

REGULAR MEETING.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,  
MONDAY, April 1, 1907.

The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis met in the Council Chamber, Monday evening, April 1, 1907, at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session, President Frederick W. Eppert in the chair.

Present: The Hon. Frederick W. Eppert, President of the Common Council, and 19 members, viz: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Wood, Davis, Neukom, Smither, Rhodes, Bangs, Uhl, Stickelman, Hartmann, Portteus, Royle, Donavon, Sullivan, Hofmann, Hilkene, Wright and Henry.

Absent, 1, viz: Mr. Hamlet.

Mr. Wright moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Carried.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 19, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council.*

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith with my approval the following ordinances:

General Ordinance No. 13, 1907, being "An ordinance authorizing and empowering the Board of Public Works of the city of Indianapolis,

Indiana, to improve Seventeenth street from west property line Martindale avenue, to west property line Roosevelt avenue, with brick roadway."

General Ordinance No. 14, 1907, being "An ordinance authorizing and empowering the Board of Public Works of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, to improve Seventeenth street from L. E. & W. Ry. tracks to west property line Martindale avenue with brick roadway."

General Ordinance No. 23, 1907, being "An ordinance approving a certain contract granting The J. C. Hirschman Company the right to lay and maintain a sidetrack from the south switching track of the C. H. & D. Ry. across Leota street and Maryland street."

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

C. A. BOOKWALTER,  
Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 27, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council.*

GENTLEMEN: The future of the Brightwood Water Works, acquired by the city at the time of the annexation of the town of Brightwood, has long been a subject requiring most serious consideration. In 1902, during my former term as mayor, the city found it necessary to expend a considerable sum of money in making repairs which were absolutely necessary to enable the plant to furnish water not only for domestic purposes, but for fire protection as well. In 1902-3-4 and 5, the city expended on this plant the sum of \$22,565.41, while the receipts for the same term from domestic and other users amounted to but \$10,608.96. During the same years there were in service thirty-nine fire hydrants in the territory embraced in the old town of Brightwood. Giving credit for these fire hydrants at the same price per hydrant paid by the city to the Indianapolis Water Company, amounting to \$6,620.00, would place the total revenues of the plant at \$17,228.96, thus showing the actual loss to the city for the operation of this plant during the four years named of \$5,336.45. This does not take into account any interest upon the investment of the city, nor does it include the payments made by the city upon the principal and interest of the bonds issued by the town of Brightwood for the construction of this plant. Even though this loss had been sustained, had the general physical condition of the plant been maintained to a high point of efficiency; had the necessary extensions been made and charged against the earnings; had replacements of worn out machinery been made and paid for from the same source, there might be some justification for a continuance of the present policy of management, but today, after sustaining this loss, we find ourselves confronted with the necessity of practically rebuilding both pumps and repairing both boilers should we endeavor to furnish even the small area now served with adequate fire protection. We are also called upon to make liberal appropriations for those extensions in pipe lines to which the people living in the northeast section of the city are undoubtedly entitled. In addition to this,

if the plant is to be made adequate for the wants not only of the new consumers who would be added after these extensions are made, but also to properly serve those already connected, the city must at once proceed to provide additional reservoir capacity or erect a stand pipe to furnish a reserve pressure for domestic as well as fire purposes.

In the matter of fire protection the plant is notoriously weak. An examination of the report of Messrs. Brossmann & King will show that even with the improvements provided for, the plant would not be able to furnish sufficient water to handle a blaze of more than ordinary size.

Personally, I do not believe that the present makeshift policy should continue. The city should do one of two things. It should either at once determine upon the expenditure of enough money to place this plant in first class condition together with sufficient funds to make extensions in order to secure consumers in sufficient numbers to render the plant not only self-sustaining but profitable, or it should determine upon a policy looking towards the disposal of the plant itself.

At the meeting of your honorable body held on October 15, 1906, acting upon a communication sent by myself to the Common Council, the President of the Council appointed a special committee of five, consisting of President Eppert and Messrs. Hofmann, Brown, Cottey and Sullivan to advise with the members of the Board of Public Works and myself as to the policy to be adopted in regard to this water works system. Sometime subsequent to this date, such committee engaged the services of Brossmann & King, consulting engineers, and the members of such firm were requested to make complete and thorough investigation of the plant, and to submit their recommendations. Such report I transmit herewith and embody as a part of this communication, marked "Exhibit A." After receiving this report, upon my own motion, I forwarded the same to Dabney H. Maury of Peoria, Ill., a consulting water works engineer, recognized as one of the leading authorities in this line of engineering, with the request that he analyze the same, accepting the statements of Messrs. Brossman & King as a true statement of the condition of the plant, and asking that his opinion be furnished as to whether or not the plant presented possibilities of profit should it continue to be operated by the city. This report of Mr. Maury, I transmit herewith, marked "Exhibit B."

I would suggest that both of these reports together with this communication be set out in full in the proceedings of your honorable body; that the city clerk be instructed to have sufficient number of extra copies printed in order that the people interested in the plant might be given an opportunity to study for themselves all the facts as set forth by the engineers named.

I am not ready as yet to take a decided stand upon the questions of the future of this plant, but I do not feel like longer permitting an injustice to be done to the great majority of the tax payers of Indianapolis in order that a small minority may be permitted to enjoy the doubtful advantage of a separate water works system.

The members of the Board of Public Works and myself are ready to confer with the members of your honorable body at any time you may fix.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

C. A. BOOKWALTER,

Mayor.

## "EXHIBIT A."

## REPORT

BY

BROSSMANN &amp; KING, CONSULTING ENGINEERS,

Union Trust Building,  
Indianapolis,

TO

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

ON

BRIGHTWOOD WATER WORKS.

BROSSMANN & KING,  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 28, 1906.

*To Hon. Chas. A. Bookwalter and Committee on Brightwood Water Works, Indianapolis, Ind.*

GENTLEMEN: We herewith submit for your information and consideration the following report of our investigations of the Brightwood Water Works system. This investigation being taken to determine whether this system could be put in such condition that it would be self-supporting as well as handle a greater supply of water due to a spreading and increasing population. We submit first the report of our investigation and tests at the Olney street pumping station.

## Equipment

The equipment of plant being tabulated below.

One 10x16x8½x10 inches Worthington Compound Duplex pump. Capacity, 600,000 gallons per day.

One 9x7x10 inches Worthington Duplex pump. Capacity, 400,000 gallons per day.

Two Cook deep well pumps, 10x36 inches steam engine. Capacity, 200,000 gallons per day.

One tank 16'-0x4'-0 dia. used for feed water heater.

Two 54"x16'-0 return tubular boilers, Chandler & Taylor, 70 H. P. Reservoir 18'-8 dia. x 20'-0 deep. Capacity 40,000 galons.

## Tests

Two tests were taken at the pumping station to determine the amount of water being pumped, the coal burned and cost of pumping water with a view toward making a reduction in the operating expenses at the pumping station.

The first test taken was with Indiana coal, December 1.

The second test was with Pocahontas coal, December 7.

## Pumpage of Plant

The pumpage of plant was determined by measurement from the reservoir. The deep well pump being stopped during the measurement period. The service pump used was the 10x16x8½x10 Worthington Compound. The average amount of water pumped being 4400 gallons per hour, or 105,600 gallons per 24 hours, at the above rate per hour. This amount of water, however, is not used, as the night consumption is less than the day, the actual consumption was determined by placing counters on the pumps.

Below is given the actual water pumped per day:

6 p. m. to 6 a. m. . . . 45,588 gallons

6 a. m. to 6 p. m. . . . 47,869 gallons

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93,457 gallons 24 hours.

The amount of water pumped per hour during the test averaged 4400 gallons, which is about one-third of what a pump of such size (10x16x8½x10) duplex should deliver at the speed indicated by counter (1400 revolutions per hour).

After the tests an examination of the water end disclosed the fact that the WATER END of pump was in bad CONDITION. The pump was tested for slippage and it was found that MORE WATER WAS PASSING AROUND THE PLUNGERS THAN WAS BEING PUMPED INTO THE MAINS. Condition of Pump

The boilers are rated at 70 H. P. on the first test they developed 32 H. P. and on the second test 35 H. P. As the water pumped in summer is much greater than at the present time of year there is little doubt that the boilers work almost double this at times in the summer months. Boilers

However the grate surface under boilers which is 22½ square feet, is much too large for the present work admitting an excess of air and producing improper combustion.

