

# **MORE WATER FOR SALT LAKE CITY.**

**Committee's Address in Relation To the Proposed Bond Issue.**

## **CREAT BENEFIT TO ACCRUE.**

**Means a Larger, Better, Healthier and More Prosperous Community—No Increased Taxation.**

Whereas, The Committee of Citizens, appointed by the Mayor, in conjunction with the Special Committee on Water Supply of this Council, have formulated an address to the taxpayers of this city for their consideration, prior to the special election to be held on January 10, 1905, therefore be it

Resolved, That the said address to the taxpayers be made a part of this resolution and adopted by this Council as the plan for the proposed water increase, and be it further,

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to have the said address, together with this resolution, published in the press of this city and that the Mayor be further authorized to have the said address and resolution printed in pamphlet form and a copy thereof be placed in every home and business house in this city.

### **TO THE PROPERTY TAXPAYERS OF SALT LAKE CITY.**

The City Council having ordered a special election to be held January 10, 1905, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters, the proposition of bonds, to the amount of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of obtaining water to secure a permanent and adequate water supply, and to make necessary improvements, it is deemed advisable that this address be given to the widest possible publicity among the people to be affected by the proposed water increase, and that the Mayor be authorized to have the said address, together with this resolution, published in the press of this city and that the Mayor be further authorized to have the said address and resolution printed in pamphlet form and a copy thereof be placed in every home and business house in this city.

The success of the plan means a Greater Salt Lake, a larger and richer city. It means the growth and progress of our city for many years to come. It means the future of Salt Lake City and county by favorable action upon the momentous question involved, so many and so great, and so important, that there can be no doubt as to the outcome of the issue when the same is put to the vote.

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By way of information the taxpayer will probably ask, "How is it to be raised on this issue of bonds?" and whether it means an increase in taxation. The answer will doubtless be "no," meaning that the increase in taxation is not to be made until the year 1906, when the bonds are to be repaid. An examination of the records of the city for the past year, covering a long period of years, proves conclusively that the revenues in this branch of the city are not only more than ample to pay the annual interest of the proposed water bond issue, but also to pay the principal of the same.

For several years past there has been a steady increase in the revenues of the city, and it is to be expected that this increase will continue for many years to come. The revenues of the city for the year 1904, for example, were \$1,000,000, and it is estimated that for the year 1905 they will be \$1,200,000. This increase in revenue is due to a number of causes, including the growth of the city, the increase in the number of taxpayers, and the improvement in the city's finances.

Another important fact to remember is that, at the very outset the annual water fund for the city was established. This fund has been maintained ever since, and it is to be expected that it will continue to be maintained for many years to come. The fund is used to pay the interest on the water bonds, and it is to be expected that it will continue to be used for this purpose for many years to come.

### **CITY WATER SUPPLY.**

Providing water for a city that is situated in the very heart of the desert is a work fraught with difficulties unknown to other places. Many problems must be solved, and many sacrifices must be made, before a city can have a permanent and adequate water supply. The city of Salt Lake is no exception in this regard. It is situated in a desert, and it is surrounded by mountains. This makes it difficult to obtain water, and it is necessary to build a system of canals and ditches to bring water to the city.

The present water supply of the city is derived from four separate sources. These sources are the Jordan River, the Great Salt Lake, the Utah Lake Reservoir, and the Utah Lake Reservoir. The Jordan River is the largest source of water, and it is the one that is most easily obtained. The Great Salt Lake is the second largest source, and it is the one that is most difficult to obtain. The Utah Lake Reservoir is the third largest source, and it is the one that is most expensive to maintain. The Utah Lake Reservoir is the fourth largest source, and it is the one that is most difficult to maintain.

The distribution system comprises four districts or zones, known as the lower, middle, upper, and the Jordan and Salt Lake Reservoirs, respectively. The lower district is the one that is most easily served, and it is the one that is most expensive to maintain. The middle district is the one that is most difficult to serve, and it is the one that is most expensive to maintain. The upper district is the one that is most difficult to serve, and it is the one that is most expensive to maintain. The Jordan and Salt Lake Reservoirs are the ones that are most difficult to serve, and they are the ones that are most expensive to maintain.

but, during the last three seasons it has been necessary to pump the water from the lake to the river channel on account of the water in the reservoir having receded a point below the level of the river outlet.

