducting the strike operations on the Pacific Coast, arrived from the West today.

ANALONE FEW PARKERS OF COURT BILLING VERY SPENCE OF

# The Canadians

Pacific Cable Company Agree to Encourage Home Industry When Possible.

Appeal in North American Insurance Company vs. Esson Dismissed.

Yesterday Messrs. Cockerell and Wol- From Our Own Correspondent. ject, expressing the hope that in the future such supplies would be purchased in Canada. He received a communication from Lord Strathcona stating that he had brought the matter to the atten-tion of the Pacific Cable Board with the result that the board had given strict instructions that in future all supplies required for the service of the cable are o be obtained in Canada whenever possible.

The Supreme Court gave judgment to-day in the British Columbia appeal of the North American Life Insurance Company vs. Esson; dismissing the ap-peal with costs. Argument in the special case submitted to the Supreme Court regarding representation in the Commons closed today. Judgment was reserved.

Sir James Grant was banqueted by fellow practitioners tonight and was given a splendid testimonial of their regard on completing his fifty years of gard on completing his' fifty years of the practice of medicine.

In the Railway committee A. Morrison's bills respecting the Kootenay Central and the British Columbia Southern

| The content of the

Solemn Procession Through



A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

While headaches are varied in character and are produced by variety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer either from nervous or billious headache. When neglected, either form will quickly cause serious suffering and will assuredly prostrate the system. Nervous headaches, to whom. women are specially subject, arise from weak and inflamed nerves, heavy and dull brain, poor circulation and debility. Bilious headaches are usually accompanied by sickness and womning. The result from inactive liver, digestive distrubances or sore and constipated bowels.

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While headaches are varied in character and are produced by variety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer needed by variety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer needed by suffer needed by suriety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer needed by suffer needed by suriety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer needed by suffer needed by suriety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer needed by suffer needed by suriety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer needed by suffer needed by suriety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer needed by suffer needed by suriety of causes, the majority of the victims suffer needed by suffer needed by suriety of causes and would be better for the masses of the pole to accept which the merger is a protest against a new feduction. Here the protect against a new feduction and debility needed by suriety of causes endows and would be better for the masses of the protect and would be better for the masses of the protect against a new feduction and ebility moved that it has protect against a new feduction and ebility moved that it has protect against a new feduction and ebility moved that it has protect against a new feduction and ebility moved that it has protect against a new feduction and ebility moved that it has protect against an ewe feduction and ebility moved that it has protect against an evaluation and the protect against and will assuredly like th

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Mr. Fielding Lacked

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From Our Ówn Ottawa, Apri Stevens Fieldin speeches. The ever, about his which was un good, but his I was no occasio eral standpoint showing; why, acteristic of the

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tario warning stituency that was elected in the British pr He pledged hi the Crown, as King, as a m best endeavors present prefer possible, the tween the Mot ittle over a him quietly de liament, while destroys the eff to the North Q ing has laid Britain is prepa to Canada, this as the interests as the interest will levy her as to discrimin of foreign cou Great Britain. Mr. R. L. B House of Con year before. Sir Wilfrid L defeated by o Now they are Now they are wishes of the

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manufacturers, country? Will protest, or will the men the of for the mountage agracultural in that measure is their just due