The tank used as a feed WATER HEATER is very INEFFICIENT for this purpose, allowing the exhaust steam to waste before the water is heated; and delivering the feed water to boilers at a low temperature. Feed Water Heater

The BOILER FEED PUMPS are in POOR CONDITION and should be replaced with a new pump or repaired and put in good condition. In general the entire equipment at the Olney street pumping station is in such shape that it is impossible to run the plant economically, owing to the fact that PARTS OF THE PLANT ARE IMPROPERLY ARRANGED AND PROPORTIONED, and parts of the machinery are in such shape that it is OPERATING UNDER WASTEFUL CONDITIONS. Boiler Feed Pumps

It will be possible to save at least 20 per cent, and perhaps as high as 40 per cent in fuel bills at this station by making the proper changes. We would recommend changes as follows: Saving in Fuel

Replace water plungers in 10x16x8½x10 pump with packed piston.

Replace present tank used as Feed Water Heater with a modern heater that will give a high feed water temperature.

Repair boiler feed pump.

Equip boilers to burn a cheap grade of coal.

These changes would involve an expenditure as shown below:

Repairing Pump.....	\$ 300.00
New Feed Water Heater.....	175.00
Boiler Feed Pump.....	90.00
Changes on one boiler.....	1,200.00

Total .....\$1,765.00

These improvements will make a saving under the following conditions:

That Pumps BEING KEPT IN GOOD CONDITION and that a CHEAP GRADE OF COAL BE USED, say Indiana nut and slack, at \$1.65 per ton, it will be possible to cut down the present coal bill 25 per cent at least, which will amount to \$400.00 per year.

The above amount expended being entirely justified by the saving.

On pages 6 and 7 are the logs of tests taken December 1 and December 7. Reference to these show that they check each other very closely on the pump speeds and the amount of water pumped. The summary of tests, page 8, show that the water evaporated per pound of Indiana coal is much lower than for Pocahontas. The condition at boiler, owing to large grate area, plain grates, and method of firing

are greatly against the successful burning of western coal. The price per ton of Pocahontas coal given \$2.90 per ton seems low, but taking this figure it costs  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents to make 1000 pounds of steam, which price can easily be reduced. The price,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents, can easily be brought down to 14 cents and possibly as low as 11 cents. Bringing price to 14 cents would reduce the coal bill 25 per cent.

Cost of  
Pumpage

On page 10 is given cost of pumping and delivering 1,000 gallons of water to the consumer. This amounts to 14 95-100 cents per 1,000 gallons, which can be reduced about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per 1,000 gallons, making the cost 13 70-100 cents per 1,000 gallons; these figures include interest charges but no sinking fund allowance. The cost of delivering water can be still further reduced, but only by increasing the consumption.

Relation of  
Receipts and  
Expenditures

On page 9 is shown a chart which will illustrate graphically the rapid divergence of amounts in receipts and expenditures. The amounts for the year 1898 to 1906 as given by the city have been plotted and an average curve drawn through these amounts, the years 1904-1905 being omitted for the reason that the expenditures seem unusually high, these years. It will be seen that the plant is just getting in the place of being self-supporting.

TEST OF BRIGHTWOOD WATER WORKS

December 1, 1906.

Indiana Coal, Mine Run.

TIME	Steam Pressure	Water Pressure	Revolutions of Pump per Hour	Gallons of Water Pumped per Hour	Pounds of Water Evaporated by Boiler. Tem. Feed Water 58° Fahr.	Pounds of Coal used
10.00 a. m.	95	32	....	....	...	...
10.10	95	34	....	....	...	175
20	86	31	....	....	421	...
30	95	32	....	....	...	...
40	92	30	....	....	...	...
50	96	32	....	....	...	...
11.00	92	31	1,380	4,209	421	...
10	95	32	....	....	...	...
20	90	30	....	....	...	176
30	94	32	....	....	421	...
40	82	28	....	....	...	...
50	83	29	....	....	...	...
12.00 m.	87	29	1,415	4,316	421	...
10	87	28	....	....	...	187
20	92	40	....	....	421	...
30	84	37	....	....	...	...
40	86	40	....	....	421	...
50	85	40	....	....	...	...
1.00 p. m.	86	40	1,515	4,621	...	213
10	93	42	....	....	...	...
20	89	42	....	....	421	...
30	92	42	....	....	...	...
40	90	42	....	....	421	...
50	87	42	....	....	...	187
2.00	94	42	1,535	4,672	421	...
10	87	42	....	....	...	...
20	92	42	....	....	...	...
30	93	45	....	....	421	...
40	85	45	....	....	...	...
50	85	42	....	....	421	184
3.00	95	45	1,445	4,408	...	...
10	95	45	....	....	421	...
20	95	45	....	....	...	...
30	87	45	....	....	...	...
40	90	45	....	....	...	233
50	85	45	....	....	421	...
4.00	85	45	1,360	4,148	...	...
10	92	42	....	....	...	...
20	90	42	....	....	421	...
30	90	45	....	....	...	...
40	75	40	....	....	421	123
50	92	45	....	....	...	...
5.00	97	45	1,460	4,453	421	...
10	94	42	....	....	...	...
20	94	42	....	....	...	...
30	95	40	....	....	421	...
40	90	40	....	....	...	118
50	90	40	....	....	210	...
6.00 p. m.	92	40	1,405	4,285	210	...
Averages and Totals	90	39	11,515	35,112	7,151	1,596

## TEST OF BRIGHTWOOD WATER WORKS

December 7, 1906.

*Pocahontas Coal, Mine Run.*

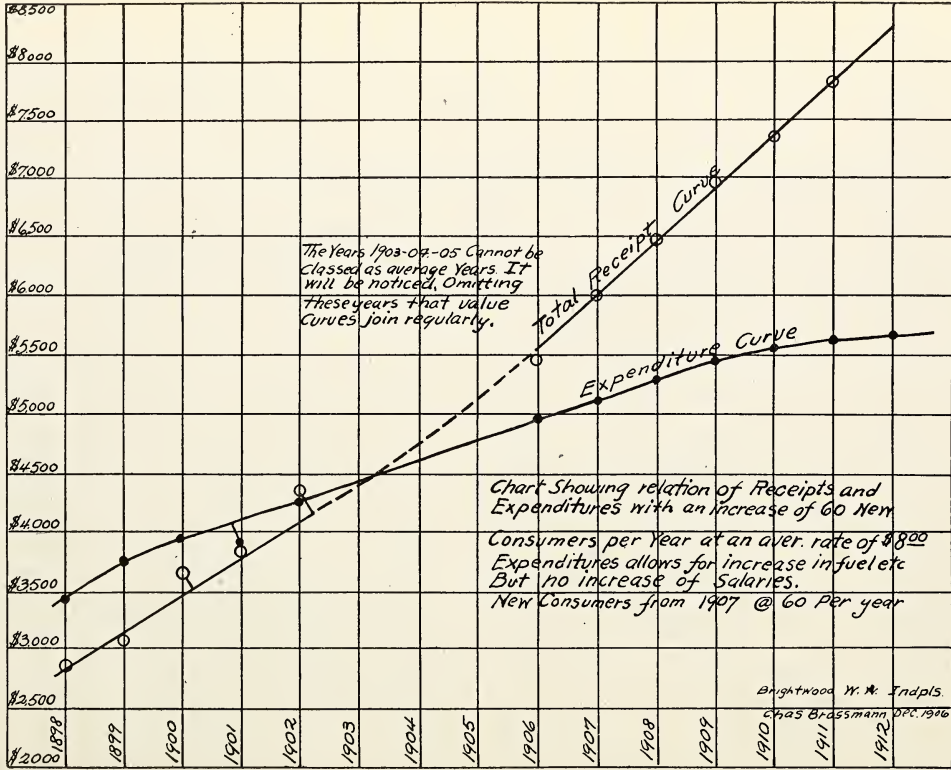
TIME	Steam Pressure	Water Pressure	Revolutions of Pump per Hour	Gallons of Water Pumped per Hour	Pounds of Water Evaporated by Boiler. Tem. Feed Water 56° Fahr.	Pounds of Coal used
8.30 a.m.	95	40	....	....	...	163
40	95	40	....	....	...	...
50	86	40	....	....	...	...
9.00	87	40	....	....	421	...
10	92	40	....	....	...	...
20	95	40	....	....	...	191
30	95	40	1,440	4,320	421	...
40	90	40	....	....	...	...
50	90	40	....	....	421	...
10.00	85	40	....	....	...	...
10	83	40	....	....	421	...
20	82	40	....	....	421	...
30	82	40	1,435	4,305	421	...
40	86	40	....	....	...	224
50	86	40	....	....	...	...
11.00	80	40	....	....	...	...
10	84	38	....	....	...	...
20	80	38	....	....	421	...
30	82	44	1,435	4,305	421	...
40	82	45	....	....	421	...
50	90	43	....	....	...	...
12.00 m.	93	43	....	....	...	...
10	90	40	....	....	...	183
20	85	40	....	....	...	...
30	84	40	1,525	4,575	421	...
40	84	40	....	....	...	...
50	90	41	....	....	...	...
1.00	92	43	....	....	...	...
10	90	42	....	....	...	...
20	90	40	....	....	421	...
30	87	40	1,485	4,455	...	...
40	90	40	....	....	...	...
50	85	38	....	....	421	197
2.00	84	35	....	....	...	...
10	82	34	....	....	421	...
20	87	35	....	....	...	...
30	75	35	1,535	4,605	421	...
40	75	40	....	....	421	...
50	75	40	....	....	421	188
3.00	84	45	....	....	...	...
10	90	42	....	....	...	...
20	84	40	....	....	421	...
30	75	40	1,465	4,395	...	...
40	85	40	....	....	...	...
50	90	40	....	....	421	...
4.00	84	40	....	....	...	...
10	93	42	....	....	...	90
20	90	40	....	....	421	...
4.30 p.m.	95	40	1,520	4,560	110	...
Averages and Totals	86.4	40	11,840	35,520	8,109	1,236



