

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

About the Proposed New Water Supply.

Some Matters Set at Rest—What the City Will Contract For—How it is That it Assumes no Risk.

Enr. RECORD-UNION: To-day I visited the deep wells east of the city, from the vicinity of which it is proposed to furnish the city with clear water. I was impressed with the purity and seeming abundance of this water supply, but on my return to town I was surprised to meet a number of people whom I know to be good and progressive citizens, and who appeared to be doubtful of the plan, and who asked me questions that I could not answer.

I have decided to submit some of these questions to you, trusting that you will give them publication with your replies: First—What was the amount of water consumed in this city during 1892?

Second—What did it cost the city to pump it?

Third—What would it have cost to pump it under the proposed plan?

Fourth—Will the extra cost, if any, necessitate the water rates to consumers being advanced?

Fifth—Am I informed that wells were used in this city in early days and that they were unhealthful. How about that?

Sixth—Several persons have said to me that this well water was not fit for use that it had stood in a pitcher over night.

Seventh—Has any analysis of this water been made, and what does it show?

Eighth—What would be the prospect of Mr. Fish boosting his plant into the city at a big price?

Ninth—If the proposed water should become bad after a year's use, what would the city do?

Tenth—Does the contractor have anything to do with water collections under the proposed plan?

Eleventh—I am informed that the Clerk of the Water Works claims that Mr. Clark, whose wells I visited, takes city water at his house in preference to his well water. Is this correct?

J. H. MARTINE, REPLYER.

Sacramento, August 11, 1893.

The RECORD-UNION has in the main already set forth the facts asked for by our correspondent. But we reply more specifically, as follows:

First—The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to draw up specifications under which bids were received, devoted several meetings to the elaborate discussion of the probable amount of water consumed by the inhabitants of this city, ex-Senator Tracy stoutly maintaining that it did not exceed eight hundred million of gallons per annum. The committee finally decided upon nine hundred millions as the outside amount that the city would find itself to pay for.

Second—The cost of running the engine-room for 1892, including repairs, in round numbers, was \$38,000.

Third—The cost to pump this amount of water under the bid of Mr. Fish would be \$43,000, or an advance of \$5,000 over the present system.

Fourth—We see no necessity to advance the water rates to cover this possible small extra cost on the assumption of the 20 per cent. excess named above, for we believe that the revenue from new water takers will more than offset it. The works will not be completed before a year and a half, and three years after that the city debt will be paid, and the water will have to be paid to the bondholders, so that the rates can then be reduced. Besides, Superintendent Conklin says that if the proposed plan is rejected the Trustees must accept it as an indorsement of river water, and several hundred thousand dollars must at once be spent on our present plant, and the fact as one who put some place and means to create a new debt.

Fifth—The wells used in Sacramento in early days were dug to a depth of from fifteen to forty feet, usually in the backyards near cesspools, and were subject to surface input. In fact, they were wholly unprotected from surface water, and were not fit for domestic use.

Sixth—No water is fit for a human being to drink that has remained in an open vessel over night, and the fact as one who put water taken from open wells is usually left in buckets until it spoils, while water from pipes is drawn fresh when wanted. The fact as one who put it, that an oyster will not keep long as oysters are not fit to eat.

Seventh—Prof. W. B. Rising, the State Analyst at Berkeley, analyzed the water from the Oak Park well, and said of it: "The result of the analysis indicates a remarkably pure water, well adapted for a town or city supply."

Eighth—Mr. Fish's chances to sell out to the city are provided for in the specifications. At the end of ten years, the city can buy the works, the price to be fixed by appraisers, but in no event can the price exceed \$300,000. It is also provided that nothing shall be paid for but the buildings, lands and machinery, and at their intrinsic value only. If the city does not want to buy, it can extend the contract for five or ten years, but will have the right to fix the price for the water. We see no chance for a steal in that.

Ninth—The specifications provide that the contractor must furnish a sample of water to the Board of Trustees, subject to their approval, and show that he can furnish a sufficient quantity like it before he begins permanent work. If at any time the water falls short, or does not come up to the sample, he has six months in which to remedy the defect, or the contract is to be declared off. In the meantime he can use the old water works to pump from, but gets only half pay for the water he thus supplies.

