

# Aurelia Stock

Reports from the mines during January has warranted a raise, consequently stock has gone up to 7½ cents, and this is not all, it will keep going up as long as the property gets better, as it is you should buy before another raise in price, or you will miss a good investment. You should consider this as being a home enterprise and help the matter along, [thereby helping yourself.

## AURELIA MINING CO.

J. A. THRONSON.

# WHAT TO EAT?

Is the question that perplexes the housewife these days. Call at our store and select a menu from our choice line of canned goods. Or, better yet, we have on hand vegetables and other delicacies that will relieve the monotony of the usual spring menu. Remember, our delivery is at your service whether the order is large or small.

## NEBRASKA GROCERY

MRS. MAGGIE SHEARER, Prop.

Milk Talk No. 2.

### CLEANLINESS

As milk is the natural food for the young, containing within itself all the requirements of the body, and as any adulteration is injurious to the system, (either from absorption or otherwise) therefore the health of the consumer, and especially the young, depend to a great extent upon those who handle the milk. And as there are so many ways in handling the cow as well as the milk after being drawn from the cow. Every consumer should visit the place from whence he gets his milk (no matter if it is surrounded by a high board fence) and see how the cow and the milk are handled before using it as a food for the baby.

### SPRING BROOK DAIRY

is always open for inspection and invites you to come and see

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Guns re-stocked  
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### LA GRANDE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PROF. DAY, PRINCIPAL.  
MRS. DAY, ASSISTANT.

This is one of the best musical institutions in the state, and that people in this city and valley are beginning to discover the advantage of this school. The system is the latest and most practical, and includes all the latest discoveries in the art of teaching music. The school is divided into two departments; No. 1 is for beginners from 5 years or more and are taught the first three grades. Pupils come one hour each day. This is no kindergarten system but far superior. In No. 2 the grades are from 2 to 5. Here they graduate. Pupils take one or two lessons a week as they desire. No scholars will be permitted to remain in this school who do not study.  
Opposite the Foley House over the candy store. Phone. 475.

# GILLMAN PRESENTS HIS SIDE

Editor OBSERVER:

The perfunctory manifesto to the citizens of La Grande (really a tip to his political henchmen to defeat the bond issue) from the facile pen of the Hon. J. W. Scriber, followed by the "me too Pete" article of one Seitz, of rather unsavory reputation, in the OBSERVER on the eve of the city election, so grossly unfair, incorrect and biased, should not pass unchallenged, hence this communication. That the city is in need of an increased and better water supply is universally conceded—and in fact has for years demanded the same, is patent to every one—save those with private grates in store or nursing selfish and pet policies. The disinterestedness of the gentlemen in question is not quite apparent to the average reader, hence the question arises: What motives had they to get into print on this occasion? It is a well known fact that in Mr. Scriber's past connection with public affairs, he determinedly opposed improving the present water system, both as to economy and sanitary demands. He was a councilman, with power and influence, at war with Mill Creek, which could have been obtained at a saving of over one hundred dollars a month during nearly half of the year in fuel and labor alone at the pumping station, besides its improved water condition. Why now his conversion? and why now his published appeal. The answer is short and decided—Morgan Lake. It was exploited especially for La Grande, all other systems being held in abeyance until its completion. Even the Folk springs were viewed as a menace to this scheme, and the promoters of Morgan Lake had in view their absorption into this great monopoly—but the late Hon. J. M. Church preserved their title for the city's option, in case of demand. After the chemical test showing the unfitness of the lake water for domestic use, its owners sought to utilize the same for a power and light plant, but the fear of competition and defeat of monopoly forced a trust absorption and retirement by the present electric light system—of both the property and its owners—hence Morgan Lake is on hands with no prospect of utility—save to force it on the city as an additional nauseating water supply—without consideration of either expense or sanitation. Mr. Scriber's financial interest in this scheme blinds his sight as to any good in the Folk springs system, hence he greatly desires that the voters next Monday shall adopt his views, vote down the bonds, so that the increased demands for a water supply will then force as an ultimatum the purchase of his pet project, hence his easy figures, sophistry and persuasive language in print.