Coal Used	Time hrs.	Av. Stm. Pr. lbs	Av. Wat. Pr. lbs.	Rev. of Pump	Galls. Wat. Pumped	Water Evap. in Boiler lbs.	Coal Used lbs.
Indiana Mine Run..	8	90	39	11,515	35,112	7,151	1,596
Pocahontas Mine Run..	8	86.4	40	11,840	35,520	8,109	1,296

Indiana Coal December 1. Pocahontas Coal December 7.

Duration of Test.	8 Hrs.	8 Hrs.
Boiler, 54" dia. x 16'-0, return tubular.		
Grate area, 22½ sq. ft., plain grate bars.		
Tube area, 2.8 sq. ft.		
Chimney area, 5 sq. ft.		
Heating surface, 775 sq. ft.		
Heat surface $\frac{775}{22\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{35}{1}$ Ratio		
Grate surface		
Kind Coal.	Indiana Mine Run.	Pocahontas Mine Run.
Cost per ton.....	\$2.90	\$2.90
Average steam pressure.....	90	86.4
Temperature feed water.....	58° Fahr.	56° Fahr.
Total coal used.....	1,596 lbs.	1,236 lbs.
Total refuse.....	251 lbs.	211 lbs.
Per cent refuse.....	16 %	17%
Coal per hour.....	195	154
Coal per hour per sq. ft. grate.....	8.87	6.84
Total water.....	7,151	8,109
Total water from and at 212°.....	8,580	9,700
Water per hour from and at 212°.....	1,072	1,214
Actual evaporation per lb. coal.....	4.5	6.57
Factor of evaporation.....	1.197	1.1961
Evap. from and at 212° per lb. coal.....	5.38	7.83
H.-P. developed.....	31.2	35
Per cent rating.....	44.3%	50%
Builders' rating.....	70 H.-P.	70 H.-P.
Water from and at 212° per lb. of combustible.....	6.4	9.45
Cost of evaporating 1,000 lbs. water.....	.....	18½c.



Cost of pumping based on test No. 2.  
 Using Pocahontas coal.  
 Cost of coal, \$2.90 per ton.

Total Cost of  
 Pumpage

Water pumped in 8 hours.....	35,520 gallons
Total coal used in 8 hours.....	1,236 lbs.
Water pumped per 2,000 lbs. coal.....	58,000 gallons
Water pumped per 1 lb. coal.....	29 gallons

Salaries .....	\$2,200.00
Maintenance .....	500.00
Betterments .....	500.00
Interest charges .....	600.00

Total .....	\$3,820.00	yearly expenses excluding coal
Cost of pumping 100,000 gallons (coal expense).....	\$ 5.04	
Cost of pumping 100,000 gallons (labor, etc.).....	9.91	

Total cost of pumping 100,000 gallons..... \$14.95

Total cost of delivering 1000 gallons of water, including fuel, labor, betterments, interest, 14 <sup>95</sup>/<sub>100</sub> cents.

Effect of  
 Increased  
 Consumption  
 on Rate

It should be borne in mind that as the consumption of water increases in the Brightwood District that the total expenses per 1000 gallons of water pumped will decrease very rapidly, this owing to the fact that while the consumption increases the salaries of employes remain at a constant figure, the fuel and maintenance expense only, increasing.

For example, should you double the present domestic consumption of 1906 and receive the same rate the receipts would be as follows:

Domestic, 1906.....	\$3,704
	2
	<hr/>
	7,408
Receipt for hydrants.....	1,755
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	9,163
Salaries .....	2,220
Maintenance .....	500
Fuel .....	3,000
Interest on improvements.....	600
	<hr/>
	6,320
Sinking fund.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	7,320

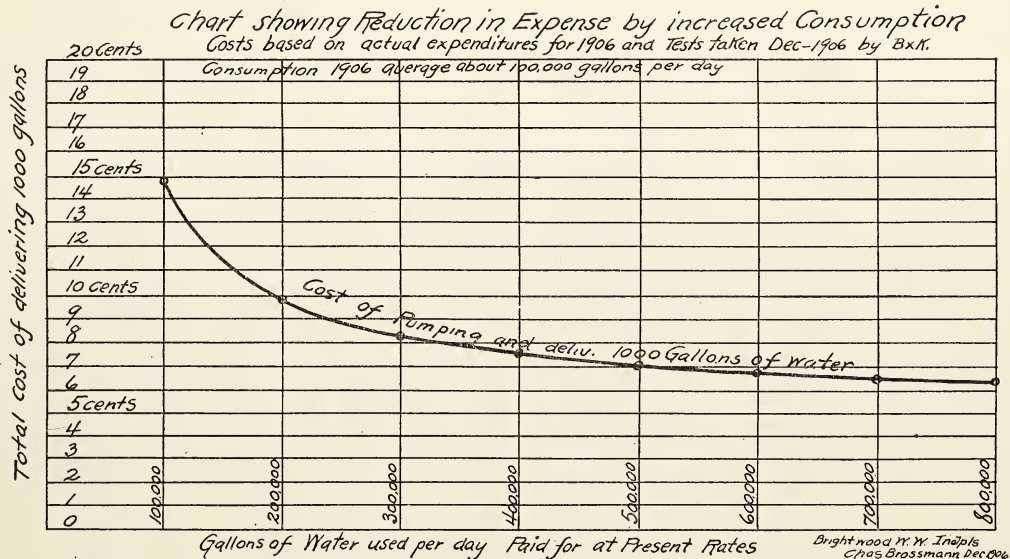
\$10,000 improvements:

Total receipts.....	\$9,163.00
Total expenditures.....	7,320.00

Surplus .....

	<hr/>
	\$1,343.00

On page 12 is shown a chart illustrating the great reduction in expense owing to an increased consumption. This chart is based on actual figures for 1906. The expense is reduced 50 per cent by doubling the consumption. This is owing to the fact that the salary pay roll (which is the large item of expense) remains constant as it would take no more to pump ten times the present supply, the fuel and maintenance expense only increasing.



We find the mains are amply large to take care of at least ten times the present domestic supply and allow at the same time for considerable future extension. The present reservoir has a capacity of 40,000 gallons, and while large enough to take care of fluctuations in the present domestic supply, it is not of adequate capacity to fight fires of any size. In order that the credit for fire hydrants be placed fairly, the present reservoir supply should be increased by an additional capacity of four to five times the present capacity.

This additional reservoir will allow of cleaning the reservoir alternately and taking out the sediment which injures the pump plungers. The suction pipes entering reservoirs should be so arranged that water will be taken by float valves or some device to prevent the carrying of sediment into the pumps and mains. The present reservoir as now arranged has a pump four feet below the bottom of reservoir, and all accumulations in the reservoir are passed through the pumps and into the mains. This is hard on the pumps and makes the plungers wear rapidly and also deposits sediment on the mains.

Following is given the data on capacity of pumps and reservoirs as well as length of time that reservoir will furnish water for fires.

Data regarding fire service.		Fire Service
10x16x8½x10 Worthington Comp. Duplex Cap, at 75-foot piston		
Speed .....	430 gallons per min.	
9x7x10 Worth. Comp. Duplex Cap., at 75-ft....	295 gallons per min.	
Piston speed per minute.		
Total capacity.....	725 gallons per min.	
Total capacity.....	43,500 gallons per hour	
Capacity of reservoir, 18'-8 dia. x 20'-0 deep.....	40,000 gallons	Present Reservoir
Additional supply from deep well in 3 hours.....	15,000 gallons	

Total .....55,000 gallons  
 Using 1¼ ring nozzle 200 ft., 2½ smooth rubber lined hose.  
 Pressure at hydrant, 77 pounds.  
 Capacity, one hose, 252 gallons per minute.  
 252x60—15,120 gallons per hour.  
 55,000 divided by 15120 equals 3½ hours from one hose—1¾ hours from two hose lines.

