

THE WATER WORKS

Saturday Night's Meeting - Explanations by the Mayor and Aldermen.

A Number of Excellent Speeches - By-Law Unanimously Endorsed.

The public interest taken in the water supply question was fully demonstrated at Saturday night's public meeting in the City Hall, his worship Mayor Teague being in the chair.

It was ten minutes past eight when the chairman invited discussion on the question for which the meeting was called.

In this connection he dwelt briefly on the quantity of water in the present source from which he showed that there was ample to supply the needs of the city for a considerable number of years.

He was quite prepared to say that the water had been somewhat neglected of late years; more money should have been spent to keep the water pure and clean and the filter beds free from impurities.

As to the quality, his worship would call on other speakers who would deal with that question more fully. Then in regard to the expenditure of the proposed loan, the mayor said that there was no intention of concealing anything from the citizens, although through a misunderstanding a number of errors had been given out.

It was intended to place in new filter beds; purchase at least a portion of the watershed; clear around and in the lakes, and fencing the lakes and filter beds.

Now, if the improvements are not carried out, what is to be done? If the city gives up its present supply it must go somewhere else for water, and such a step means the throwing aside of the present property on which several hundred thousand dollars had been spent, and putting the hands in their pockets to the tune of two million dollars, for it was useless to talk of purchasing a water supply for a few hundred thousand dollars.

The citizens were not in a position just now to spend a million dollars, and it was not necessary to do that when by a proper expenditure the water supply could be put in a good condition for the next twenty years.

Next he would deal with the objections to this loan by-law. They were not, he thought, composed of the citizens generally. At any rate they were not actuated by patriotism at all, because they had done their best, by talking and circulating stories and literature and decrying the water of the city, to give the place a bad name, and prevent tourists from coming to see here as a place to be avoided.

A great deal had been said about experts. He would ask what were experts wanted for now. The city wants to put in a new filter bed; did they want an expert for that; surely not. There was enough engineering skill in Victoria to put in a filter bed.

Then he went to clean the lake out, which could be done without the aid of an expert brought from somewhere in England, Canada or the States at a great expense. An expert was wanted to advise the city on the purchase of a piece of land, and as to fencing this land, it was possible to send a man out to build a snake fence without an expert to direct the operations.

In looking over the report on the last five or six years, he found that the city had engaged the services of a number of experts at a cost which would keep a moderate-sized water works, and none of them had done the city any good; on the contrary some of them had done the city a great amount of injury.

He was not decrying experts who are of great value at the proper time, but in this particular instance they are not worth the snap of the finger. (Applause.)

Mr. Carmichael, who made several analyses of the water, was called upon to address the meeting but he preferred to wait until the Eastern analyses of the Victoria water had been published, as he did not care to explain his position and then let the mayor come along with "his powder" to answer him.

His worship wished it understood that he was not intended to trap Mr. Carmichael in any way, because he had a high idea of Mr. Carmichael, and it was furthest from his mind to take him at a disadvantage.

Ald. J. Keith Wilson said he would deal more with facts and figures in addressing the meeting than to expatiate on the water question. The statements he would place before them he was prepared to prove, as he did not desire them to take his word for anything in connection with the subject, as he was not an expert. But he had given the question a good deal of attention, and he was glad to sum up the result of his inquiries with the statement that the supply was ample, the storage capacity sufficient, and that if new filter beds large enough for our requirements were built the water could be made perfectly wholesome and pleasant to use.

This being the case, why think of looking for a new source of water supply, and thus be prepared to throw away the cost of the old works, \$387,500, which was the amount of bonds outstanding issued by the city for the present water works? As to expert testimony as to the water requirements, he had been fortunate in securing a copy of Mr. Thomas A. Bulkeley's report to the provincial government on the subject.

This report was as crisp and new for our present knowledge as if it had been prepared yesterday. The government twenty-two years ago spent \$7000 to get the information in Mr. Bulkeley's report as to the best water supply for Victoria, and it is clearly demonstrated that they were successful in procuring a source of water for over two hundred thousand people. The supply came from 2780 acres, including the lakes. With an average of 30 inches rainfall this would give 1892 million gallons per year.