Tenth—The contractor has no rights inside the city limits. He furnishes the water at Thirty-first street, and stops there. He has to lay a 36-inch main through the city to run to the city, and make all connections at his own expense, but has no control over it during the existence of his contract.

Eleventh—The well that you inspected is located half a mile from Mr. Clark's home, and is operated for only a short time in the summer by a million gallon pump. Rather large to run for one family. Mr. Clark says that he had his house piped years ago and for a long time used water from a deep driven well in his pottery adjoining his home at Thirty-first and J streets. The fire that burned his pottery some years ago destroyed his tanks and machinery. The city main being but a few feet away, he connected his pipes with it. Not rebuilding his pottery he did not feel like standing the expense of keeping up private water-works for his family. No he has continued to use city water. But Mr. Clark insists that he much prefers the water from the deep well in his orchard, and we should think he would.

Our correspondent to have covered the whole ground ought to have asked: "What is the condition of the water we now use?"

"What is happening to the river?"

"What is the liability of the city is exposed to with her present system?"

"What effect will the water we now use have upon the reputation of the city?"

"For how many years has the city promised the people a better water supply?"

"Outside of questions of cost what benefits will a clear water supply insure to the city?"

"What taxation will be necessary if the clear water plan is rejected?"

"Is it true that the east end is not properly protected from fire?"

"Is it true that the chief reproach of the city is its 'Sacramento straight'?" "No, the city cannot buy, own and control a gravitation or mountain system?"

We are prepared to answer such questions in a manner that will set the people to thinking very seriously.

TALK ON TEMPERANCE

A. C. Sweeter Before the Christian Temperance Union.

Enr. RECORD-UNION: The Mission of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was well filled with an appreciative audience on Saturday evening to listen to what A. C. Sweeter and others had to say on the subject of temperance. After singing, the scriptures were read by Mrs. Carly, followed by several earnest prayers in which God's blessing was implored in behalf of the work attempted by the temperance people of this city.

Mrs. Jenks, who presided, introduced Mr. A. C. Sweeter, the speaker of the evening.

He said he was surprised when asked to address the meeting, but as it was on a subject in which he was greatly interested he could not refuse. When he was a small boy he was much interested in hearing the grand old man of the Revolution, Mr. It was very natural that he, a pioneer in California, should relate some of his experiences in early days in his adopted State. He was one of twenty-five that organized a company in Boston in the spring of 1790 and crossed the country, without a drop of liquor, to the Mississippi River. The water was all around him, and he was thirsty. His response was, "We will die then." However, four are now living in California.

"The subject of temperance," he said, "is the subject that anyone great, and so much has been said and written that it requires an orator gifted in that line and well stored with knowledge to interest an audience. When he was a boy a barrel of rum was considered a necessity in the shop of a shipyard, and the workmen were treated at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. but when the Washingtonian wave swept over the land the rum bar was banished from the shipyard and workshop as an evil and unnecessary appendage."

"What have we done here in our adopted State? In 1830 E. J. Willis, who was then County Judge, being a Past Grand of the Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia, procured a full set of the work of the Sons of Temperance, and with the Rev. Dr. Grove Deal, Rev. Dr. Benton, James G. Cap, the speaker and others organized the first division in the State of California. He was the first Secretary. The divisions increased in numbers, and an active temperance cause was kindled in Santa Cruz by prominent citizens of the State. There seems to be a desire for change, and the Good Templars are now carrying forward the work with vigor. The love of money is the root of all evil. There are so many either directly or indirectly connected with the liquor traffic in this country, and how long shall its influence be lessened? He heard not long since of a man who opened a saloon in a place where the young ladies had organized a society, and by themselves that they would not receive the attention of a young man known to frequent saloons. The consequence was that in three weeks the young man gave in, and the saloon closed for want of patronage. Will not this be a hint to the young ladies of Sacramento?"