Capacity of present reservoir.		Additional Reservoir
Reservoir 36'-0 diam. x 20'-0 deep, Cap.....	152,000 gallons	
Old reservoir.....	40,000 gallons	
Additional supply 5 hours at 5,000 gallons.....	25,000 gallons	

Total .....217,000 gallons  
 3 hose lines 200 ft. long, 1¼ R. nozzle.  
 Capacity, 45,360 gallons per hour.  
 217,000 divided by 45,360 equals 4¾ hours for three streams.  
 Capacity of additional and present reservoirs.

The future sewerage installation at Brightwood will be an important factor, that will increase the revenue and consumption at Brightwood. With the advent of sewers, the closet and bath service will be undoubtedly increased. The number of houses taking water at present is 400, only eleven of these have closets and only sixteen bath service. In other words, the revenue from baths and closets is shown to be only \$81 per year for all Brightwood water users.

The great need of the plant at present is more consumers; more custom; and every effort should be made to increase the consumption of water. There is no reason why this plant cannot be put upon a paying basis if it be properly arranged and conducted, and if thought is given to its future business. The business should and must increase

as the population increases. A thorough canvass should be made to determine how many users of well water desire to use the water from the municipal plant. Mains should be installed, preference being given to the more thickly populated sections.

There are at present over 250 users of shallow well water who are situated on the streets having Brightwood water mains, and 229 houses within 1000 feet of the mains. As this section becomes thickly populated the majority of these must take from a better supply, and their recourse be water from the municipal plant.

The question of hydrants is a debatable one. There are at present thirty-nine hydrants supplied by the Brightwood pumping station which should be credited at \$45.00 per hydrant, as throughout the city. This gave the station a credit of \$1,755.00. Fire Hydrants

Aside from these hydrants there are six hydrants on city mains paralleling the Brightwood mains or within 200 feet of the Brightwood mains; and five hydrants on city mains in the old Brightwood corporation line within distances of from 400 to 1200 feet of Brightwood mains. If it be necessary that these fire hydrants be so closely spaced in this part of the city it would seem fair that the aforementioned hydrants be credited to the Brightwood plant, as they are all within the old corporate limits of Brightwood.

Giving the Brightwood system the credit for these hydrants would give a total of 50 hydrants, that would place the total hydrant credit at \$2,250.00.

The credit of fire hydrants, however, can only be placed fairly by increasing the present storage supply as mentioned on page 14, and while the fire service is seldom required, it is necessary that such a supply be obtainable when necessary.

The large map herewith attached shows all houses situated on or near the Brightwood mains. We have made a thorough canvass of this district and have shown everything on the map that has any bearing on the Brightwood water works. Map of Brightwood System

The total number of houses are tabulated below:

Consumers using Brightwood water.....	400
Houses situated on streets having mains and using well water	
(79 within 200 ft. of mains).....	250
Houses using well water situated within 1000 feet of mains.....	229
Houses having water connection turned off.....	20
New houses wanting water.....	4
Houses to be built 1907 wanting water.....	4
Houses using water and not paying.....	3
Number of fire hydrants on Brightwood mains.....	39
Number of hydrants on Ind. Water Co. mains, situated within old Brightwood corporation line.....	11

Following herewith is given the income for the year 1906, as given through the courtesy of Mr. Sherman, of the Department of Public Works. We find the total number of consumers checks very closely with our canvass of this district. This amount does not include the credit for free hydrants. A comparison of the total expenditures and total receipts shows that the Brightwood pumping station has made a better showing for the year 1906 than heretofore, and it will be possible with a slight readjustment of rates and extra vigilance regarding inspection to increase the total income. There are numerous double houses with two families taking water from one tap. If these are not paying for two houses this should be remedied. A flat rate of \$8.00 is charged for dwellings, but some large dwellings should undoubtedly bring a higher rate. Present Income

There are a few houses using water without payment. By a careful inspection of the above mentioned services and the obtaining of additional consumers the receipts of plant would be materially benefited and put on a paying basis.

Following is given appendix "A" giving receipts and expenditures for the year 1906.

Appendix B gives receipts for 1907 allowing for improvements; an increased consumption and slight readjustment.

Appendix C gives receipts similar to "B" except a water tower is included in improvements and the services of a night engineer dispensed with.

Appendix D gives receipts same as B. Improvements provides for a new installation of pumps and engines at station, also stand pipe. Engines to be operated by one engineer and helper. Fuel, coal oil or gasoline. Plant to be operated day time only.

TOTAL INCOME FOR WATER SUPPLY AT BRIGHTWOOD DURING 1906.

Service	No.	Rate.	Gross Income
Domestic .....	164	\$8.00	\$1,312.00
Domestic and sprinkling .....	179	9.00	1,611.00
Baths .....	16	3.00	48.00
Closets .....	11	3.00	33.00
Drug Stores .....	2	15.00	30.00
Barns .....	3	5.00	15.00
Barber shops .....	3	10.00	30.00
Saloons .....	7	12.00	84.00
Urinals .....	1	5.00	5.00
Fans .....	2	6.00	12.00
Meters .....	4	Same as Ind.	185.33
		Water Co.	
Sprinkling' .....	11	5.00	55.00
School House .....	1	Meter included	
		above.	
Stores .....	2	5.00	10.00
Offices .....	2	5.00	10.00
Green house .....	1	36.00	36.00
Hydrant .....	1	5.00	5.00
Faucets .....	16	1.00	16.00
Hot water heater .....	1	2.00	2.00
Coal yard .....	1	5.00	5.00
Total .....			\$3,504.33
Extra C., C., C. & St. L. ....			12.10
Extra from other sources .....			188.40
Total .....			\$3,704.83
Credit for 39 fire hydrants .....			1,755.00
Grand total .....			\$5,459.83

## APPENDIX "A."

## Expenditures and Receipts Year 1906.

*Expenditures.*

Salaries .....	\$2220 00
Fuel .....	1600 00
Maintenance .....	500 00
Betterments .....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$4820 00
Interest .....	600 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$5420 00

*Receipts.*

Total Domestic & Industrial.....	\$3704 83
Credit 39 fire hydrants.....	1755 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$5459 83
Total Receipts.....	\$5459 83
“ Expenditure .....	5420 00
	<hr/>
Surplus .....	\$ 39 83

## APPENDIX "B."

Expenditures and Receipts for year following 1906, allowing for improvements at Pump Station installing reservoir and installing mains for new consumers.

*Expenditures.*

## Improvements

Improvements at Pumping Station.....	\$1765 00
New Reservoir.....	2000 00
New Mains.....	2000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5765 00

*Receipts.*

Present Receipts.....	\$3704 83
Credit 3 new hydrants.....	135 00
“ 39 old hydrants.....	1755 00
New consumers .....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$5934 83

Increased by readjustment & vigilance of Inspector.....	\$ 75 00
	<hr/>
	\$6009 83

Salaries .....	\$2220 00
Fuel .....	1200 00
Maintenance .....	500 00
Interest .....	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$4520 00



Sinking Fund for New Improvements.....	\$ 576 50
Interest at 6%.....	345 90
<b>Total Expense.....</b>	<b>\$5441 40</b>
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>	<b>\$6009 83</b>
“ Expense .....	5441 40
<b>Surplus .....</b>	<b>\$ 568 43</b>

APPENDIX “C.”

Similar to Appendix B except that water tower is installed instead of reservoir and the services of night engineer dispensed with.

*Expenditures.*

Improvements at Pumping Station.....	\$1765 00
Water Tower.....	8000 00
New Mains.....	2000 00
	<hr/>
	\$11765 00
Salaries .....	1500 00
Coal .....	1200 00
Maintenance .....	500 00
Interest .....	600 00
	<hr/>
	3800 00
Sinking fund on improvments.....	1176 50
Interest .....	705 90
	<hr/>
	5681 40

*Receipts.*

Total Receipts as given in Appendix B.....	\$6009 83
Total receipts.....	6009 83
“ expense .....	5681 40
	<hr/>
Surplus .....	\$428 43

APPENDIX “D.”

Making entire new equipment for pumping with oil or gasoline. The plant run in this manner can be operated by one man. As a helper it would be possible to pay some one regularly employed by the city with a slight allowance per year. This could be done by paying one of the city firemen located at the hose house, say \$150.00 per annum to help around the pump plant. These duties would be light and would not tax this man against his services as fireman.