The city engineer had certified to the capacity of the storage in the lake at present at eight feet below the top of the present dam was 1,193,040,000 gallons, or if the dam were raised four feet 700,209,000 gallons more. This would give sixty gallons per head per day for one year for 53,890 persons for eight feet and 31,973 persons for four feet, or 85,353 persons if the dam were raised four feet more. Bulkeley showed in his report that some of the

largest cities in England and America only averaged twenty-four gallons per head per day, and that included street watering, sewer flushing, special supplies to manufacturers including a very large proportion of water. He therefore concluded that if he allowed twenty-five gallons per head per day it would be a liberal supply for Victoria. These figures quoted would show at twenty-five gallons per head per day at eight feet below the present dam a supply for 128,113, or four feet above the present dam for 73,735, or a supply for one year for 204,848 persons, this being the capacity of Elk and Beaver lakes. That ought to be good enough evidence as to the supply and capacity. Now as to the purity of the water or otherwise. Three samples of the water were sent east for analysis. Let us see how they compare with the neighboring lakes. The free ammonia and albuminoid ammonia are the only two items in the analysis that we need consider tonight, as they are the injurious elements in the lake water. Dr. H. F. Rutman, of McGill university, Montreal, gives chemical analysis as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City of Victoria, Free Ammonia, Albuminoid Parts per Million. Rows include Elk Lake, Beaver Lake, Thetis Lake, Goldstream Lake, and Thetis Lake.

You will see from this analysis that if the city's water is bad these two much lauded sources of supply are four and half to five and a half times worse. The city's supply has twice as much albuminoid ammonia in it as these ought to be, and no time should be lost in getting proper filters. As to the pressure, it would be interesting to know that government house doorstop was 157 feet above high water mark. Elk lake was 194 feet above high water mark, so you can judge of the pressure. The other night at the city hall he noticed the gauges standing at 115 feet, which would raise a column of water 115 feet above the sidewalk. The cost of running the water works at present did not pay the city, but as against that the people got cheap water and plenty of it, and when the money was forthcoming it would improve the water, so that it would be pleasant and palatable. It cost last year to run the water works, \$55,085.85; to pay the interest and the income, \$54,041.27; run at a loss of \$1,044.58.

If we run the water works at a small loss, how would it be if we had to buy water, for it will always cost so much from whatever direction you may get it for actual working expenses. Now suppose you had to buy water from the Esquimalt company last year to buy from them nine million gallons per day at six cents per thousand gallons, you would have been out of pocket \$540 per day, or \$197,100 per year. Such an arrangement would have made the Esquimalt company water seeking after an investment, and I presume as we would buy water by meter more would be used in winter than necessary, as that company's summer supply is not quite apparent.

Mr. Carmichael wished to explain his position. As a public servant he feels bound to analyze any samples of water brought to him, without being interested where they came from. The samples in question were brought to him, and he analyzed them on that principle. As a matter of fact, however, instead of the eastern analyses contradicting his, they indicated them, and in this connection he read from authorities to show that the waters of Elk or Beaver lakes contained twice the quantity of ammonia said by such authorities to condemn water for human use. He was quite in accord with the idea of purchasing the watershed, and was of opinion that by proper filtration and aeration the water could be made perfectly good. It was not necessary to filter the Victoria water in winter time, as it is only during two or three months in the summer time that the water becomes loaded with the objectionable vegetable matter.

Mr. Alex. Wilson asked the speaker what his opinion was of the water from Thetis Lake and Goldstream. Mr. Carmichael said they were both in the same position as Elk Lake water; they require filtering before they would be fit for use. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wilson blamed Mr. Carmichael for allowing his name as a public servant, to be placed to a circular issued by the Messrs. Dunsmuir condemning Victoria water supply.

Mr. Carmichael said the circular contained a copy of his analyses, and he had nothing to do with the matter beyond making the analyses. He never said where the water came from. However, he had always maintained that by proper filtration Elk Lake water could be made perfectly good. (Applause.)

Ald. Dwyer explained at some length the objects of the by-law as briefly outlined in the opening remarks of the chairman, as well as the disposition of the money. He said it could not be denied that the condition of the waterworks was a shame to the city, and he would need not be afraid that this was going to increase their taxes; it meant merely a charge of one cent on every twenty dollars.

Ald. Baker said the water of Elk Lake was not bad; it only needed filtering, and for the defective state into which it had fallen he blamed the water commissioner and the caretaker, neither of whom had attempted to do his duty. With a judicious expenditure, however, all this could be remedied and the water made perfectly good for the next 20 years or more. "If you defeat this by-law," said he, "depend upon it, next year the Esquimalt people will get men into this council who will vote for buying the Esquimalt company's property."