"As for the side entrance, in our city with the sign, 'Ladies' Entrance,' no woman or girl that has the least respect for herself should enter there. Social drinking leads to drinking, both with men and women, and they drink they know not what. It is said there are 38 different poisons used in the manufacture of wine, and that strychnine is one in most common use; and these poisons cannot be detected except by close chemical analysis."

"These manufactured liquors with high-sounding names are expensive and are killing hundreds every year. The best way to close saloon doors is to give no patronage. A public sentiment must be awakened—an education given along this line before we can hope for closed saloons."

After a temperance duet by Mr. and Miss Kaiser the meeting was open to general discussion. Several responded, and one gentleman thought it time a reply was given to the question of ordinance which is in the hands of the Board of Trustees. W. C. T. U.

HARRIS' BOLD BLUFF.

He Declares the Baseball League to Be a Thing of the Past.

The last game of the California League was played yesterday afternoon at San Francisco. It was won by Oakland by a score of 4 to 2. At the conclusion of the game Manager Harris stated that the league had suspended. He also said that a series of thirty-five games would be played by the Oakland and San Francisco teams for \$1,000, to go to the winning players.

"I think it will be seen that the San Francisco and Oakland baseball bosses have under way a bold game of freetown, as Manager Moore of the Sacramento said in a remark made at the meeting. But if Moore and the Los Angeles manager stand up for their rights it is more than likely that Jones Harris will find himself in a very awkward position. It is more than likely the matter of the late of the league will have to be settled by the courts."

AMUSEMENTS

On the 21st inst. the Clinch Opera-house Stock Company will open their house for a continuous season, under the management of J. H. Todd and James M. Ward, the former the local manager, the latter the well-known comedian. Both gentlemen say it is the intention to spare no endeavor to cater to the satisfaction of the people and produce clean, vigorous, standard plays each week, with the money, elegant stage fittings, complete properties, wardrobe, etc., and with superior musical effects.

The schedule of low prices will prevail. Mr. Ward, who promises to employ only competent people for the stage throughout, for stock companies, to be acceptable, must be strong in the entire personnel of the troupe. It is that which distinguishes a stock combination from all others.

Edward C. Duncan has been engaged as permanent scene painter, and he is reported to be thoroughly competent and highly skilled. Mr. Duncan has for some time been at work for Mr. Todd painting the Metropolitan Theater, and when the task is completed, the stage of the Metropolitan will have a complete and exceedingly handsome new dress throughout.

The members of the new stock company will be in the cast of "Shamus O'Brien," Boucicault's well-known play, which will open this season, are Messrs. James M. Ward, Birch, Francis, Hyland, Fairbanks, Muller, Bacon, Parr and Miss Annie Millin, Miss Seabrook, Miss Pearl Evelyn, Miss Mollie Hortene.

River Front Obstruction.

Considerable complaint is made about the wood which occupies a large part of Front street from N to P, and which does so from one year's end to the other. People are unable to see why private parties are allowed to take possession of the street in the way they do.

Use Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order. Dr. J. G. B. Siegart & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

WILL SING TO CÆSAR.

The Gladiators of the Circus Maximus Rehearsing an Ode.

William Greer Harrison Accepts an Invitation to Participate—Was Original Magister Arena.

One of the principal features of the coming reproduction of the ancient Circus Maximus will be the music.

The same music will be given that was heard at the recent Roman revival given by the Olympic Club of San Francisco, and was specially composed for that entertainment by H. J. Stewart, the composer of the operas "Bluff King Hal" and "His Majesty." The grand march which is played during the triumphal entry of Cæsar is an exceptionally fine piece of work, and the airs to the hymn of the vestal virgins and the gladiators' ode to Cæsar were most appropriate.

The members of the Sacramento Athletic Club who are to be the gladiators in the coming production were rehearsing the ode to Cæsar yesterday, under the baton of Professor Kinross. The ode is a stirring composition. The words are by Mrs. Douglas Adam, and are as follows:

Salutation. Ave, Cæsar! Imperator! Here, with thee our commander! I were a privilege to die! Seventh legion, bring us! Brave and fair with youthful fire, Laurel chaplets wear or bring us! Cypress for our funeral! Morituri te Salutant!

