

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY OCT. 10, 1888.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Views of the Municipal Authorities on Sewerage.

The City Council met in regular session at 7 o'clock last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

Residents of First West Street, between First South and Second South, asked that two additional street lamps be placed in that vicinity.

H. J. Worthington represented that he had heretofore been granted the privilege of keeping a small fruit stand near the Deseret Bank corner.

Five licenses were granted to retail liquor dealers; a wholesale liquor license was also granted.

A similar petition from J. C. Wellock, who resides on Tenth East, was referred to the same committee.

J. P. Mortensen protested against the laying of sewer laterals in front of his property on Franklin Avenue.

AN ENGINEER'S PROTEST.

Engineer Wm. J. Silver filed a protest against sewerage, in which he says: "As near as I can understand from the description of 'Sewer District No. 1,' my property on North Temple Street is included in it.

I therefore enter my protest against the measure, as I do not consider the benefit to be derived therefrom equivalent to the increase of taxation.

Further, from present appearances, I consider it a scheme in the interest of speculators, which will result in selling out many of the original proprietors, and I am sorry to find that our City Council has consented to be a party to it.

Lowrie had really been the engineer he professes to be, he never would have advised a system without a practical outlet, as there are large portions of this city that have no drainage, because they lie on ground so flat as not to be practicable without pumping."

T. C. Armstrong, Sr., was granted the privilege of laying a plank bridge across the water ditch, in front of his premises on First South Street, during the pleasure of the Council.

THE SEWERAGE REPORT.

The committee on sewerage presented the following report:

Your committee to whom was referred the question of the cost of a sewerage main for Salt Lake City, method and place for disposal of sewage, water supply for flushing, etc., beg leave to report that, owing to the unusual press of business on the members of this committee during "conference week," the information hereby offered is not as full and the details not as complete as we could desire.

The first question that naturally arises is: "Is a sewerage system necessary at all?" On this point your committee will say that perhaps in no country in the world has this question been more thoroughly considered than in England. Boards of health, parliamentary commissions, etc., have spent many years of patient investigation of this question.

1-That the scavenging, sewerage and cleansing of towns are necessary for comfort and health.

2-That the retention of refuse and excreta in cesspools or other places in the midst of towns must be utterly condemned, and that none of the (so-called) dry-curtain or soil systems or improved privies can be approved other than as palliatives for cess-pit middens.

As to the sewerage main from its initial point at the corner of Second East and Fourth South streets, to a point on the Jordan River, the plans and details of the same are shown in Engineer Lowrie's report and accompanying maps to the Council under date of January 20th, 1888.

The direction the sewage main shall take from the point where it first strikes the banks of the Jordan River has been thoroughly considered by your committee, and several propositions either of which is feasible; but the one most in favor of your committee is to conduct the sewage across the river westward and discharge into

the alkali lakes, or, if necessity requires, into the waste canal, and while your committee recommends that provision be made to carry the sewage thus far, we are firmly of the belief that little, if any, of it will ever reach that point, for there is a large tract of land lying immediately west of the Jordan River that is unclaimed on account of there being no water for it.

Table with 2 columns: 'Does sewerage emit offensive odors in winter?' and 'Does sewerage emit offensive odors in summer?'. Rows include 'Slight', 'No information', 'No information', 'Yes', 'No', 'No', 'No', 'No'.

Gradients... 1 in 1,000; No information; 1 to 300; 1 to 300; 1 to 600; None; None; Various.

Table with 2 columns: 'What are sewers made of?' and 'Distance of irrigated land from the city...'. Rows include 'Glazed pipes', 'No information', 'Concrete', 'Clay pipes', '1/2 mile', '1/4 mile', '1/4 mile', '200 yards', '1/2 mile', '1 1/2 miles', '3 miles', '1/2 mile'.

