

rules that the officers shall be as designated by this law, but in a former decision it ruled that they must not be elected in the manner prescribed, until the city in which they are to serve has been re-incorporated under this act.

In the former case the Ogden "Liberals" did not want the election conducted under the provisions of the new law, because they would be fatal to the plot to steal the city. They gained their point. The decision we believed to be wrong. We believe so still. Now the "Liberals" of this city want the provisions of the new law to be operative for the approaching election because, so far as it relates to the officers to be elected, it suits the scheme they have in operation. And they have gained their point. On the point ruled upon by the court, the decision appears to be sound, taken by itself. But when viewed in the light of the former decision it is entirely out of joint.

If both decisions stand, as we suppose they do and will, until the former decision is reversed, the number and kind of officers to be elected are those named in the new law, and the manner of electing them will be that provided under the old law or charter. This is a sort of judicial jumble, but we are becoming accustomed to that kind of thing in Utah.

There is considerable query as to why it is that the party of fraud and political chicanery manage to get affairs shaped to dove-tail with their nefarious schemes. And there are many who express great disgust at the peculiar doings of judicial authorities. We do not believe that the result of this election will be seriously affected by this judicial muddle.

#### CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday evening, Jan. 21st, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

A petition was presented by J. H. Clive, asking that a resolution be passed authorizing the mayor to correct a certain deed. The petition was about to be referred to the attorney, but that officer stated that he had examined the petition, and as it was the same as the Woodruff case, one heretofore fully examined, the resolution was read and passed and the mayor was authorized to make the correction.

A petition was presented by Samuel J. Newton, asking for the extension of water mains and claiming that injustice had been done the petitioner by the council in neglecting to take any action on their former petitions. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

A petition from Barzillai H. Williams was presented, asking that the street supervisor be instructed to fill up the street in front of his residence near the brick yard, ordered done some years ago. Mr. McCornick thought the statute of limitations had run against it, but it was not so considered by all, and the petition was referred to the street supervisor.

A petition was received from W. H. Stahl asking that a license be

issued during his pleasure in view of certain circumstances shown by the petitioner. Referred to the committee on licence.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, inviting the City Council to meet with them Thursday evening next to consider several subjects which they wished the City Council to consider. The invitation was accepted.

A communication from Thomas Quayle, for the Parley's Canyon commission, announced that as the conditions on the part of the city in transferring to the farmers certain waters had not been fulfilled, they considered the contract as not binding. Filed for information.

Two liquor licenses were granted. A communication from Chas. P. Brooks, stating that in view of the sickness of David James a full report of the expense of the sewerage during the past year could not be made, and asking for further time, was received and filed.

The following was then read:

#### WATER COMMISSION REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City:*

Gentlemen—Your commissioners, appointed in the early part of last April to investigate and report upon the best means of effectually increasing the water supply of Salt Lake City, are now prepared to report to your honorable body such progress as has been made in the objective direction by us during the last few months.

Although some members of the Council have at times shown unnecessary anxiety in suggesting to the commission how and when its report should be presented, we have no apology to offer for submitting this no sooner; conditions were not such that we could.

The committee accepted with its appointment a problem which required an immediate partial solution for imperative existing demands. It is one which usually requires a knowledge of the area of the several drainage or catchment basins, together with the amount of precipitation thereon; and a measurement of the daily flow of the streams kept up for several years, so as to ascertain the maximum and minimum discharge from the respective sources.

It is rarely possible, during the limited time granted for preliminary investigation, to observe the streams during a minimum year; but the conditions of the one just past have been remarkably fitting for this requirement, and such information has been obtained as will enable us to make provision for the season of greatest scarcity ever likely to occur again.

The culinary requirements of the 50,000 inhabitants of Salt Lake City is but a small proportion of the enormous amount of water needed for irrigation.

The usual beauty of our city depends upon an elegant system of irrigation, during a period of five months, between May 1 and September 31, when the flow from the respective sources is at its lowest.

The official survey of Salt Lake

City shows it to cover about 4,200 acres of ground, excluding streets.

The standard adopted for calculating the irrigational supply in Utah is one cubic foot per second to the 100 acres. Then to properly irrigate our 4200 acres requires a stream flowing forty-two cubic feet per second, or 27,143,434 gallons per twenty-four hours.

Omission of statistics is intentional, but the fact has been satisfactorily determined that seventy-five gallons per capita is the usual supply used in twenty-four hours by inhabitants of manufacturing centres, so that we safely adopt it as the basis of calculating ours. With 50,000 inhabitants and our population increasing, our culinary supply must be at least 3,750,000 gallons per day. This 3,750,000 gallons, plus the irrigation supply of 27,143,434 gallons states the city's total requirement of every acre that is cultivated, and each inhabitant uses his full quota; but while there are hundreds of acres uncultivated and scores built upon, and several thousand persons whose daily consumption is beneath the quota, and the number who use in excess not proportionately great, we may safely state 30,893,424 gallons per day as ample for every requirement.

The commission's first official step was to institute examinations, such as would enable us to suggest measures contributing to immediate relief as well as to the objective permanent result.

#### CITY CREEK.

The City Creek canyon was subjected to reconnaissance early in May. Controlling features were carefully observed. Our conclusions were soon formed, and the measures suggested to your honorable body were promptly carried out under the supervision of the superintendent of waterworks. The channels of the main creek were cleared of obstructions, as were also those of tributary springs and feeders, whereby small flows were perceptibly increased, and some new springs were opened.

Frequent gaugings of this stream showed the average daily flow between April 5 and November 18 to be 5,187,219 gallons; and between July 18 and November 18 only 3,758,384 gallons. The maximum flow was 9,879,340 gallons, and occurred June 5; the minimum occurred August 13, and was 3,625,020 gallons per day. Between November 18 and December 18 a marked increase in the average daily flow was noted, the flow gauged being 4,839,710 gallons per twenty-four hours. Fully 25 per cent of the average daily flow of the season was the direct and satisfactory result of the developments in the canyon. This increase will be still further augmented by pushing to completion the work already begun.

Measurements were made of this stream at different points above the mouth of the canyon to ascertain approximately the amount of loss by seepage. By this means we found that in the vicinity of the North Fork the stream is diminished by the seepage by over a million gallons daily; much of this, after per-