

REPORT ON AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF MOUNTAIN WATER

Sub-Committee of Capitol Water Commission Files Extensive Report With Governor, Giving Optimistic Outlook for the Establishment of Great New Supply of Cold, Pure, Sparkling Mountain Water for the City of Salem

The subcommittee to investigate the question of mountain water supply for Salem has filed a report with Governor George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Capitol Water Commission, in which they present certain features in connection with both the Breitenbush and the Little North Fork of the Santiam as sources of water supply. The complete report is as follows:

To the Honorable George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the General Committee on Water Supply for the City of Salem and the State Institutions:

Dear Sir:

The subcommittee on source of supply and estimated cost respectfully report as follows:

We have made a preliminary examination of the several sources from which it has been supposed a supply of mountain water could be obtained and find that only two of them are practical; the supply from the others being insufficient.

One source of supply would be the Little North Fork of the Santiam river and the other would be the Breitenbush.

Little North Fork.

The Little North Fork of the Santiam river heads in the Cascade mountains in the eastern part of Marion county and flows in to the main North Fork of the Santiam at a point about one mile east of Mehama; the distance from Salem to Mehama by wagon road is 27 miles. The river is about 30 miles long and the territory drained by it will average about three miles in width.

There is considerable settlement on both sides and over the lower part of the watershed of the stream; the settlement extends from the mouth of the stream upwards along its course to the edge of the Cascade Forest reserve, a distance of about 11 miles from Mehama; most of the settlement is along the lower six miles.

About 25 miles above the mouth of the stream considerable mining is going on along the river and its tributaries and the indications are that a smelter will soon be installed near the mouth of Gold Creek, which is a branch of the Little North Fork.

The stream is the natural outlet for a large amount of timber growing along its basin and the territory which it drains.

Breitenbush.

The Breitenbush river heads in the Cascade mountains at the foot of Mt. Jefferson and flows into the main North Fork of the Santiam river two miles west of Detroit, in this county; in a direct line the mouth of the river is 45 miles from Salem, but necessary curves in a pipe line would make the distance about 50 miles.

A Square Deal

It is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicine—for all the ingredients entering into them are placed on the bottles wrapped in their original and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, by the selection of the most valuable natural medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent in their effects, they are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in this valuable family remedy. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiputrescent, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Give it the place of honor in your home. It is a most important part in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulent stomach, attended by sour eructations, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvis or throat. Even in its advanced stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the nasal passages, it is well while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the mucous membrane, to cleanse the passages from two or three times a day with Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchitis, croup and lung affections, expectoration in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those cases where the coughs are caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membrane. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

The stream is about 30 miles long and the average width of the territory draining into it is from three to four miles.

The stream is entirely within the Cascade Forest Reserve.

There is a small settlement directly at the mouth of the stream and for a few months during the summer there is quite a camp at the Breitenbush Hot Springs.

Almost all of the land draining into this stream is owned by the government.

The supply of water is abundant at all seasons and from what information we have the stream carries but little sediment.

Pipe.

Regarding the best way to convey water from the mountains to the city, we believe no other kind of pipe is equal to cast iron, but in many instances riveted steel or wooden stave pipes are used and give good satisfaction.

In our case, owing to the distance and high cost, cast iron pipe is out of the question.

Wooden stave pipes bound with iron bands have been used for many years for large conduits and hydraulic mining and during the last few years have come into extensive use for water supply pipes; there are now made to safely withstand a pressure up to 90 pounds to the square inch; this kind of pipe has considerable advantage, it cost much less, the cost of transportation and laying are reduced and if the pipe is kept running full so that the wood is always saturated, it will last indefinitely.

Cost.

In order to arrive at the approximate cost of bringing in water, we have taken into consideration the nature of ground over which the pipe would have to come and also the probable population that would have to be supplied.

The present population of the city of Salem together with the subjects and employees at the state institutions is now from 18,000 to 20,000 and in our opinion will in a few years

be doubled. In determining the size of pipe necessary we have figured on a population of 50,000.

If water should be taken from the Little North Fork at a point seven miles above the mouth and above the main settlement and brought to Salem in a wooden stave pipe of sufficient size to supply a population of 50,000 it would cost about \$390,000.

Should water be taken from the Breitenbush in this manner the cost would be about \$600,000.

These estimates cover the cost of the pipe laid and ready for use, but does not include a distributing system at this end or a storage reservoir at the upper end if one should be necessary. If the storage reservoir is necessary, in our opinion, a site can be found where the cost of construction would not be great.

The Little North Fork is open to the objection of settlement and the mining but it is probable that proper care could be taken to eliminate danger from that source and from future contamination.

If an examination should show the supply from the Little North Fork to be insufficient for a larger population a storage reservoir could be constructed near where the water is taken out.

The objection to the Breitenbush is the greater distance and rough nature of the country above Mehama over which the pipe would have to come.

From either source the water at present is wholesome and adapted to all domestic purposes and for the present the supply is sufficient and the territory is great enough to maintain an excellent gravity system. Your subcommittee at this time is not sufficiently informed so as to recommend which is the more practical source and that can be determined only by careful examination of the streams and the territory drained by them and the careful analysis and gauging of the water.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. K. SPAULDING,
THEO. M. HARR,
W. J. CULVER.

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF PRISON AFFAIRS

The Oregon state penitentiary has now behind its walls 432 prisoners, whose sentences range all the way from indeterminate to life. Warden Curtis stated yesterday that all the prisoners obey the rules of the institution perfectly, and, up to the present time, no difficulties of any kind have been met pertaining to the prison, as all the men under the care of the officers have conducted themselves in a creditable manner.

The number of prisoners and their time of confinement in the pen is as follows: Two nine-year timers, 12 eight-year, 15 seven-year, 2 six-year and one-half-year, 12 six-year, 39 five-year, 22 four-year, 150 one-year men, 13 twenty-year, 1 sixteen, 11 fifteen-year men, 1 thirteen, 5 twelve, 17 ten, 6 three and one-half, 54 three, 17 one and one-half, 69 two-year, 21 one and a half, 34 one-year, 38 indeterminate. Thirty-seven prisoners are slated to serve a life sentence.

The number of prisoners received and dismissed from the penitentiary since the last annual report of the superintendent, on October 1, 1908, is as follows: November, 18 prisoners dismissed and 19 received; December, 19 dismissed and 28 received; January, 14 dismissed and 25 received. Before the first of February, several more prisoners will be committed to the institution, aggregating in the neighborhood of from 30 to 40 prisoners in all, which will come near being a record breaker in entrances.

Five men are confined in the prison who have been condemned to death for murder. They are Daley, Anderson, Znelga, Timmons and Johnson. Three of the condemned prisoners, Daley, Anderson and

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lies in keeping the skin protected as well as cleansed. Just washing is not enough—that only leaves the delicate surface more exposed to the irritation of dust and germs; to merciless attacks of sun and weather. After washing, apply Robertine and experience its delightful refreshment. You will admire the fine softness it imparts to face, neck and arms. It not only stimulates a radiant glow, but protects the skin from becoming coarse. Prevents burning, tan and freckles.

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is the perfect food drink—its use will bring quiet to breaking nerves—strength to the weak—and contentment to the strong—besides it is delicious and appetizing.

30 cups of a delicious drink
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