A ratepayer wanted to know whether this money, if voted, would be spent under the direction of a competent person, and Ald. Baker said that such was the intention. This was the signal for a rather sharp cathechism from all portions of the hall, and Ald. Baker's ready replies created a good deal of laughter and badinage.

Ald. Baker said he had not been invited to speak this evening, but that did not matter, as he supposed the speeches were all cut and dried beforehand. The citizens were asked to vote \$150,000 for what?

A voice—Have you got any interest in the Esquimalt waterworks? Mr. Harris—I never held any interest in the Esquimalt waterworks or any other waterworks in my life, directly or indirectly. He then proceeded to show that there was no guarantee what the

cost would be of the intended improvements; \$650,000 would not pay it. Mr. Alex. Wilson—Are you an expert? Ald. Harris—No, I am not. Mr. Wilson—Then what do you know it will cost? (Cheers and laughter.) Ald. Harris, referring to Bulkeley's report, said that Bulkeley never saw Goldstream. Anyhow \$150,000 would not be enough to make the intended purchases and improvements, but the ratepayers would be asked for another \$150,000 next year, and in the end they would have a mud hole for their money.

Mr. Carey condemned the council's officials with having notoriously neglected the improvement of the water supply, notably in the construction of the 16-inch main; also with not having ever flushed a main, which latter neglect was the principal cause of the poisonous matter that has got into the main and distributed mains. The question of supply, as between Esquimalt and Elk Lake, resolved itself into a simple sum: As one bucketful is to Thetis Lake so is Thetis Lake to Elk Lake (laughter), and there never was enough water in Goldstream to supply one-sixteenth of Victoria's wants. The speaker defended Mr. Bulkeley as one of the best engineers who ever came to the province. Mr. No. 10 Dam was a failure, and the marks on account of the affidavit made which was used on the injunction proceedings.

Mr. Tom Preece, waterworks foreman, gave some practical views on the improvement of the system, and criticized with great severity the supply and water commissioner, Mr. Summerfield, who was held responsible for many of the present evils.

Mr. Scaife complained that the meeting had not been given the definite information promised on Wednesday evening. He wanted to know precisely what was going to be done with the money. Ald. Keith Wilson said it had been sufficiently explained what the city council intended to do with the money and he proceeded to read from the minutes of the council what they had agreed to do with the money, for which expenditure would be detailed in a resolution presently to be moved. He knew it would cost \$30,000 for new filter beds, but to say what proportion of the money was to be laid aside to buy portions of the watershed had better not be detailed as such knowledge to the landholders round the lake would not be in the best interests of the city. This much he would say that every cent of the money would be honestly spent or they would hear from him at once.

Mr. Lewis, who supported the by-law, read, and Ald. Wilson seconded the following resolution, which was passed with two dissentient voices: "Whereas the Mayor and Council of the city of Victoria have advised a proposed by-law to be voted on by the ratepayers on the eleventh instant, authorizing the raising of a loan of \$150,000 for the purpose of extending and improving the supply of water of the water works of the city of Victoria."

"And whereas it has been shown to the satisfaction of this meeting that the present supply of water drawn from Beaver Lake is inadequate to meet the requirements of the city, and that the source of danger to the public health is being adequate to supply public and private demands."

"And whereas there is assurance before the ratepayers that the said sum if voted will insure a constant and ample supply of pure water to the city of Victoria as a future as Victoria has done in the past."

"And whereas the said by-law does not lay before the ratepayers any definite plan of improvement by the legislature which passed the city council on the 30th day of August, 1894. Be it resolved that the said by-law be not passed."

"Moved by Ald. Dwyer, seconded by Ald. Wilson, that the proposed improvements of the water works be as follows: 1. Fencing (provided the ratepayers assent to the by-law and the loan is obtained) viz: 1. Fencing in filter beds. 2. Purchasing at least a portion of the watershed area. 3. Clearing around and in the lakes (Elk and Beaver) and filter beds. 4. Fencing watersheds purchased and filter beds. 5. And that the money obtained from the loan be expended on the said works, numbered as above 1, 2, 3 and 4. Carried."

"Therefore be it Resolved—1. That in the opinion of this meeting the ratepayers support the proposed by-law, and that it will effect the desired object of an ample and pure supply of water for Victoria."