Installation

2 20 H.-P. oil or gasoline engines.....	\$2000 00
2 Triplex pump capacity 10,000 gals. per hour.....	1200 00
2 deep well pump heads.....	600 00
Installation and engineering, piping, etc.....	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$4400 00
200,000 gal. stand pipe.....	10000 00
	<hr/>
	14400 00
New mains, etc.....	2000 00
	<hr/>
	\$16400 00

*Estimate of Operation.*

Salaries, 1 regular engineer.....	\$840 00
1 helper.....	150 00
	<hr/>
Salaries .....	\$990 00
Fuel .....	990 00
Maintenance & betterment.....	400 00
Interest on old plant.....	1000 00
	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$2990 00
Sinking fund on new work.....	1640 00
Interest at 6%.....	984 00
	<hr/>
Total expense.....	\$5614 00

Total receipts on same basis as Appendix B & C.....	6009 83
Total expenditure.....	5614 00
	<hr/>

Surplus .....\$395 83

In conclusion our recommendation would be to adopt alterations as suggested in Appendix "B". This would consist of alterations in pumping plant and installing a new reservoir and such mains as would be necessary to get new consumers. This would call for a total expenditure of \$5765.00 for improvements.

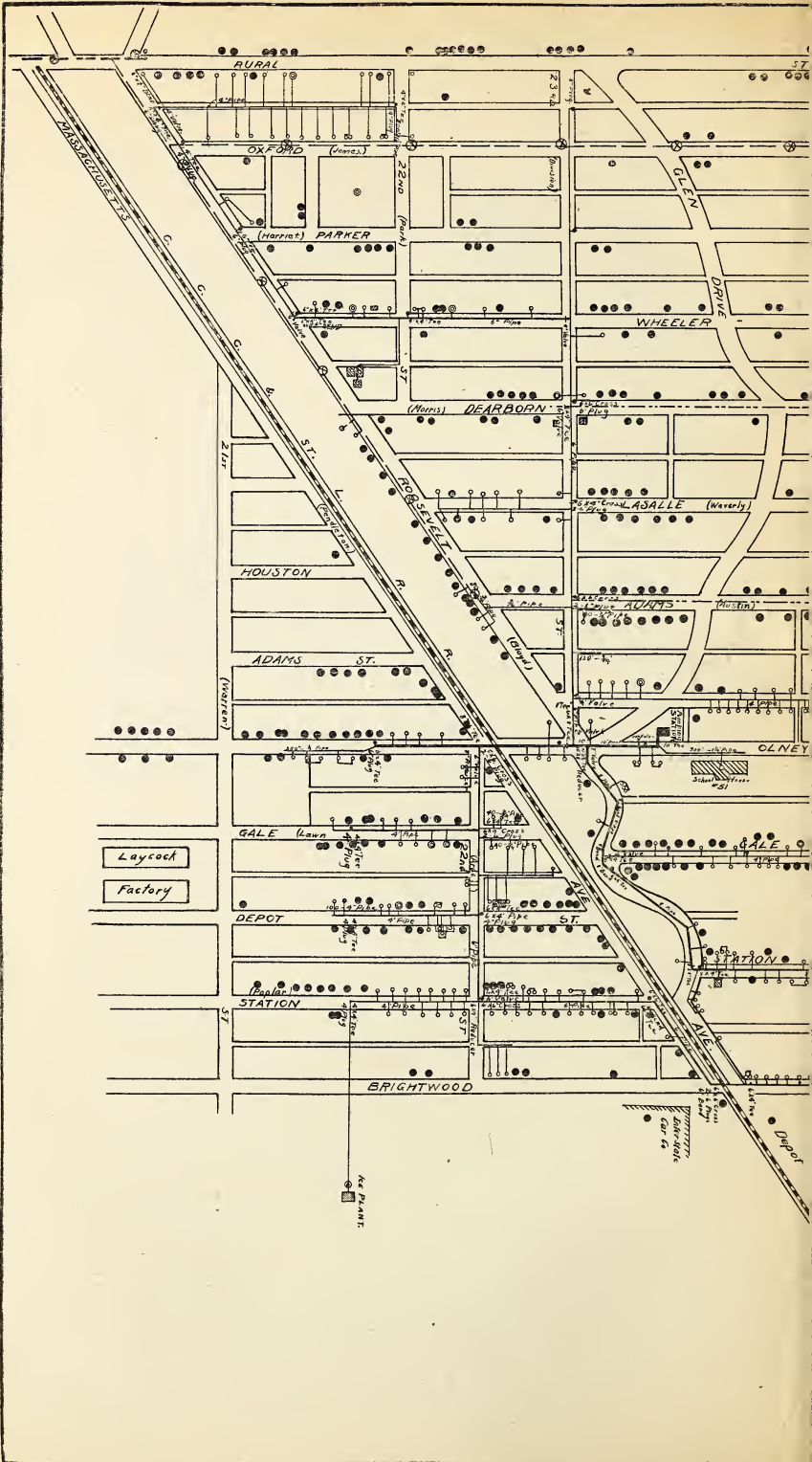
The cost of operating plant and providing for sinking fund and paying interest would be.....	\$5441 40
The total anticipated receipt being.....	6009 83
This leaves a surplus of.....	568 43

The cost of different methods of improvements run very close as far as the yearly balance is concerned; but the attitude which is to be held toward this plant has some bearing upon the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

BROSSMANN & KING.  
Per Chas. Brossmann.



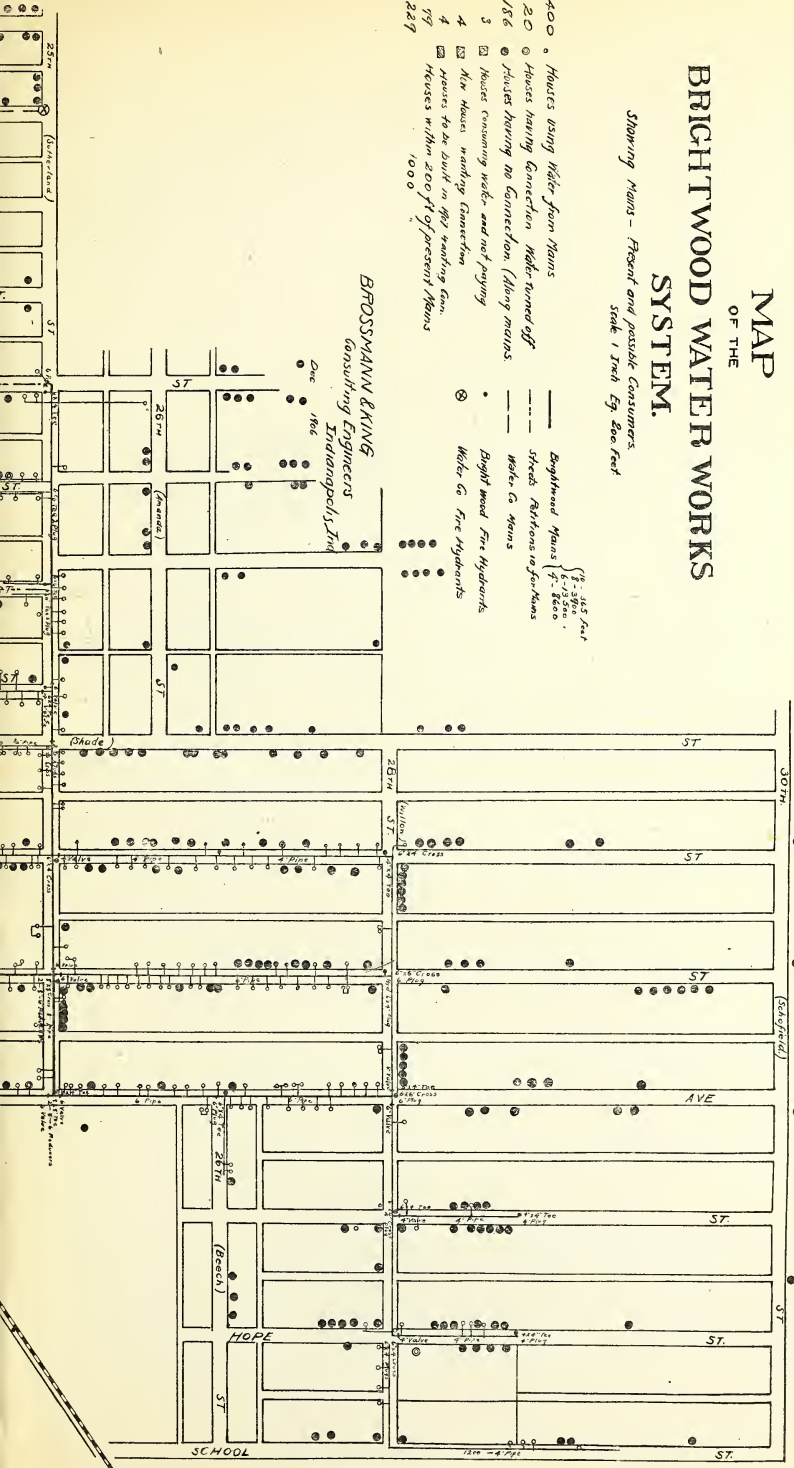


# MAP OF THE BRIGHTWOOD WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

*Showing Mains - Present and possible Consumers.*  
Scale 1 Inch Eq. 800 Feet

- 400 • Houses using water from Mains
- 20 • Houses having Connection Water turned off
- 176 • Houses having no Connection (Along mains)
- 3 • Houses consuming water and not paying
- 4 • New houses wanting Connection
- 4 • Houses to be built in 1917 wanting Con.
- 79 • Houses within 200 ft of present Mains
- 227 • 1000