Life. Waves of light in colored glory! Point us out to Stygian strife; Brightest cheer or gladiatorial story! Strangely voiced a far-off lie. As we tread in solemn measure, Wait the signal, and the word is given! Waiting time imperial pleasure, Sealing death or victory! Morituri te Salutant!

Love. Woman lips of coral arching, Smile upon us on our way; Join your laughter with our marching! Gynæceum cause for a day! Love's soft glance and whispered greeting— Passion's quivering kiss or sigh— Fill us with the life of youth, Moments when we grandly die! Morituri te Salutant!

Fate. Ave, Fortune! Thou who crowdest Lord and slave in one embrace, Take our tribute—saddest, proudest, In the doom of battle's face! Owe of citizen's air, lower, Waiting on thy fickle breath— Hear us, vassal to thy power, Glory ask of thee— Morituri te Salutant!

The gladiators sing the ode just before they do battle. They are drawn up in a long line in front of Cæsar's stand, and emphasize the "Morituri te Salutant" by waving their swords.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Club recently received a request from William Greer Harrison, ex-President of the Olympic Club, to take part in the circus Maximus—the Magister Arena. Mr. Harrison is a very busy man, but he very friendly toward the project, and he agreed to do so.

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progress as rapidly as it would if money were a little easier.

"Too much work has already been done on the canal to admit of its proving a failure, and the benefits to be derived from its construction have become too apparent to the people of the greater portion of the county of Sacramento and the business men of Sacramento City for such an apprehension to be for a moment entertained."

"Should power be demanded or needed at any point along the line, or at Folsom or Sacramento, before the power company is ready to furnish it, the same could be obtained from the power-house at the prison for immediate or temporary use."

COUNTY EQUALIZATION

The State Board Will Listen to Statements All This Week.

The State Board of Equalization held a short session on Saturday and adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day. No particular business was transacted at the session, nor will there be to-day, the board being engaged in marshaling figures with which to confront the officers of the different counties which have been cited to appear before them.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the board in adjusting assessments for the year 1892, and newly created by the last Legislature, and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week will be devoted to that work, the counties interested having been cited to appear.

There is also some dispute in cases where a county has been divided and the railroad runs through one or both the new ones. Colusa and Glenn Counties are a case in point, the years for which the reassessment of the railroad for unpaid taxes is being prior to the division of the county of Colusa, which claims therefore that the taxes should be paid to her, while Glenn County claims that, as the railroad runs through that county with almost its entire mileage, she is entitled to the taxes. The contending claims will be heard by the board on Tuesday.

The thirteen counties which are short on assessments are as follows: Butte, which is \$183,224 short of last year; Yuba, \$1,425 short; Mendocino, \$57,962 short; Napa, \$14,493 short; Nevada, \$31,474 short; Orange, \$18,908 short; Los Angeles, \$3,819,943 short; Sutter, \$38,549 short; Yolo, \$39,421 short; San Francisco, \$99,321,878 short; Tehama, \$2,689 short.

Sacramento raised her assessment of last year \$115,575, but still some of the board claim that city real estate has not been assessed high enough.

Mr. Beamer gives as a reason for the shortage in Yuba County the fact that its principal industry is wine-making, and many of the vineyard vines in that county have been totally destroyed by phylloxera, thus largely decreasing the value of property and paralyzing the chief industry of the county.

Alameda County has increased her roll \$1,519,438 since last year, but the board asks her to show cause why the increase has not been larger.

COUNTRY ROADS

It Costs More to Sprinkle Them Than Was Anticipated.

When the demand for \$75 for a gasoline engine (for pumping water for sprinkling one of the country roads) was taken up by the Supervisors on Saturday night a discussion ensued on the subject of country road sprinkling. The fact was brought out that the expense of keeping the roads sprinkled greatly exceeded the estimates, and Jenkins said that if he had known of this he would not have opposed the proposition at first to sprinkle the roads. He thought that funds should be provided for the various districts in the county so that each district could do its own sprinkling.

Supervisor Curtis was of the opinion that if claims for sprinkling had to be paid out of the district funds the work would be stopped. It would entail too much expense on the residents of the various districts. He was not in favor of sprinkling the roads unless the expense of doing so was paid out of the general fund.