AN UNQUALIFIED DENIAL What Hallet Burrows Has to Say About the Drayton Suit.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 8.—Hallet Uloop Burrows, who is here for some time living in room on the second floor time living in rooms on the second floor operated by the Consolidated Traction company, by which he is employed, seems to be a firm believer in the eloquence of James Coleman Drayton against Mrs. Drayton, in which Mr. Burrows' name is mentioned as co-respondent. When a reporter asked him to-day if he had any thing to say regarding the suit, he said: "The charge made against me in the divorce suit which has been begun by Mr. Drayton are absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and I decline to be interviewed. Then addressing the clerk, Mr. Burrows said: "You heard exactly what I said, and I mean to prosecute any newspaper that misquotes or misrepresents me." Mr. Burrows is said to have come to this city to work for the traction company with the recommendation of an influential friend in New York on the understanding that General Manager Young was to see what he could do in the practical working of the line. All along his father had never allowed him to want, but that was the first time that he saw something in him in a business way. General Manager Young says Mr. Burrows has done his work faithfully and well. He is now division superintendent of the Newark line and has full charge of the working of the line in that division. He receives a salary the same as other employees, which is probably not princely.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The friends of Col. Drayton desire to make a public statement regarding his suit for a divorce.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Prince Komatsu of Japan, cousin of the emperador, goes on the Pacific to-day to participate in the struggle against China.

All Stock Raisers use Dick's Universal Medicines

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The stables of Frank Robertson, of Marquette, were struck by lightning and burned together with twenty tons of hay and a valuable horse. In considering the school ordinance, the Northwest assembly adopted a motion providing that the Lord's prayer be read at the opening exercises of the schools.

The Dominion Safe Deposit Warehouse and Loan Co., Toronto, which was organized a few years ago, with a nominal capital of one million, is to be wound up. The Standard Oil Company is negotiating for the purchase of stock of the Ontario Natural Gas Company, of Windsor. The latter is said to be asking \$2,000,000.

A movement is on foot among the hotel men to organize themselves into a society similar to the Dominion Alliance, their object being to fight the latter on its own grounds. Le Croix, a French Roman Catholic priest published in Montreal, sharply censures Mr. Laurier for having attended a Methodist service in Saint Ste. Marie. It hints that his action was a political move.

Sub-Collector Neal, at St. Mary's, Alberta, has decamped, leaving a shortage in his accounts. The government, however, will not sue, as the bond from the guarantee company more than covers his shortage. The Kingston penitentiary boat house and steam yacht lying therein were burned on Friday night. The prison alarm bell ringing caused the warden to send the convicts, who thought the prison was on fire.

Word has been received from the east stating that Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, had consented to visit Manitoba and the Territories, and deliver addresses in the interests of the Dominion. The party left Winnipeg for the death by forest fire in Minnesota, of two ex-Winnipeggers. They are Churchill Martin and his son Ernest Martin. The father was employed as porter on Superintendent Vanderville's car and his son was engaged at the Manitoba hotel in London. Last year the water has seldom been so low in the St. Lawrence as at present. It is ship canal between Montreal and Quebec it is "dead" low at 27 feet 6 inches. The harbor officials think it may go at least one and a half feet lower at Montreal, which would be the lowest on record.

Advices have been received by the immigration department of the dispatch of a party of 25 young men and boys from England, under the auspices of the British The party left Liverpool on August 30, by the steamer Laurentian, of the Allan line. They form part of a large number of youths and boys who are to be sent to Canada and have been specially selected for Manitoba.

The superannuation fund committee of the Methodist church met at Toronto. The fund is in a healthy condition. The revenue of \$90,000 is considerably over that of last year. The invested funds exceed \$200,000, and there is \$3,000 more than last year. There will probably be some discussion over the editorship of the Christian Guardian at the annual conference in London. Last year there was an effort to oust Dr. Dewar.

Parto's grist mill at Dorchester was burned. The loss is heavy, partly insured. Two cabinet ministers at Ottawa stated that Cardwell would not be opened for a bye-election.

Mr. Matthew Brennan is dead at Egan, Que., at the age of 104. He died while eating his dinner. Arthur W. W. W., aged eight years, was instantly killed by a trolley car in Toronto. The trolley had no tender guard. Pierce's hotel in Chatham, tenanted by Dr. Martin, was destroyed, and Dr. Radley's store adjacent was badly damaged by fire.