So far as quantity is considered, the city's present water supply is sufficient for many years to come. The greater portion of the water, however, is not of the quality required for general use, and the need is therefore of more water of the required quality.

On account of the dryness of the climate and the consequent need for a liberal use of water in lawn and street sprinkling, it has been estimated that the city needs 300 gallons per capita in not an excessive requirement and should be made the basis for determining the city's needs.

On this basis it is clear that the city's present supply of potable water, (1,000,000 gallons) is about half enough to properly supply the present population. Such a condition points out more plainly than words can possibly do, the need for early and united effort to supply this deficiency and at the same time provide in a reasonable degree for the future growth and needs of the city.

In considering any plan for relief from the conditions that confront us, the taxpayers should keep in mind the fact that wherever we go the water supply has already been appropriated by others and cannot be taken by the city without just compensation, that the sum of money which is proposed to expend for increasing the water supply is only \$50,000, and that there is no practical way by which this sum can be materially increased.

If water is purchased the price of the water must include the value of the land and all appurtenances, upon which the water is now being used. To take the water from the land implies its degradation and the practical destruction of all improvements that are upon it.

In case of condemnation the obligation to provide the price of the water taken would not be removed nor could the loss of time and increased cost due to such procedure be avoided.

In addition to the price of water that might be procured through either purchase or condemnation there must be provided a sum sufficient for the construction of a conduit which will carry the acquired water from its source into the city, and it is absolutely impossible to acquire both the purchase and the construction of the needed water with the sum of \$50,000.

Coming into the valley from the nearby mountains on the east are the several streams known as Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood, respectively. These streams are of well known purity and it is situated that it can be brought into the city through a conduit which will carry the water from its source into the city, and it is absolutely impossible to acquire both the purchase and the construction of the needed water with the sum of \$50,000.

It is proposed to acquire the water from these sources and to make available for city use during the winter months the following daily supply of potable water:

Present supply.....10,000,000 gallons  
Increased supply.....25,000,000 gallons  
Total daily supply.....35,000,000 gallons

At the estimated rate of 300 gallons daily per capita this would provide amply for the needs of at least double our present population, and so relieve the present unfortunate condition as well as provide in a reasonable measure for the future.

It is practicable for the city to acquire this additional quantity of potable water and construct a conduit for bringing it to the city at a cost, in money, not to exceed the \$500,000 available for water supply purposes, as shown by the following statement of facts:

Two-thirds of the water upon which the water is now used lies below the city's canal, and there is no physical difficulty in the way of its being brought into the city through a conduit which will carry the water from its source into the city, and it is absolutely impossible to acquire both the purchase and the construction of the needed water with the sum of \$50,000.

The terms of exchange are practically the same as those relating to Parley's Creek, except that, in this instance, the city is to pay a bonus of \$10 per acre to the farmers and give them during the irrigation season of the next year, twenty-five per cent, more canal water than it receives of mountain water. There is no loss to the city in this exchange, and they do not seem unjust when the difference in value between the mountain waters and the waters from Utah Lake is considered.

It is proposed to acquire such portions of the waters of these mountain streams as are on lands above the city limits, by lease, for a long term of years, and assurances have been given that such lease can be obtained at a very low rental.

It is proposed in the options to "grant, bargain and sell" all of the city all of the water rights to the people of the city, the mountain water, and the city is to have the right to use the mountain water only during the time that the default contract, unless the failure of the city to furnish the exchange water continues for a period of six months, and then it is to be terminated or not.

While an absolute and unconditional exchange of water for the city's water would be more desirable, still, the city runs no risk in making the right to use the mountain water, because, by carrying out the contemplated plan and making the exchange of water at Utah Lake absolutely certain, it would render any forfeiture or even default or interruption in the use of the water practically impossible. The essence of the proposed exchange agreement lies in the city's ability to furnish a sufficient and certain substitute for the mountain water.

