# PLENTY OF WATER FOR THIS SEASON

## Council Will Expend $32,143.22 in Making Improvements.

### ADOPT COMMITTEE REPORT.

**Residents of the East Side of Town Will Get the Benefit—Taxes Will be Raised One Mill or More.**

The Council committee of the whole met early last evening and decided by a unanimous vote to adopt the report of the waterworks committee with respect to improving the city's water system. The estimated cost of the improvements will be $32,143.22, and to carry them out means an increase in the city levy of at least one mill and perhaps more. That portion of the committee's report designated as "first" was first considered and adopted. It provides for putting in a sixteen-inch stave pipe on Fifth South street, connecting with the Parley's canyon conduit, and running west to Twelfth street for supplying district No. 1, as proposed on the engineer's plan. The plan also provides for a twelve-inch main to connect with the eighteen-inch main on First South street at Eighth East street, and running south on the east side of Eighth East street to Sixth South street, and connecting with the eighteen-inch laterals running west on Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth South streets. The plan also provides for doing away with twenty-two dead ends in the east part of the city, by changing the boundary of the district and filling the gaps in the laterals. The estimated cost of these proposed changes and improvements by using material on hand as far as it will go is $17,526.77.

The next most important recommendation the committee was the completion of the reservoir on First South and Thirteenth East streets. The reservoir when completed will hold 3,000,000 gallons. The estimated cost for enlarging the excavation, lining with concrete masonry, making connections, etc., is $23,353.33. Action on this was postponed.

The third improvement recommended was the enlarging of the mains leading from the brick tank in City Creek canyon, so as to carry a much larger volume of water than is possible at present, and thus supply water taken with City Creek water in the spring, and early summer when there is plenty, and avoid the use of the Parley's Creek water which is always tainted at that season. The proposed plan contemplates taking up the present thirty-inch, twenty-four-inch and twenty-inch cast iron pipe, and laying a thirty-inch wood stave pipe from the brick tank to a point opposite Fourth street, laying in a ten for the eight-inch pipe on First North street, and a 7 for the present sixteen-inch main reducing the main at this point from thirty to twenty-four inches, and laying a twenty-four inch pipe on East Temple street from North Temple to South Temple street, laying a twenty-inch cast iron pipe on East Temple street from North Temple to South Temple street, and a sixteen-inch pipe on South Temple from East Temple to West Temple streets. The estimates for cost of these improvements are as given by the engineer a $14,264.45. This latter recommendation was also unanimously adopted.

Later in the evening the committee recommended to the Council that its report be adopted which was carried. The superintendent of waterworks was authorized to ask for bids for necessary material and report the matter to the Council and then proceed to make the improvements according to the plans and specifications proposed by City Engineer Kelsey in his report to the Council.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST.

As soon as the committee report was read, Councilman Allen, chairman of the waterworks committee, moved its adoption. Speaking to the question he said that not any member of the Council who was familiar with the scarcity of water in the eastern part of the city ought not to hesitate in voting for the committee's recommendations. "I have traversed," said Mr. Allen, "the eastern part of the city and found the people living in that section without water for twenty-two hours at a stretch. I am aware of the fact that money will be needed to carry out the improvements suggested by the committee, all improvements cost money. I am one of those who believes that the money can be raised. We get money for other improvements, why not for this? It is wrong to charge people for something they do not get; it is illegal. Water is as essential to humanity as bread, and I hope no member of this Council will be so narrow and contracted in his views as to vote against the committee's report."

Councilman Weller acquitted of Chairman Allen if the suggested improvements were necessary for the coming summer, and Councilman Allen said they certainly were for the reason that the city had not the capacity in its present system to supply the people with water.

Councilman Wallace suggested that the engineer explain the features of the improvements, which he did by means of charts. Mr. Wallace then said he believed the improvements necessary, but the question with him was, "Where is the money coming from?" The city at the present time had a balance to its credit in the bank of $41,800. The collection of the July levy and giving the city another $6,000, making a total to the city's credit of $51,800. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of July the city will have to pay $21,250 interest. The current expenses during those two months will amount to $47,000 making the total of indebtedness $114,250. Deducting the $51,800 from this latter amount, it will leave the city on the 1st of July, with an indebtedness of $62,450. "Then again," said Mr. Wallace, "we have the sprinkling cart to pay for, for which there is another $1,000 to say nothing of the cost of sprinkling, an additional outlay of $4,700. This will leave a shortage of $68,150." Continuing, Mr. Wallace said: "I am perfectly willing to vote for this improvement, but at the same time we should take into consideration the condition of our business and suggest a means of raising the money. I believe the general taxes should be raised to meet this outlay."