Following in the same wake came the Seitz inspiration on behalf of the Octopus which has monopolized all the electric lights of the valley and now seeks to control all the water supply, who, with their surveyor sneaked up last Sunday to the springs, broke through the City's protective barriers, and by means of the scientific "barrel" system of measurement, gave birth to the estimates and conclusions appearing in print, without consideration of conditions of previous knowledge of daily exhaustion of reservoir supply or measurements or management. For fear that the public would consider his estimates with proper suspicion and the same credence it did his street surveys and estimates when City Engineer, he swears that he actually believes his belief, and that the figures are to the best of his knowledge, however limited that may be. Now what interest has Seitz in La Grande's prosperity or the welfare of its tax-payers, that he should have made his exhaustive (?) investigation at his own expense? His philanthropic claim hardly accords with his disposition and conduct when it costs the tax-payers \$10 per day—say nothing of the fees on the side, for grade stakes before he was deposed as City Engineer. Seitz is ex gratia with our citizens and nothing but extreme vanity and gall (besides a consideration) prompted his appearance in the columns of the OBSERVER to advise the people of La Grande as to their duties of the hour. But now for the figures in the case in question. When Scriber was a member, the council never estimate the cost of our pumping system at less than nine (9) cents per 1000 gallons—as the record will show—hence his present estimate of but four (4) cents is predicated upon no fact or reasonable basis—but for the occasion only. He complains about the City's expenditure of \$700 last year to develop the springs—but is careful not to disclose the additional benefit and increased water supply obtained for the information of those having their purchase in view, and his only authority for his assertion of their daily water discharge is a statement alleged to have emanated from one E. W. Cummings—who is said to have made an "estimate" thereof, not a measurement. If such a man ever authorized such "estimate" that these springs discharge

ed but 50,000 gallons of water per diem he either was incompetent to judge or wilfully—"barren of the truth."

The writer with four good responsible and trustworthy citizens carefully measured the water discharge of these springs during last August and September—the driest season of the year and in the driest year of the period, and there actually flowed 144,000 gallons of water every twenty four hours. How the money to be expended in obtaining their water would be wasted, as mournfully claimed by Bro. Scriber, he does not suggest, only that it would be desirable to mix their good quality with the polluted water on hand, hence the inference that Lake water should be obtained that it might be "all of a kind." Half a loaf is not as good as none is his philosophy. From experience it certainly is reasonable to suppose that the amount of the springs' supply can be increased many fold during the average year and the average season of the year. It is also reasonable to suppose that as La Grande increases in population, other springs and sources of water supply will be developed and obtained as needed and by men just as competent as we. It is poor policy to run in increased debt for a large supply for the future not needed now. That was the policy of the bond issue of 1888—described by Scriber's article—and the money for four years was kept out of water purchase—and devoted to developing a private graft—as is well known by the older citizens. Had the money been invested in the same and other springs equally obtainable and desirable, then, instead of the non-business and expensive system on hands—the city need not now be in debt for water bonds, but the average layman then as now, knows more about theory than any practical results. The estimates by neither Scriber nor "his man Friday" of the water daily consumed by the patrons of the present system is correct, nor are they based upon measurement or the record. The facts are; that taken from the meter measurement in use, La Grande used the past year in houses with modern plumbing from 20 to 25 gallons per capita per day, and no more, counting all leakages, wastage and extravagance an additional 15 gallons only were used, aggregating 40 gallons per diem actually used.

There average 450 water taps based upon an estimate of five persons using each, shows 90,000 gallons of water per capita daily, and this is not a low estimate by any means. In "Ogden's Sewer Designs" (a pre-eminent authority on the subject) on page 104 is a table showing the average daily consumption of water per capita in five leading cities of Massachusetts:

Boston—37.84 gallons;	Worcester—14.6 gallons;
Fall River—16.5 gallons;	Brookline—44.5 gallons and Newton—25.5 gallons.