**BROSSMANN & KING**  
Consulting Engineers  
Indianapolis, Ind.





## EXHIBIT "B."

## REPORT ON BRIGHTWOOD WATER WORKS.

DABNEY H. MAURY, *Consulting Engineer.*DABNEY H. MAURY,  
CONSULTING ENGINEER,  
ENGINEER PEORIA WATER WORKS CO.,

PEORIA, ILL., Feb. 14, 1907.

*Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter, Mayor,  
Indianapolis, Ind.*

DEAR SIR: Having been requested by you to analyze a Report on the Brightwood Water Works, made on December 28th last, for the City of Indianapolis by Messrs. Brossmann and King, Consulting Engineers, and to give you my opinion of the conclusions of said Report, with especial reference to the advisability of the City's spending the money called for in Appendix "B" thereof, I beg to submit the following:

In addition to the Report above referred to, you have since furnished me a copy of an earlier Report on the Brightwood Water Works, dated June 10, 1904, addressed to the Board of Public Works, and apparently prepared by the Clerk of that Board as the result of an investigation conducted by Mr. Robert F. Emmett. A copy of the Emmett Report is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

In response to a letter from me, I have also received from Mr. Blaine H. Miller, City Civil Engineer, certain other data in regard to the Brightwood plant, my letter and his reply being attached hereto as Exhibits B and C respectively.

I am familiar with the plant of the Indianapolis Water Company, having recently spent several weeks in an investigation of its physical features for the Commission on Municipal Ownership and Operation, of the National Civic Federation of New York.

Referring next to the report of Messrs. Brossmann and King:—I am instructed by you, in preparing my opinion, to assume as correct the data of these Engineers as to tests, present condition of plant, and cost of proposed repairs and extensions. I take this occasion to say that the tabulated statements of results of tests, and the map giving information in regard to various physical features of the plant, show very careful and painstaking work on the part of these gentlemen.

I cannot, however, endorse the method by which they have arrived at the "Expenditure Curve" shown on page 9 of the Report. In plating this curve, the three highest years, 1903, 1904 and 1905, were omitted entirely, as not being "average years." It is manifest that all the high years should not be omitted from a curve which is designed to show, from past experience, what might be considered as normal figures for the future.

The figures given for individual years in Exhibits A and C are so different from those indicated by the points on the platted Expenditure Curve, that it is difficult to make a close estimate of the error due to the omission of the high years from that curve but as nearly as I can tell, the estimated yearly expenditures would be increased by about \$600.00 if these years had been taken into account, as they should have been.

While this is of itself an important omission, it is not nearly so important as another to which I shall now refer.

The authors of the Report have made all their estimates of future results without regard for the earning power of the money which may be said to be locked up in the plant. In other words, they have apparently given no consideration to the present value of the plant as a salable commodity, nor to the interest which the proceeds of its sale would net to the city.

There are a number of minor details in the estimates to which reference might be made, the net result of which would be to still further increase the estimates of expenditures; but as the point last mentioned overshadows all the others in importance, and is sufficient of itself to determine the whole question under consideration, what follows will be limited to the discussion of that point.

The only logical purchaser of the Brightwood Water Works as a going concern would be the Indianapolis Water Company. This Company, if it bought the plant, would naturally connect the Brightwood mains to its own distribution system, shut down the Brightwood pumping station, and supply the same water and fire protection to consumers in Brightwood which it now gives to its other consumers in Indianapolis, and at the same rates.

I am informed that the present rates in Brightwood are practically the same as the rates of the Water Company; so that the rates of consumers in Brightwood would not be affected by the change.

The water at present supplied by the Water Company is drawn in part from wells in the same deep stratum as the Brightwood Wells, the balance being filtered water from White River. ; I should consider the filtered water at least as good as the well water.

The fire protection which would be afforded by the Water Company would be much more effective than that which could be furnished by the Brightwood plant even after it had been improved as contemplated in Appendix "B" of the Brossmann and King Report; so that, in so far as service is concerned, the consumer in Brightwood would gain, rather than lose, by the sale of the plant.

From the description of the plant as given in the Report of Messrs. Brossmann and King, its present physical value, based on the cost of reproduction at present prices for material and labor, less existing depreciation, should be in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Its going value could only be determined after a calculation more intricate than the purpose and scope of this Report would justify; but let us assume for the sake of illustration that the going value amounts to \$15,000.00; so that the sum of the physical and going values of the plant may be said to be \$45,000.00.

The interest on \$45,000.00 at 3¾% would be \$1,687.50. The taxes which would be paid by the Water Company on the plant, figured at \$2.13 per \$100.00 on 60% of the above physical value, (See Paragraph 7, Exhibit C) would amount to \$383.40 per annum, of which the city's share, at 88 cents per \$100.00, would be \$158.40.

In short, considering the above interest and taxes, and the various items which, as hereinbefore stated, would tend to increase the estimated annual expenditures for maintaining and operating the plant, the city would, from a purely financial standpoint, profit to the extent of at least \$2,000.00 per year if it could sell the plant at a fair price.

In view of all of the foregoing facts, I have no hesitation in recommending the sale of the Brightwood Water Works, provided the plant can be sold at an appraised valuation it being distinctly understood that the appraisers shall take into account the going value as well as the physical value of the plant.



I further recommend that the sale, if it be made at all, be made as soon as possible, so that the city may profit by the present very high price of cast iron pipe, and may also be saved any outlay for improvements at the Brightwood Pumping Station, the cost of which improvements the appraisers might not be willing to recognize in full, in view of the fact that, if the plant should be sold, the Station would at once be dismantled.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours

DABNEY H. MAURY.

EXHIBIT A.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 10, 1904.

*M. A. Downing, Jacob Woessner, David Wallace, Board of Public Works.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your directions, I desire to submit a statement of the facts in connection with the investigation of the Brightwood Water Works.

This investigation has covered several months and has been conducted largely by Mr. Robert F. Emmett, who was designated by the Board to make a re-inspection of the plant and domestic and commercial service. Mr. Emmett has covered the field thoroughly and his report is found largely in tables made appendixes to this report.

The Brightwood Water Works was built by the town of Brightwood nine years ago at a cost of \$18,000. The money for its construction was obtained by an issue of bonds which became a part of the city debt by the annexation of Brightwood in 1897, and \$14,000 of this debt, which bears six per cent. interest, remains unpaid. The pumping station consists of 2 boilers 54" in diameter and 16 feet long, 2 Worthington pumps with daily capacity of 1,080,000 gallons, 1 D. A. Cook Deep Well pump, capacity 150,000 gallons per day; and 1 United States Deep Well pump, capacity 100,000 gallons per day; 1 Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon boiler feeder and 1 Worthington boiler feeder. The boilers are in good serviceable condition, one of them having been put in within the past sixty days, and the other having been repaired. The pumps are doing good service, but are much worn and show a large proportion of deterioration. The plant consumes 2¾ tons of coal per day. According to the report of Mr. E. N. Shimer, Chief Engineer, the service system has the following mains:

10 inch.....	365 feet
8 inch.....	2,945 feet
4 inch.....	11,100 feet
6 inch.....	14,345 feet
2 inch.....	1,000 feet
¾ inch.....	1,970 feet

These mains are not much depreciated by their use, but are not deemed adequate for ample fire protection.