In answer to President Barnes, Mr. Wallace said that last July the city's shortage amounted to about $7,000. Continuing, he said: "If we decide to take this step we should do it knowing so with the understanding that a raise in our taxes will be absolutely necessary. I don't like to go in debt myself. It is against my principles, and I do not think a city like Salt Lake should go in debt every six months, like it has done for some time past."

Councilman Goddard said he did not believe the water rates should be raised, as they were high enough now. The Council had gone as far as it could in the matter of supplying the people with more water. The members had made a mistake in not setting the question before and in not making last year's taxes a mille instead of 1. The committee's recommendation was decided improvement; the city could afford it for the reason it had now come to that stage when it could have it.

Councilman Dahl said that, having been connected with the waterworks for many years past, he was in a position to know that the people in the eastern part of the city had always suffered on account of lack of water. The whole system in that portion of the city was out of gear, and a four-inch pipe was not big enough to carry the water. "I know very well," went on Mr. Dahl, "that the chairman of the finance committee (Mr. Walker) feels the condition of the treasury at the present time, but, gentlemen, we should never lose sight of the fact that the citizens of Salt Lake pay the city $90,000 every year for water. They pay $20,000 for light and expect to be furnished them with it. We charge them for water and fail to furnish them with it. It is now held that we should retain such year $20,000 of the money paid in water rates and put into improving our water system. I sincerely hope the report of the committee will be adopted and that by next June the people will have no further complaints to make."

Councilman Siddaway claimed that the people in the eastern part of the city paid their taxes as promptly and as regularly as the people in other parts of the city did, and he thought they would be willing to pay an increase in taxes providing they can get water. "We think," he continued, "if there is plenty of water and running to waste, that it is nothing but justice that we get what water is absolutely necessary for use. The poor taxpayers live in the eastern part of the city, but they always pay their taxes without a murmur.

President Barnes said he was always in for needed public improvements. To carry out the recommendations of the committee would mean a saving of the people's taxes, and he believed the people would consent to it when it was shown them that they would be to get an additional water supply.

Councilman Romney saw the necessity for the improvements recommended as much as any member did, but with the climbing block was the state of the city's finances. Comptroller Wallace, he said, had not stated all the expenses which would soon have to be met by the Council. Two years ago the sum of $10,000 was paid out to take care of the high water. People may object to paying the increased taxes, it was true the poor people did pay their taxes cheerfully and without a murmur of complaint. "But," continued Mr. Romney, "we do not want to drive people out of the city by raising the taxes. We want to see the city grow, and I know raising taxes is not conducive to bringing the city growth. It takes one-third of the rents accruing from property on East Temple street to pay the taxes assessed against the property. This is too high. In New York they only pay 25 cents on the dollar in taxes. A great deal of the property in the city is not worth more than it is assessed at; in fact, I know men who would be willing to sell their property for what it is assessed for. Remember what I say, the city will not grow while we keep raising the taxes."

Councilman Robertson said that "while our taxes may be high they are not as high as the average city of the United States." Salt Lake was larger in area than most cities with the same population and had bigger and wider streets and more trees to care for. "Our taxes last year," continued Mr. Robertson, "amounted to one mille on the dollar, and what did we give the people for it. They had no fire protection, no police protection and no water. I maintain that a higher taxation will not militate against the city half as much as making the people live in the dark and go out of doors for water. Speaking for the people in my portion of the city (the Fifth district), they are willing to pay an increase in taxes, providing they get some water and light, which is certainly their lawns with and to lay the dust. I know for a fact that people had to remain in their homes last summer sweltering with the heat, and could not come out and sit on their porches because of the dust. Why, talk about driving people out if we raise the taxes. I know landlords who pay one dollar the amount of the present taxes on account of having to put in new lawns and plant new trees every year."

Councilman Wallace, chairman of the city government could not give the people what was absolutely necessary and had not the back bone to advise them what they were now paying for, it was far more detrimental to the city's growth than to raise the taxes. "We need the improvements," he continued, "and I propose to increase the tax, not only to keep the city out of debt, but to give the inhabitants of this city all needed and necessary improvements."

Councilman Wallace, in answer to a question from Councilman Romney, said the raise of half a mill in the taxes was sufficient to meet the expense of the contemplated improvement, but would not be sufficient to pay off the city's indebtedness. A raise of one mill, he thought, would meet both requirements.