Supervisor Todd believed the sprinkling of the country roads was money well spent, and the claims were allowed, and the sprinkling goes on as usual.

JUMPING ON CARS

Boys Who Are Likely to Lose Their Arms or Legs.

There is a gang of boys who congregate along the Front-street railroad track, between N and O streets, and jump on freight cars going out and coming in, giving much trouble to the train men and stoning them when they endeavor to keep them off.

It would not be a bad idea for an officer to drop down there some day about the jumping on the street cars, and give them a lesson, and bring them into court. If something is not done before long there will be some cases of boys run over, if not some for the coroner.

Removed Drowning.

A rumor was current yesterday afternoon that a man had been drowned while bathing at the foot of N street, but diligent inquiry failed to elicit any information to corroborate the story.

Pianos to rent at Cooper's.

There are several fine pianos for rent at Cooper's.

A Veteran

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, 629 E. 14th St., N. Y. City, in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was stricken with Typhoid Fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, was discharged as incurable with Consumption. He has since recovered, and is now in good health, and cordially recommends HOOPER'S SERRAVALLE'S as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially for his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOPER'S PILLS are made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

DIED.

VALENTINE—In this city, August 12th, 1893, John Valentine, of the late Hunt of Newcastle and Frank H. Valentine of this city, a native of Canada, aged 72 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Monday), at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 1712 Twelfth street.

MOSLEY—Drowned in the Sacramento River, near Colusa, August 11th, 1893, Charles, son of Phoebe and the late Samuel Mosley, a native of California, aged 16 years and 29 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Monday), at 1 P. M., from his late residence, on the Riverside road.

STRON—In this city, August 13th, 1893, Mary A., wife of Henry Stron, a native of New Hampshire, aged 36 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Funeral notice hereafter.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Cause and Effect.

A clear, natural and healthful complexion is a distinguishing attribute of the ladies of California. CAMELLINE, a California discovery, is the almost universal use in the toilets of the daughters of the Golden State.

Manufactured by Wakelee & Co., the leading Druggists of the Pacific Coast, and is exclusively perfumed and prepared in pure white and delicate flesh color. Refreshing, soothing and effective in preventing and removing the distressing effects of sunburn, poison oak, etc. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

EMMANN, Southwest Corner Eleventh and J Sts.

INCREASE * BUSINESS AND SAVE MONEY BY USING "The Cashier," The simplest and cheapest Cash Register in the market.

H. S. Crocker Company, PIONEER BAKERY, 124 and 126 J Street.

HOT BREAD EVERY MORNING AND AFTERNOON. Try our Celebrated Milk, Rye and Cream Bread.

W. E. SCHUCK, Proprietors.

Changed Daily for Weinstein, Lubin & Co.

To-day at 9:30 A. M.

FANCY GOODS SALE.

White Embroideries, in widths 3 to 6 inches. Prices 2½c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, and 12½c yard.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, finished with lace edging, 10c pair.

Sets of Collars and Cuffs; white trimmed with blue, white trimmed with pink, and blue trimmed with white lace. Price, 24c set.

Ladies' white Coutille Corsets, two side steels on each side, five hooks, finished with lace. Price, 68c.

A small lot of Ladies' Fancy Colored Parasols. Reduced to 73c, \$1 62, \$1 98 and \$3 25.

Misses' and Children's Parasols, 48c, 63c and 98c.

Infants' and Children's Low-neck 'Silk Vests, sleeveless; cream, pink and blue. Price, 19c.

Infants' and Children's Low-neck Sleeveless Ribbed Lisle Vests, 12c.

Children's White Check Nainsook Aprons, 16c.

STORM SERGES.

We have just placed in stock a full line of the new shades and staple colors in Wool Serges, a most desirable fabric in navy blue, tan, mode, brown, green, heliotrope and gray. Price, 50c.

SURAHS AT 75 CENTS.

About twenty shades in All-Silk Dress Surah. This silk is specially adapted for Ladies' Waists and Evening Dresses. Full line of dark and light shades, 75c yard.