The inspection made by Mr. Emmett discloses that a great many services, domestic and commercial, have been enjoyed by residents of Brightwood without any compensation therefor. This report has been made upon all of these and it is the purpose, if the Board so directs, to place them on the books for arrearages and bill the same with the regular bills July 1. The inspector also found that contractors for buildings and many others had been continually using water from old

taps and from fire hydrants without any compensation to the city therefor. The receipts of the Brightwood Water Works for the year 1903 disclose the fact that \$7,029.68 was required to maintain this plant during that year, while the receipts from all sources were but \$2,189.58, a deficit of \$4,846.10, more than three times as much as any deficit has been since Brightwood was annexed to the city.

Appendix A shows the receipts for six years to have been \$10,264.92 less than the expenditures upon the plant. The receipts, however, did not include a credit item for the thirty-nine fire hydrants in the city which, at the rate of \$47.50 per each hydrant annually, would amount to \$11,115.00. Adding this to the receipts would show a nominal profit of \$850.00 during the six years that the city operated this plant. But the item of expenditures does not include the annual interest charged on \$14,000 of public debt, which was created when the water works was built and which was assumed by the city. In the six years this has amounted to \$5,040, and by adding this to the expenditures and deducting from the total all the receipts including the credit items for fire hydrants, the city has lost above any possible credit to the Brightwood Water Works \$5,066.48.

The credit for fire hydrants is to some extent an exaggeration, as it is the opinion of the Fire Chief Coots, that except for small fires, the service of the plant is entirely inadequate. The reservoir at the pumping station, according to the estimate of the Chief Engineer, is able to maintain two  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " streams for two and three-quarter hours. Any addition to the two streams would rapidly exhaust the plant and reduce the pressure to a point below value. It is the opinion of the Fire Chief that for any fire requiring service streams, the Brightwood Water Works would be of service but a short time. It is the opinion of both the Chief and Mr. Shimer that in order to bring the fire protection to a high point of efficiency, a reservoir not less than four times the size of the present one should be constructed. So that the credit for fire hydrants is in excess of the real service given by them in anything except the minimum.

Appendix B is a table showing the total number of services of all kinds within the property lines, the rate that has been charged for each in the past and the corresponding rate for the same service charged all over the rest of Indianapolis by the Indianapolis Water Company. This shows that domestic is paying \$1,968.00 where the same would under the city rates bring \$2,465.00. The other items in the table do not differ largely from the regular city rates, except in the matter of special service. The city is now receiving \$180.00 for wholesale use of water by three concerns. It is estimated that all the concerns that use water in great quantities would, if placed upon meter rates, pay at least \$600.00 a year. The city is in addition getting \$150.00 for street sprinkling, which has not been an item in the receipts before. In all the 558 individual services of all kinds in Brightwood should pay now under the present rates \$2,499.50, while, under the city rates, they would pay \$3,488.20. In addition, vigilance on the part of the inspector and re-inspection of many places, would add approximately \$350.00 yearly for the use of water in building for other purposes. Continuing the credit of \$45.00 per annum for fire hydrants, gives the city a gross income of \$5,588.20. As against this, there is a pay roll estimated at \$2,340.00 annually and fuel bill estimated at \$2,511.20 (basing this item on a consumption of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  tons daily at the average price of \$2.50) and a betterment charge of \$500.00 annually, making in all \$5,351.20 of expenses. Owing to the fact that the Brightwood Water Plant has practically run itself for several years, that connections have been made without proper charges having been made upon the books, that the inspection evidently has been neglectful and that the cost of maintenance has not been watched carefully, the plant

is now in a condition where it would require considerable expenditure to put it in a complete state of efficiency and to make proper charges for all the water that is used.

At present the restrictions in the use of water are few. The schedule in force when this Board came into office was no different from the schedule of rules in force when the Town Board of Brightwood had charge of the plant. At that time the fuel bill for natural gas was \$35.00 per month. Now the fuel bill exceeds \$200.00 per month. At that time there was no requirement that licensed plumbers make connections with taps to the mains, nor was there any restriction upon domestic use in the way of self-closing faucets or other economical devices. One of the most marked illustrations of the waste of water has been at the school building where sixteen faucets were permitted to run all day in order that water might be kept from being heated by steam pipes which ran parallel with the water service pipes. What was true in this school building was true of most of the domestic services in the town. The inspection made by Mr. Emmett shows that gross license has been enjoyed in the use of water, and that many have been paying \$6.00 a year for domestic when they should have been paying a much larger amount even under the existing rates. These individual cases can be explained to the Board by Mr. Emmett who is thoroughly familiar with them.

Service connections with the mains have under the rules now in existence been made by the city, and for these connections a tap fee of \$8.00 was charged. This permitted any one to make a connection and the city had no means to require the replacing of the streets in proper condition. It is suggested that the rules that govern over the rest of Indianapolis, that connections must be made by a licensed plumber under bond, should be adopted for the Brightwood Water Works. Under this system the plumber is required to take out a permit from the City Engineer's office to open the street to make the connection to the mains, and for this a fee of \$1.50 is charged. Being under bond the city can always locate the responsibility for failure to restore a street. The receipts from tap fees, however, in the course of a year is not an important item.

During the past six months the Board has been called upon to spend \$1,525.38 in betterments upon the pumping station. This included a new boiler and repairs to the old one. The condition of the pumping machinery is such that repairs may be expected at any time in the future, the cost of which will be uncertain. The experience since this Board has been in office with fuel has been to reduce the expense in this direction about \$50.00 per month. It is probable that a new well will be necessary should the Board decide to increase the reservoir capacity. All these things will take money. The most liberal estimate as to the receipts does not indicate that the business of the plant itself will provide this money, nor will that business provide enough even to take care of the interest on the water works, but much less to even start a sinking fund to extinguish this debt as it falls due.

An increase to the present city rates would equalize the consumers of the Brightwood plant with the rates of Indianapolis. It would as to domestic service make considerable increase, and it is possible that by careful inspection, by vigilance and by extensions, the Board could increase the income to a point where with the credit for fire hydrants, the plant would be practically self-sustaining, but there appears no hope of the plant ever reaching an efficiency in earning capacity to provide for the bonded debt.

In submitting this report to the Board, I wish to commend the zeal and efficiency of your inspector, Mr. Emmett, and your Chief Engineer, Mr. Shimer, who have collected all the facts in detail concerning this plant.

Respectfully,

Clerk.

## APPENDIX "A."

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Interest.	Hydrant Credit.
1898 .....	\$1,118 02	\$2,345 59	\$1,227 57	\$1,080 00	
1899 .....	1,325 78	2,713 02	1,387 24	1,080 00	
1900 .....	1,914 40	2,911 24	996 84	1,080 00	
1901 .....	2,059 38	3,000 00	940 62	840 00	
1902 .....	2,580 32	3,446 87	866 55	840 00	
1903 .....	2,183 58	7,029 68	4,846 10	840 00	

Totals..\$11,181 48    \$21,446 40    \$10,264 92    \$5,760 00    \$11,115 00

Receipts from all sources for six years.....\$22,296 48  
Expenditures of all kinds..... 27,206 40

Deficit for six years..... \$4,909 92

Note.—The record of expenditures out of funds other than the Brightwood Water Works not investigated. The credits for fire hydrants is for thirty-nine hydrants at an average rental during the last six years of \$47.50, the average paid by the city for other fire hydrants.

## APPENDIX "B."

	Service. Br'twood Rate.	Gross.	City Rate.	Gross.
Domestic, house tap..	328    \$6 00	\$1,968 00	\$5 00	\$1,640 00
Sprinkling, yard tap.	165    .....	.....	5 00	825 00
Baths .....	18    1 50	27 00	3 00	54 00
Closets .....	9    3 00	27 00	3 00	27 00
Lavatories .....	15    1 50	22 50	.....	.....
Drug stores .....	2    12 00	24 00	10 00	20 00
Barns .....	4    1 00	4 00	5 00	20 00
Barber shops .....	4    6 00	24 00	10 00	40 00
Saloons .....	5    8 00	40 00	12 00	60 00
Urinals .....	1    3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
Fans .....	3    10 00	30 00	16 40	49 20
Special .....	3    .....	180 00	Meter.	600 00
Street sprinkling ....	1    .....	150 00	.....	150 00
	558    .....	\$2,499 50	.....	\$3,488 20
Approximate increase by re-inspection and vigilance.....				350 00
Credit for thirty-nine hydrants at \$45.00 each.....				1,750 00
Gross anticipated income.....				\$5,588 20

## APPENDIX "C."

Salaries .....	\$2,340 00
Fuel .....	2,511 20
Maintenance .....	500 00
Betterments .....	500 00
Total anticipated expense.....	\$5,851 20

APPENDIX "B."

Brightwood Water Works Bonded Debt.