The author observes that Boston contains a large number of general apartments, and boarding houses having an average number of persons per house of 40, and the consumption ranged from 69 gallons per capita in the modern and expensive houses, to 16.6 in the cheap apartment houses. In Newton with 490 families averaging five persons in the family, the per capita being but 26.5 gallons for the reason that the grounds are small although the houses are modern. The lower rates in Fall River and Worcester are caused by the manufacturing character of the cities and the resulting class of residents.

Certainly La Grande with its nineteen saloons and unpalatable condition of the water supplied should not be excessive water drinkers. Concluding we are up to the problem:—Whether to absorb the Springs with acknowledged purity of water, with a gravity, hence economical, system and concentrate the supply in deep tanks free from sun and dust, or preserve our present expensive and undesirable water supply and system, or be forced into Morgan lake water with like filthy conditions.

Fuertes in "Water and Public Health" observes:—  
A water supply must be considered from the standpoint of quality as well as of quantity. All natural waters are polluted to a greater or lesser extent, the purest, of course, being from deep springs in mountainous or hilly countries beyond the limits of human habitations. The nearer the source of a supply is to a center of population, the greater, as a rule, is the danger of its being polluted. Briefly stated the relative purities of different waters may be indicated by the average typhoid fever death-rate of cities using each kind of water. These death-rates, as deduced from the statistics of the principal cities of this country and Europe are as follows:—

Average typhoid fever death rate 100,000 per annum:—	
Cities using spring water.....	6
Cities using properly filtered surface waters.....	12
Cities using ground waters.....	18
Cities using impounded surface waters.....	24
Cities using waters of large normal rivers.....	28
Cities using waters of large lakes.....	39
Cities using waters of large upland streams.....	40
Cities using polluted water.....	70 to 300

The author is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Water Committee of New York City, hence is nearly as good authority as the eminent contributors of the articles in question.

Hargrout says:—  
The supply reservoir should be of sufficient capacity to furnish a twenty-four hour supply; should be bricked up or cemented, and roofed over to exclude light and dust. This together with a depth of at least 15 feet to prevent the growth of aquatic plants. Hence, if such depth of water and the housing of it in, is necessary to maintain its purity when the supply is changed every twenty-four hours, what will be the relative comparison of the purity and healthfulness of water standing stagnant in a pond or lake nine months of the year, where the greatest depth does not exceed 15 feet and the average is but 5 feet, covering many acres of ground exposed to sunlight dust and filth, and the temperature which prevails throughout the hottest months and when the conditions prevailing develop plant life to the maximum degree?

Such is Morgan Lake, and to a less degree is our present reservoir supply. Certainly we must expect to use more water in case of the spring supply, than is used from the present polluted one, but then the people are entitled to some consideration from a healthful, appreciative standpoint, even if it cost a few bonds extra. The springs are the best supply available and are sufficient for present demands; the gravity system of obtaining the water is inexpensive and will greatly

reduce current expenses, while the character of the water is admirable. The change is worth the additional cost and ought to appeal to every citizen who has the health and welfare of the family at heart. My estimates are open to investigation and can be readily verified.  
H. C. GILLMAN,  
Water superintendent of city of La Grande.

Spring is coming; look over your photo supplies. What's needed, we can supply. We have all the latest photo requisites at right price.  
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Gentlemen always Welcome

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DEPART	Time Schedule LA GRANDE, OR	FROM
No. 6 8:40 a. m. No. 2 9:55 p. m.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	No. 9 8:55 a. m. No. 3 10:30 p. m.
No. 1 6:25 a. m.	Portland, Dallas, Pennington, Walla, Walla, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax, Moscow, Spokane and points east and north via Spokane.	No. 2 9:30 p. m.
No. 5 8:05 p. m.	Portland, Dallas, Pennington, Walla, Walla, Lewiston, Colfax, Moscow, Wallace, Warner, Spokane and other points east and north via Spokane.	No. 4 8:30 a. m.
No. 32 Daily except Sunday 8:15 a. m.	Idaho City, Ainsel, Imbier and other points at Elgin with day for points in Walla.	No. 31 8:30 p. m.

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