Table with 2 columns: 'Disposal' and 'Population'. Rows include 'Irrigation', '25,000', '100,000 using this method', '80,000', '25,000', '41,000', '230,000', '9,000', '11,000'.

Table with 2 columns: 'NAME OF CITY' and 'Population'. Rows include 'Bedford, England', 'Berlin, Germany', 'Croydon, England', 'Doncaster, Eng.', 'Oxford, England', 'Paris, France', 'Pulman, Illinois', 'Warwick'.

Besides these, we have similar reports from Birmingham, England; Breslau, Germany; Edinburgh, Scotland; Leamington; England; Wimbledon, England, and Wrexham, Wales.

Your committee is in possession of a vast amount of other information in regard to the disposal of sewage by irrigation, but the nature of this report will not permit of its insertion here.

The report showed that by an arrangement effected with the Hydraulic Canal Company, the one-sixth interest could be purchased for \$9,697.94.

Mr. Riter—The report asks speedy action. I move that the Mayor be authorized to receive the deeds and pay for the same.

As regards the objection that sewerage is impracticable here on account of scarcity of water for flushing, it must be remembered that the system contemplated is what is technically called the "separate system," and that storm water is not admitted with all the detritus of the streets into the sewers.

Automatic flush tanks are recommended to be erected at the upper end of each sewer lateral, these to be so arranged that a small amount of water flowing into a receptacle, causes the rise of a float, which, when a given quantity of water has flowed in, lifts, at regulated intervals, a valve and lets the accumulated water flow in quanti-

ty through the laterals, scouring them of any matter that may have lodged in them. As to where this small amount of extra water is to come from for this purpose, it will be borne in mind that only for about four months in the year have we any scarcity of water even from the present sources of supply, and in ordinary seasons no lack at all for all the district lying below the canal; but to our present source of supply, there will hereafter be added Cañon Creek, an amount that will nearly equal, if not exceed, the present flow of City Creek, thus doubling the quantity now in use, exclusive of the canal water.

This, in brief, is a rough outline of the sewerage plan your committee recommends. Now as to the cost of it: The pipe and brickwork portion we estimate at \$35,000.

The question is asked, "Will not the sewage freeze and choke the mains in severe cold weather?" We have the report of Danzig, Germany, where the winter temperature is lower than our own, on the average, the ground freezing from one to three feet in depth; water-pipes are laid five feet under ground; snow falls from October to April; the rivers are frozen over from the middle of November to the last of April.

We have reports from many other places, both in Europe and America, and none of them report any serious trouble on this account.

In conclusion, we will say that the system proposed for Salt Lake is in successful and satisfactory operation, not only in the cities mentioned herein, but also in Omaha, Milwaukee, Denver, Memphis, Saratoga and in many other places, both in Europe and America, so that it can hardly be called experimental.

W. W. RITER, THOS. G. WEBBER, W. S. MCCORMICK, GEO. D. CYPHER, JAMES SHARP.

The report was received and a copy ordered to be furnished the newspapers for publication.

SEEKING MORE WATER.

The following report was received from the special committee lately appointed to negotiate for another sixth interest in the Jordan River:

"Your special committee appointed for the purpose of negotiating for one-sixth of the Jordan River (in addition to the one-sixth to which the city is already entitled through the Jordan and Salt Lake City canal) respectfully report that we have performed the labor assigned us and herewith submit the cost of the purchase of said one-sixth interest in the Jordan dam and the waters of said river, and ask speedy action thereon."

In this connection, Mr. Riter asked whose business it was to see that the dam was properly worked, in order that the storage of water might be made perfect.

Mr. Sharp understood that the water in Utah Lake was now four feet below what is known as compromise point. So that the entire winter could be consumed before it reached the usual level.

In response to a query, the Mayor said Utah Lake had fallen twenty-three inches since June last. He did not believe it was possible for the water to reach the height of compromise point next year, or for two years.