The quantity of water that will be ultimately required, daily, for the exchange of mountain water will, under the plan proposed, be as follows, for a period of 180 days:

For Parley's Creek.....2,000,000 gallons  
For Mill Creek.....4,000,000 gallons  
For Big Cottonwood.....1,000,000 gallons  
For Little Cottonwood.....7,000,000 gallons  
For the 25 per cent bonus, 5,000,000 gallons

works as estimated by the City Engineer, are as follows:

Conduit from Cottonwood to Parley's.....\$500,000.00  
Power plant at mouth of Parley's.....40,000.00  
Development at Utah Lake.....20,000.00  
Repairs on City Canal.....20,000.00  
Improvement of distribution system.....100,000.00  
Money consideration in exchange of water rights.....50,000.00  
Extinguishment of power rights and incidentals.....10,000.00  
Selling preliminary and supervisory.....40,000.00  
Total estimated cost.....\$880,000.00

The proposed conduit will be constructed of cement concrete and be of such dimensions as will carry the acquired water. It will discharge the Mill Creek and Cottonwood waters into Parley's Creek at an elevation of 30 feet above the intake of the Parley's Canyon Conduit, through which the water will be carried to the city. The 10 feet of fall between the discharge end of the proposed conduit and the intake of Parley's Canyon conduit will be utilized through the construction of the proposed power plant, in the production of power for pumping sewage from the city and for the electric power used in the present gravity sewer.

The development work at Utah Lake will be of such character as will make certain and sufficient, for exchange and other purposes, the supply of water from that source. This work may be done in connection with that for which plans are now being prepared by the U. S. Reclamation Service, or independently as may be found most feasible by the city.

The repairs on the City Canal will consist of such work as will put that channel in proper condition to deliver with certainty the water which will be developed at the Lake.

The improvement of the distribution system will comprise such work as will enable the proper distribution of the acquired water supply. There are many considerations in effecting the proposed exchange of water will require the sum shown in the above statement of facts.

The cost of extinguishing the several power rights situated below the point of proposed diversion, Big Cottonwood, and the miscellaneous incidentals it is estimated will require the amount placed in the schedule for these purposes.

The cost of engineering has been estimated at five per cent, of the cost for the entire work, which it is thought will be sufficient to cover the cost of the work.

The city is not in a condition financially to obtain an absolute title to the mountain water, because it is not able to purchase the water rights. If it were able to obtain the title, it would not have sufficient money, after paying the cost of the water rights, to carry out the proposed plan.

But, even if the city could raise the money to purchase the water, it would not be able to carry out the proposed plan, because it would not be able to obtain the title to the water. The city would not be able to obtain the title to the water, because it would not be able to purchase the water rights.

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In America was in the record of the Farmers' club of the American Institute in 1888. L. Everett of Smicksburg, Pa., communicated to the club that he had found a coreless and seedless apple the year previous in West Virginia. The fruit described was solid and of good flavor. He also said that it did not bloom like other fruit, but put forth stems and buds like a clove. In 1870 the club again received similar fruit from H. L. Reade, who bought it of J. S. Eby of Norwich, Conn. The article says "The tree has had no perceptible blossom and yet has borne fruit for over 50 years."

### **APPLE EXHIBITED IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

In 1889 Robert Manning said that a seedless apple was exhibited some years ago at the Massachusetts horticultural exhibit. This apple was called No Core. Another reference to this apple in the same article states that Messrs. Baumann sent in an apple from France, the "White Grande," which showed the same formation. The fruit is described as being sweet and rather dry, and of little value except as a curiosity. Another reference to this apple comes from the botanical gazette, 1887. This records the apple as appearing at Providence, R. I.

In 1889, the blossoms apple was introduced by G. W. Robinson of Flag Pond, Va., as a new thing. Professor Bailey of New York at that time took the matter up and he writes in the American Garden, July, 1889, that "the petals are reduced to very minute and green bractlike bodies which are considerably shorter than the sepals. There are no stamens, nor even traces of them. The pistils, instead of being five, as in normal apple blossoms, number 12 to 15. The ovary is six or seven celled." Mr. Robinson's account of the variety claims the tree to be an accidental seedling found in an old brick kiln in 1863; the seedling was gathered with others which were grafted with good fruit; this one alone escaped grafting and was the result of the few years strange fruit was produced, which had no perceptible bloom. The apple had few seeds, which were found in some specimens. The seeds were found near the skin and not in the usual place.