John Matthews, jr., of Port Arthur, was drowned at Fort William while he was working on a boom at Graham, Horne & Co.'s mill. A three year old son of Mr. John Robinson, of Port Arthur, while fatally burnt while playing with matches upstairs in Robinson's home.

The Northwest assembly has been prorogued by Lieut-Governor Mackintosh. The water works for the new legislature will probably take place in October. Pears, an inmate of the Toronto insane asylum, committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope connected with window weights. Pears belonged to Unbridge.

The Scotchmen of Winnipeg have definitely decided to hold a day of Scottish games in the city during the visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen at the latter end of this month.

Fon. Peter Mitchell has returned to Montreal from a tour of Northumberland county, N. B., and announces his intention of being a candidate for that constituency at the next general election.

The premises of Messrs. A. L. Hurtoise & Co., grain and provision merchants, Le Monde Illustré, Printing Co., and Dupuy & Co., seed merchants, Montreal, were badly damaged by fire. The total loss is \$16,000; insured.

Mrs. Capstle's barn at Seaforth was struck by lightning. It was burned with the stable and stock and crops. Matthew Scott's barn, near the same place, was burned, with three years' wheat, two years' hay and this season's crop.

The steamer Favorite, which ran on Black Hill shoal, near Parry Sound, succeeded in working herself off and has arrived at Collingwood. The vessel sustained no serious damage, and will resume her regular trips. The three tugs sent to the Favorite's assistance were not required. The missing boat from the Favorite, reported in a Parry Sound dispatch, has been returned to the steamer, and all hands reached Collingwood in safety.

See that horse? He has a smooth and glossy coat, and feels in good enough condition to win the "DERBY" and so would any horse if he were used.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It renews the system, enriches the blood and restores the general health. It is an unfailing indicator of both and worms. It is just as good for cattle as for horses. Try Dick's package if your horses or cattle are not thriving. For a spavin, curb, ringbone, or splint, use Dick's Blisters. 50c.—Dick's Liniment for sprains, swellings, etc. 25c.—Dick's Ointment for scratches, scalds, sore galls, etc. 25c. mailed on receipt of price.

DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482 Montreal.

CONSUMPTION. FISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. GIVES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.



S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes: "For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 120 pounds; I now can weigh 160 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you.

Certificate of the Registration of a Foreign Company. "Companies Act, Part IV."

"Horseshoe Mining Company (Foreign), Registered the 4th day of September, 1894."

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Horseshoe Mining Company (Foreign) under the "Companies Act, part IV, Registration of Foreign Companies" and the "Companies Act Amendment, 1888."

The head office of the said company is situated at the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, U. S. A. The objects for which the company is established are: To take over and acquire mining leases on the lands of the province of British Columbia, and to acquire all the rights and interests of all parties interested in any of the said lands, and to carry on the business of hydraulic or other processes or processes of mining, to own and construct ditches, flumes, or other systems of water ways, to purchase, own, operate, lease and sell or lease mines, minerals and waters, or water ways, to acquire and hold water leases and hold shares in any other company having property in the province of British Columbia, or any other persons or body corporate or politic, to build, own or operate mills and machines or other processes for the reduction of ores and to sell the same, to acquire by purchase, development, lease, discovery, location and otherwise, mines of mining, interests and mining property of any and every desirable character throughout the province of British Columbia, the United States of America, and the republic of Mexico, also to engage in the general business of buying and selling, bonding, stocking, mortgaging, exploring, prospecting and operating mines, constructing operating, leasing, buying, and selling mills, concentrators and other mining machinery, equipments, adjuncts, and appliances; also, to buy, sell, ship, and generally deal in ore and other minerals, products, and also to trade in stocks, bonds, mortgages, and other securities of other mining and other washing companies and corporations; also to acquire and improve, mortgage and sell and generally deal in lands necessary or advantageous to the said company; to tax and otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having its objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or to carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company; to purchase mining claims of any and every description and to pay for the same either in money or by allotments of shares in this company and for the payments of any monies due for salaries or otherwise by allotments of shares in this company; to buy, sell and lease timber lands and saw mills and to manufacture lumber and sell the same, to keep and open stores and trading stations and conduct the same, to buy and sell goods and to do a general commercial business as well as a general mining business for gain; to procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place; to amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie; to do all such other things as are incidental, or the company may deem conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

The capital stock of the said company is one million dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares, of ten dollars each. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. sep10-w4t

JOHN MESTON, Carriage Maker. BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets. VICTORIA, B. C.