

Number of taps assessed for year ending
June 30th, 1893.....6,483
Increase during the year.....791

WATER MAINS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Salt Lake City has now 125 miles of water mains and furnishes per day 20,000,000 gallons of water, or about 275 gallons per capita on an estimated population of 72,000.

RECOMMENDATION.

I recommend that the "ordinance in relation to the Salt Lake City waterworks," approved July 1st, 1892, be amended as follows: Add to section 8 after the last words "service pipe," the following: "Where water is now supplied through one service pipe to several business places, stores, houses, families or persons, the superintendent of waterworks may, at his discretion, either decline to furnish water until separate service pipes are provided, or may continue the supply on the condition that one person shall pay for all on the same service pipe."

WATER SUPPLY IN OTHER CITIES.

The following list shows the number of gallons of water furnished in other cities to each inhabitant:

Alleghany City.....238	Portland, Ore.....225
Buffalo, N. Y.....136	Richmond, Va.....167
Detroit, Mich.....161	Washington, D. C.....158
Nashville, Tenn.....146	Pittsburg, Pa.....144
Chicago, Ill.....140	New Haven, Conn.....135
Philadelphia, Pa.....132	Camden, N. J.....131
Seattle, Wash.....125	Boston, Mass.....80
New York City.....79	San Francisco, Cal.....58
San Diego, Cal.....50	London, Eng.....30
Birmingham, Eng.....15	Liverpool, Eng.....14
Manchester, Eng.....13	

Our water rates compared with rates in cities on the Pacific Coast.

When visiting with the City Council last January the several cities on the Pacific Coast it was made my especial duty to gather all information possible regarding assessment and collection of water rates and water supplies, which I did to the best of my ability, and which convinced me that the rates in the cities we visited are from 25 to 40 per cent higher than in Salt Lake City.

The water works of Portland and Seattle are owned by the respective city corporations, in Tacoma and San Francisco they are owned by private companies, in Los Angeles there are two separate waterworks owned by two different companies, and in San Diego a private company owns the waterworks and leases it to the city corporation.

In all these cities the water is furnished to large consumers such as factories, breweries, laundries, ships, etc., by meter measurement; the price ranging from 25 cents per 1000 gallons to \$1.50 per m., according to the amount consumed.

In each city the rates are monthly rates and collected monthly. The rates for family use vary but little. In Seattle a family with eight persons or less is charged \$1 per month, each additional person 10 cents extra; water closet and bath 25 cents each per month. In Los Angeles a dwelling house of three living rooms pays 75 cents, and one with ten rooms \$1.75; water closet and bath 50 cents each.

In San Diego the rates per month for a house on a lot not more than 25 feet frontage and occupied by three persons 90 cents per month with privilege of sprinkling lot, for each addi-

tional person 15 cents extra per month. The larger the lot the higher the rate. A family living upstairs has to pay 75 cents for three persons, water closets are 35 cents and urinals 25 cents. The rates for family use in San Francisco and Portland are about the same.

In San Diego hotels, boarding and lodging houses are charged from 10 to 15 cents for each bed per month and for water closets, urinals and baths \$1 per month extra. In Los Angeles restaurants are charged according to the daily average of people fed; for each twenty-five people \$2 per day, water closets are \$1 each per month. For a horse in San Francisco 40 cents is charged per month, including the washing of vehicles and for a cow 20 cents.

In each city the water used for building purposes is charged, while here it is free. Seattle charges for wetting 1000 bricks 20 cents, each barrel of lime 15 cents, plastering 60 square yards 15 cents, wetting each barrel of cement 10 cents. Stone work per perch 5 cents; in other cities the rates are about the same.

Bakeries are charged everywhere from 5 to 7½ cents for each barrel of flour used. No office building pays less than one dollar per month for each office or by meter. Saloons pay from \$2 to \$5 per month not including closets, urinals and beer pumps.

Portland assessed 3712 taps last year and collected for water rates \$170,000. Seattle collected \$137,342.30 from which, after paying all running expenses and 5 per cent interest on \$1,500,000 bonds, it derived a profit of \$64,661.85. The Spring Valley water works of San Francisco has 285 miles of water mains and 36,484 taps. There were made out in this office during last year 249,000 bills and over \$1,500,000 collected.

San Diego has 75 miles of water mains; the size of pipe ranges from 20 inches to 2; it has 2798 taps; uses 1270 meters, and collected last year for water rates \$69,651.70.

In all these cities except San Diego street sprinkling wagons are filled from stand pipes; school houses have to pay for water everywhere except in Salt Lake City. The collection of rates is much more forced than here, and yet all have some losses. It seems that it cannot be avoided even with the greatest care. San Diego lost over \$600 last year; other cities correspondingly.

I will commence assessing for the year 1893 and '94, July 8th. Judging from last year's work, I will have to be in the field at least four months.

Respectfully submitted,
CHRISTOPHER DIEHL,
Assessor and Collector of Water Rates.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 5th, 1893.

DEATH OF MARTIN CORRELL.

Magnificent, gay and festive Saltair was the scene of a distressing fatality yesterday afternoon. The occurrence was one that halted pleasure and cast a pall-like gloom over the great gathering of excursionists who had taken temporary refuge from the city's heat and sun's rays on the immense pavilion and in the briny waters of the Lake.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr.

Martin Correll, foreman of the Ontario mine at Park City, Mrs. John Lenzi of the same place, and Mr. E. M. Correll of Hebron, Nebraska, secured suits and rooms and went into the Lake for a bath. The two latter entered the water a little in advance of the first named gentleman and had scarcely commenced to sport themselves in the waves when they looked back and saw him in the arms of a stranger, gasping and struggling for breath. They supposed that he had swallowed a draught of the salt water and was strangling, but a subsequent medical examination proved this conclusion to be incorrect.

Mr. Correll was carried on to the pier and into a vacant bath room where he was waited upon by Dr. Worthington, who did everything in his power to restore Mr. Correll to consciousness, he having by this fallen into a state of insensibility. But all efforts were in vain and he died in less than twenty minutes. The doctor's opinion was that death was due to heart failure, though that could only be definitely proven by a post mortem examination. The body was put on board the baggage car of the 4:30 train and brought to this city and conveyed to the undertaking parlors of S. D. Evanson State street.

The deceased was sixty-six years of age. For twenty-one years he has been surface foreman of the Ontario mine at Park City, and was well known in Salt Lake and throughout the West. He was a native of New York, but went to California in the early fifties as a prospector. Later he came to Utah and made it his permanent abiding place. He had one son, Ford W., who is engaged in railroading at Rockford, Illinois. The latter has been telegraphed to regarding his father's demise and is expected here in three or four days, where he has a wife residing.

Mr. E. M. Correll arrived here one Wednesday last. He is a nephew of deceased, editor of the Hebron (Nebraska) *Journal*, and ex-state senator and recently acting governor of the Shallow Water state. His mission was one of pleasure, being simply a visit with his uncle whom he had not seen for a considerable time. He is greatly distracted over the sad culmination.

Coroner Taylor after inquiring into the case arrived at the conclusion that an inquest was not necessary. The date of the funeral has not yet been decided on.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

In regard to the question suggested by one of our friends, as to what ought to be or might be done by the Utah commission as to the disposition to be made of the building designated as above; and as to your comments thereon, I beg to suggest that, in my opinion, the subject has not been discussed to exhaustion.

I can well believe when passing along the streets of Salt Lake City, that a very large amount of money has been expended in buildings to be rented by the owners; it may be that too many such buildings have been erected, that the supply exceeds the demand, and that if the United