PROF. BAILEY'S DESCRIPTION.  
In the American Garden of January, 1890, Prof. Bailey gives an interesting description of some specimens of this variety which he received from Flag Pond, Va. His description reads: "The apple is much the size and shape of the Rambo. Its ground color is yellow with green, over which are irregular red and dark streaks. The apex of the apple presents a singular cutaway through the fruit. Every alternate segment of the floral envelope or calyx is thickened and somewhat enlarged. These thickened portions belong to the interior series of the envelope, and are therefore petals. The remaining segments afford little from the calyx divisions is ordinary apples. When the apple is cut into halves it is found to possess a double core, one core standing above the other. One or both of these cores may bear seeds. The only reason why this apple should not contain seeds lies in the fact that the flowers have no stamens, and there can therefore be no pollination by the same variety. But pollen from other varieties may fertilize it and cause it to set seeds in abundance. With the growth of the apple, the cores, or some of them, split open and cause a hollowing of the fruit. The morphology of the double core indicates that the cells assume this position because of the crowding consequent upon their abnormal number."

The structure of this apple in all the above descriptions is essentially the same. It cannot be called seedless nor coreless, and it has defects. It seems to be of no use except as a curiosity. The United States pomologist in 1889 wrote that he received four specimens from G. W. Robinson which "prove conclusively that it is neither seedless nor coreless, but that it has many more cores and seeds in abundance. My opinion is that the variety is practically worthless so far as a fruit, but is quite interesting as a curiosity. Any one who plants the trees of this variety will be disappointed, except in having their curiosity satisfied."

There is no doubt that this blossoms apple in all these descriptions is practically worthless as a fruit. It is about to be put on the market. Wherever companies have sent out specimens of their fruit, it shows a core and often a double one with seeds. At times it shows the core of the fruit, and it seems that it can be of no practical importance and will serve only as a curiosity.—American Agriculturist.

All questions of a legal nature which relate to the contracts for exchange or lease of the water, the increase of an available supply from the Lake and the exchange of water rights, it is believed that when these plans are carried out and the development of the water is completed, the distribution of the water will be in the hands of the city, and it will be just as secure and satisfactory from the Lake as from the mountains, and it will be a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be made which the city will be the absolute owner of the mountain water rights.

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The making of all contracts for construction and the approval of all bills, estimates and other matters requiring payment of money and also the final acceptance of the work are matters which will be in the hands of the Board of Public Works, whose actions must be approved by the City Council and Mayor. These assurances that the work will be properly designed and well constructed, and that the money will be prudently expended and that the work will be properly and fully protected.

In addition to the work above described it is proposed to construct an intercepting sewer for the southern and western portions of the city where it is imperative from a sanitary view, that an effective system be provided for disposal of the sewage from that section. To accomplish this will, according to the estimates of the City Engineer, require the expenditure of \$100,000 for which provision has been made in the proposed bond issue.

The advantage derived from a thorough and satisfactory solution of the water problem, the seriousness of which has been increasing each year, are so numerous and so important that require no particular citation. Nevertheless, it may be briefly stated that these mean better health for the people, a lower death rate, more sprinkled streets, more trees, lawns and flowers. In short, a more beautiful city with better facilities for raising the standard of living and the health of the people. More than that, it means, too, that we will have more new business blocks, and more people will come here to invest their capital and start industries that will give employment to many wage-earners, and that the city will be more prosperous and more beautiful.

There will be still greater necessity for them in the future. If we ever have them we must have them now, and in achieving that result it must be known that the increase is permanent, the source pure and the solution certain. It is highly gratifying to this committee to be able to state to the entire people of Salt Lake that the solution is certain, the source pure and the increase permanent.

RICHARD P. MORRIS, Mayor.  
F. E. FERNSTROM,  
GEO. D. DRAN,  
W. C. FILLIS,  
Special Council Committee.  
O. J. SALISBURY,  
JOHN M. FERRY,  
NATHAN MORRIS,  
GEO. A. WHITAKER,  
Citizens' Committee.

Passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah, December 12, 1904, and approved by the Mayor, December 14, 1904, as appears of record in my office. Witness my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said city, this 14th day of December, 1904.  
J. S. CHURCHILL,  
City Recorder.

**Cured Paralysis.**  
W. S. Bailey, P. O. Trust, Texas, writes: "My wife had been suffering five years with paralysis in her arm when I was persuaded to use Ballard's Snow Liniment which cured her all right. I have also used it for old cases, frostbites and skin eruptions. It is referred to by Dr. E. C. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. B. I. & C."