Councilman Patrick said he signed the report of the committee with a full understanding of the work. He had taken the trouble to enquire into that matter before affixing his signature, so far as he was concerned he favored adopting all the suggestions made by the city engineer in his report, but he knew that was impracticable at the present time on account of the condition of the city's exchequer. "Salt Lake City," continued Mr. Patrick, "has got to grow and water we must have. I am willing to pay an extra mill if I can see more water, for it, and I know the people won't object if you give them water for it. One gentleman said to me: 'You can't go into the next campaign and raise the taxes.' I told him: 'I am going into the next campaign and therefore am willing to pay the extra mill.'"

A motion to adopt the report was then put and carried unanimously.

The second item, the completion of the reservoir at Thirteenth East, at a cost of $23,353.33, was postponed for future action.

The Third item for the enlargement of the mains from the brick tanks in City Creek canyon at a cost of $14,264.45 was adopted, notwithstanding a protest of Dahl adopted.

The committee then rose.

## It is Not Right

To sacrifice the comfort of your children's feet.

By persisting them to wear an ill-fitting shoe.

While this is an every day happening, as the points to be seen.

It is altogether unnecessary and the remedy is:

Avoid quack shoe dealers.

ALWAYS RELIABLE Davis & Co. MONEY BACK SHOE STORE

## A BOOM FOR BINGHAM.

**That is What is Confidently Expected in the Near Future.**

A telephone message from the "News" correspondent at Bingham was to the effect that a big boom is expected on the camp of the Old Bullskin very soon.

Said he: "Property is changing hands as never before. The number of transfers is astonishing and of course indicates prosperity. And there will be more transfers when the snow goes out of the gulches. It has all gone down the hillsides, but is yet deep in the gulches. The streams are rising daily, but are kept from getting very high on account of the snow melting. The people of Bingham are full of hope for the coming season. Everything is auspicious and we are all getting more confident. The reason for it is that there is a revival in our business. More men are coming in and more capital is being put capital are coming in here. That is what we have needed for years, and it looks as if it would help us. The Old Jordan and Old Telegraph mines having gone into the possession of big companies, is going to be of vast benefit. It is not known here yet what these companies intend to do, but it is certain that they will operate on a large scale."

## STREAMS ARE RISING.

**Parley's Going Up an Inch a Day, Others in Proportion.**

The long looked for and much-to-be-dreaded high water has begun to show itself. The streams throughout the city show a steady increase in the volume of water which would be augmented to an alarming degree in the event of a prolonged warm rain. The condition of the streams, as reported to you in such as to demand the constant attention of those who have charge of the waterworks system in this city. In fact, it is not four weeks since the water was so low that it was necessary to let fire hole and about 18 inches deep and is rising about one inch every day since the first of the present month. Word comes from Parley's that it has been, for four or five days, rising at the rate of an inch every day, and in every twelve hours. While the stream in Emigration canyon is not so high as it was last year, it is rising and water is much greater in proportion this season than has been known in the past. Reports from Big Cottonwood and the river will also rise considerably within the next few days, if the thaw continues as it has for months. It is no doubt very gratifying to the citizens in the western portions of the city to know that for months to come, at least, all the outlets have been thoroughly examined and placed in a condition calculated to accommodate a large body of water and prevent an overflow.

**Reception to Senator Frye.**

Lewiston, Maine, April 11.—A reception and banquet were given by the Lewiston board of trade to Senator Frye, who was responsible for the honor conferred upon him by his nomination as one of the Paris commissioners. Senator Frye in addressing the gathering referred to the discovery by us that our home market could no longer bear an ever increasing supply of our products, and that our need for a foreign market would increase year by year.

He insisted that we must carry our own imports and exports on American ships and pay to our own people the $100,000,000 now paid to our foreign carriers. He advocated subsidizing our ships and claimed that it would reduce our freight rates to the extent of $50,000,000 annually.

Referring to the Philippine islands, he said that our trade with the East was insignificant compared with their importance as bringing us in touch with the great Asiatic population, and that the people of the Orient, whose trade last year amounted to $1,500,000,000, are a conservative people, who adhere to the ancient ways in addition, he intimated that in the distant future the native races form a stable republic which will be a factor in the commerce of the world.

He advocated the construction of a canal across the isthmus neutral to all nations except the one which might be at war with us.

**Cut the Telegraph Line.**

Manila, April 11, 5:45 p. m.—At about midnight the rebels cut the telegraph line at several places between here and Malolos and signal fires were lighted and rockets were sent up all along the hills to the right of the railroad. Later the insurgents attacked the posts of the Minnesota regiment between Bigaa and Bocaya, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding three. Simultaneously the outposts of the Oregon regiment at Marilao the next station south of Bocaya, were attacked with the result that three Americans were killed and two wounded. The rebels made no attack on the posts of the Minnesota regiment between Bigaa and Bocaya, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding three. Simultaneously the outposts of the Oregon regiment at Marilao the next station south of Bocaya