A resolution granting a franchise to, and authorizing the Mayor and Recorder of Salt Lake City to sign a contract with the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas Railway Company, was taken up, and after being amended was passed to its second reading.

Whereas, At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of Salt Lake, held Monday, October 8th, called for the purpose of discussing the project and determining the feasibility of the system of sewerage now contemplated for this city, it was determined, after thorough consideration, to urge immediate and favorable action on the part of the City Council, and to that end the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Salt Lake City here assembled, and the Chamber of Commerce desire to ex-

press themselves unqualifiedly in favor of the present plan of sewerage; and we hereby urge upon our fellow citizens and the City Council the necessity of doing everything in their power contributing to the success of this much needed improvement.

FRED. SIMON, E. F. COLBORN, GEO. A. LOWE, ARTHUR BROWN, H. L. A. CULMER, Committee.

The resolution was received, ordered spread upon the minutes, and given to the newspapers for publication.

Mr. Dooly said he had learned that the country surveyor had re-surveyed a considerable portion of the country lying south of North South Street, and had left the map with the recorder of Salt Lake County. The map had not yet been filed, however, and it was to the interest of every property owner in the section named to see that it never was filed.

Fire at Porterville.

A correspondent from Morgan, under yesterday's date, writes: The premises formerly owned and occupied by Anthon Peterson, consisting of one dwelling house and barn, situated in Porterville, Morgan County, were burned and totally destroyed last Saturday night.

San Marcial, N. M., October 5.—One of the most miraculous escapes from instant death that ever happened occurred William Elderton, a section foreman at a small station about fifty miles south of this city, Wednesday afternoon.

A BRAKEMAN in the S. P. yards of this city narrowly escaped death yesterday. He was coupling two cars, one a Miller hook and the other a draw-bar. The bumpers slipped by each other and he made a backward leap, just missing a squeeze between the two cars.

On Friday last, a 10-year-old Butte boy, named Eugene Dunn, accidentally shot himself in the head with a 22-calibre rifle, while out hunting. His companion saw him fall and ran to town for a doctor.

Speaking of M. Pasteur, a recent writer says: "He is of average height, has a large high forehead, small gray eyes, soft and intelligent; short neck, broad shoulders, and an emaciated face. He wears a full gray beard and and moustache cut close. He limps slightly."

The French engraver, Louis Henriquel-Dupont, is, at the age of 90, in full possession of his sight and skill with the graver, and uses it with the same ease and zeal that he did in the time of Charles X.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug store.

SUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

Nearly all diseases originate from infection of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons' Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—Telegraph, Dubuque, Iowa.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

The 'Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire' awarded the highest honors to 'Angostura Bitters' as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person.

STRAYED

FROM W. C. BURROWS, ON STATE Road, on October 3rd, a pair of HORSES; one dark sorrel, the other iron gray; both branded H.A. on right thigh. The finder will be rewarded by returning or giving information of whereabouts to W. N. Williams, at Co-op. Furniture Co.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM THE SPRINGS NINE MILES north-west of Lehi, last spring, a chestnut sorrel MARE, with blaze face and one of her hind legs stiff. Said Mare is 15 years old and has no brands visible. Information that will lead to recovery of same, given to Angus M. Cannon, Salt Lake City, will be rewarded.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One brown MARE, branded RF on left hip, supposed to be 16 or 17 years old, and is wind-broken; which, if not claimed and taken away within 15 days, will be sold at my corral, in Farmington, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, Oct. 25th, to the highest cash bidder. JOHN PRECOE, Poundkeeper. Farmington, Oct. 9th, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One yellow HORSE, about 10 years old, white spot in forehead, saddle marks on both sides, both left feet white, branded 17 on right shoulder. If damage and costs on said animal be not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at Enterprise estray pound, at 1 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of October, 1888. Dated at Peterson Precinct, Morgan Co., Utah, this 9th day of October, 1888. J. W. OVARD, Poundkeeper of said Precinct.