**SEEDLESS APPLE 2,000 YEARS OLD.**  
Under recent date Prof. F. A. Vaughn of the Massachusetts Agricultural college writes: "The seedless apple business is creating so much interest now that your readers may like to have a note regarding the history of this humble fruit. I have had one of my post graduate students, F. E. Staples, investigating it, and it seems that this thing has been known ever since the beginning of the Christian era. I have had one of the oldest records of the subject and they are as follows:  
From the earliest times there has been a so-called seedless apple, and it seems from description to be exactly the same fruit as referred to. The earliest account of the seedless apple was in 1628, and this account claims the fruit to be identical with a variety described by Pliny, 2000 years ago. DuRoi also describes this apple in Aubrey's Fruits, 1758.  
The earliest reference to this apple



BOOTH BLOCK, BINGHAM JUNCTION.

The above cut shows the large two story business block erected in Bingham Junction in November, 1902, by the Booth Mercantile company and occupied by them in its entirety with a stock of general merchandise.

This company was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Utah on Nov. 17, 1902, with a capital stock of \$40,000, divided into 400 shares of the value of \$100 per share.

These shares are all held by members of the Booth family. Isaac Booth is president; Jesse M. Booth, vice president, and R. L. Booth, secretary and general manager. They carry a stock of \$30,000, comprised of everything usually found in a large department store, together with hay, grain, coal, feed, etc., and the volume of business they have done in the past two years speaks more forcibly than words that they fully understand their business and the needs and demands of the melting community.

Buying their goods in eastern markets for cash and in large quantities, enables them to meet the competition of even the larger stores in Salt Lake City. The stockholders of the company are property holders in Bingham Junction outside of the mercantile business and have the welfare of the town always in view. We predict for Bingham Junction and its leading store another year of continued growth and prosperity.

McConahay's Jewelry Show Window makes Your Xmas Shopping easy  
41 W. 2nd So.

## **The Beauty**



Of our display of fine perfumes is worth looking at. You will appreciate the extra goodness that are combined in them. We particularly call your attention to our line of fresh and reliable drugs.

## **WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.**

Desert News Building.  
Both Phones, 374.  
I am agent for "The Templeton." Believe me, no other chemist cutter has merit to justify the price—\$20, \$30, \$40. Write for more news to

## **JOB WHITE**

"The Puplicating Book Man,"  
105 W. 3rd So., Great Salt Lake City.

## **REDUCED TO ASHES.**

When your home has gone up in smoke, you think of insurance. Too late! Think now and act now. Play the part of a wise man. Put in your application for insurance on your property, real and personal, today, and get an insurance "binder" forthwith—then laugh at the flames, they can make no irreparable havoc for you.

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## **GREEN, FANCY, IMPORTED AND STAPLE GROCERIES, FISH, CURED MEATS, POULTRY, ETC.**

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## **W. S. HENDERSON,**

WHOLESALE. RETAIL. WHOLESALE TRADE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

## **PLUTO WATER CONCENTRATED**

A Swift and Sure Specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, all Nervous Disorders, Acute or Chronic Alcoholism, Etc. Four tablespoonfuls in a cup of hot water, taken regularly after meals, will give prompt relief and soon cure permanently. It acts gently but thoroughly.

On Sale at all Drugists, 15c, 25c, and 35c. per bottle. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Booklet, telling all about the merits of the water and desiring our 40c. bottle. FRENCH LICK SPRINGS HOTEL, THE IDEAL HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT. FRENCH LICK SPRINGS HOTEL COMPANY, THOS. TAGGART, Pres. "On the Moon Route." FRENCH LICK, INDIANA.

## **MONEY.**

Hooper, Utah, Dec. 18, 1904.  
Mr. Luke:  
Kind Sir—I will write you a few lines to thank you for collecting that sum of money for me, and I have told others about it and they are intending to place some of their claims in your hands.  
Yours truly,  
MRS. W. G. PARKER.

The above is one of many appreciative letters we are receiving from satisfied clients. Send in your claims. Money comes to those who seek it. We always ready. Are you? Why wait till tomorrow?

## **Merchants' Protective Association**

Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts for Everybody.  
FRANCIS G. LUKK, General Manager.  
General Offices: Top Floor Commercial Block.  
Some People Don't Like Us

## **IN YEARS TO COME**

It is our purpose that this business shall continue to grow and make a permanent friend of every casual customer. Every operator must be perfectly satisfactory so that future years will find patrons more loyal than ever to this office.

We cannot afford to do less than SATISFY in quality, price and service.

## **BOSTON DENTISTS**

126 South Main