Issued Feb. 15, 1895, payable Feb. 15, 1905, interest 6 per cent.	\$4,000 00
Issued Feb. 15, 1895, payable Feb. 15, 1910, interest 6 per cent.	5,000 00
Issued Feb. 15, 1895, payable Feb. 15, 1915, interest 6 per cent.	5,000 00
Total .....	\$14,000 00

EXHIBIT B.

PEORIA, ILL., Feb. 8, 1907.

*Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter, Mayor, Indianapolis, Ind.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 29th ult. asking me to analyze for you a report recently made on the Brightwood Water Works Plant by Messrs. Brossmann and King, Consulting Engineers, reached me, as you know, just as I was starting East on a business trip from which I returned only yesterday. I have since received from you a copy of a report to the Board of Public Works, dated June 10, 1904, based on data obtained by Mr. Robert F. Emmett, and accompanied by a table of the then existing and contemplated receipts and expenditures.

My unavoidable absence from my office has prevented my giving these matters earlier attention; but I now write to ask you for some farther information necessary to a fuller understanding of the situation, in order that I may complete my report to you.

The points on which I should like to be enlightened are the following:

(1) What has been the fair market price of Indiana nut and slack coal per ton, delivered at Brightwood Pumping Station, during each of the past 10 years, including 1907? If no coal of this class has been bought in any of these years for the plant, then kindly quote approximate market price F.O.B. cars on nearest siding, plus a fair allowance for hauling to plant and unloading.

(2) What have been the amounts paid for salaries and labor and materials in connection with the maintenance, repairs, and operation of the works in each of the years above mentioned? Particularly in 1903, 1904, and 1905, omitted in the report sent to me?

(3) What is the average elevation in Brightwood above the center of the City of Indianapolis, say, at Monument Circle?

(4) Is, or is not, the water taken from the Brightwood wells similar in character to that portion of the water which is supplied from wells by the Indianapolis Water Company? (I understand that the wells in both instances have a depth of over 300 feet.) And does or does not water from all of these wells contain some iron? Kindly send me an analysis of Brightwood water if there be one available.

(5) How do the rates now in force in Brightwood compare with those charged by the Indianapolis Water Co. for similar service?

(6) At what rate can the City of Indianapolis borrow money?

(7) What is the tax rate in Indianapolis, and how is the assessment made up, with special reference to the physical value of property owned by corporations? That is to say, supposing the actual physical value of a plant, based on cost of duplication less depreciation, to be,

for example, \$100,000, on what per cent. of this actual value would the annual tax rate ordinarily be levied, and what would this tax rate be?

(8) The vital question of whether or not it would pay the city to continue to operate the Brightwood plant cannot be satisfactorily answered without some knowledge as to the amount for which the plant could probably be sold. It is therefore important to know, if possible, whether the Indianapolis Water Company wishes to purchase the Brightwood plant from the city, and if so, whether that Company would probably be willing to pay it on the basis of an appraisal of the physical and going values of the plant.

(9) If the Indianapolis Water Company is not to be considered as a possible purchaser, is there any other party to whom the plant might be sold as a going concern with a view to its continued operation?

(10) In addition to the above information I should like to have two copies of the latest pocket maps of Indianapolis, which can be purchased, I presume, for 25 cents each at any local stationer's. On these maps I should be glad if you will kindly have marked for me the limits of the territory supplied, or that can be supplied, by the Brightwood Water Works plant.

As I am already familiar with the physical features of the plant of the Indianapolis Water Co., having investigated that plant for the National Civic Federation last summer, I think that if you will kindly send me the information asked for above, it would not be necessary for me to visit the Brightwood plant in order to render you a report on the points in question.

Thanking you in advance for the desired information, I am, Sir,  
Very truly yours,

[Signed] DABNEY H. MAURY.

#### EXHIBIT C.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 12, 1907.

*Mr. Dabney H. Maury, Consulting Engineer, Peoria, Illinois:*

DEAR SIR: Mayor Bookwalter has referred your favor of February 8th to me for answer, and I beg to report as follows:

(1) The price of Indiana Nut Coal screened is at present \$1.70 to \$1.90 per ton in car load lots F.O.B. Indianapolis. The price on this coal has been from five to fifteen cents per ton less during the last seven or eight years. Indiana slack is now selling for from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per ton in car load lots F.O.B. cars Indianapolis. This coal has not varied greatly in price in the last seven or eight years. A fair price for hauling and unloading is 30 cents per ton.

(2) The following table will give you the expenditures and receipts from 1898 to 1906 inclusive:

EXPENDITURES.		RECEIPTS.
1898	\$2,345 59	\$1,118 02
1899	3,468 03	1,325 78
1900	2,911 24	1,914 90
1901	3,000 00	2,059 38
1902	3,446 87	2,580 32
1903	7,029 68	2,183 58
1904	6,447 86	2,639 60
1905	5,641 00	3,205 46
1906	4,313 88	4,313 88

I would call your attention at this time to a credit which should be given to the Brightwood Water Works on account of 39 fire hydrants at an average price of \$47.50 per hydrant, the average price paid by the city to the Indianapolis Water Company for other fire hydrants.

(3) The average elevation of Brightwood is about 70 feet above the elevation at the Monument Circle.

(4) Regarding the analysis of the water furnished by the Brightwood Water Works, I am unable to furnish you with same at this time but will have an analysis made at once. I understand that there is a great deal more iron in the Brightwood water than in that of the Indianapolis Water Company, and that this has caused some corroding of the pumps and other machinery at the Brightwood Water Works.

(5) The rates now in force in Brightwood are about the same as those of the Indianapolis Water Company for similar service.

(6) As to the rate at which the city can borrow money, I would state that their 3½% bonds are now selling at a premium and that on short time loans they could probably borrow at a rate of somewhere between 3½% and 4%.

(7) The tax rate in this city is \$2.13 per \$100.00 of assessed valuation, of which the city receives 88 cents. The assessed valuation is 60% of the actual value of the property. For example: Supposing the actual physical value of the plant, based on cost of duplication less depreciation, to be \$100,000, the assessed valuation would be \$60,000, and the tax rate \$2.13 per \$100 on this amount.

(8) There are no figures which I could give you in regard to the price for which the Brightwood Water Works could be sold. I understand that some years ago the Indianapolis Water Company came before the Board of Works and offered to buy the plant but no figures were mentioned at that time. I believe in the event of any sale the city would require the Water Company, or any one else, to pay for the plant on the basis of an appraised, not an assessed value.

(9) I do not know of any other parties besides the Indianapolis Water Company to whom this plant might be sold.

(10) I am sending you herewith the maps for which you asked, on which I have marked the limits of the territory supplied, and that can be supplied by the Brightwood Water Works plant.

Any further information you may desire will be gladly furnished.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) BLAINE H. MILLER,  
City Civil Engineer.

#### REPORTS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

From the City Controller:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit communication from the Memorial Day Committee, requesting the usual appropriation of \$200 for expenses of May 30th exercises. I submit herewith an ordinance appropriating the amount asked for and recommend that it be passed.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. T. BREUNIG,  
City Controller.

*To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:*

The undersigned Committee representing the general committee making arrangements for Memorial Day exercises on the 30th day of May, 1907, by the Grand Army of the Republic, would respectfully request an appropriation by your Honorable body of the sum of Two Hundred Dollars to be used in defraying the expenses of that occasion, under the supervision of the City Comptroller according to the custom of previous years, in regard to said matter.

Very respectfully,  
W. W. DAUGHERTY for  
himself and others for the Com.  
Sub-Committee for the Memorial Committee  
Grand Army of the Republic.

From Board of Public Works:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
OFFICE OF THE BOARD,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the Board of Public Works to forward to you, for your consideration and action thereon, the attached switch ordinance, granting to Harry W. Fuehring the right to lay and maintain a sidetrack or switch from the freight running track of the Pennsylvania Railroad across the first alley east of Oriental Street and Oriental Street, north of Southeastern Avenue.

Yours truly,  
Board of Public Works,  
Per F. J. NOLL, Jr., Clerk.

REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEE.

From the Finance Committee:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee to which was referred, Appropriation Ordinance No. 3, entitled; "An ordinance appropriating an additional sum of \$22,000.00 to the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, to be expended for the construction of a City Hall Building, containing offices for the several departments of the City Government and an auditorium suitable for public meetings of the citizens of said city" begs leave to report that it has had said ordinance under consideration and recommends that said ordinance do pass.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY E. ROYSE.  
W. O. BANGS.  
JAS. F. SULLIVAN.  
ALBERT E. COTTEY.



Mr. Royse moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

From the Finance Committee:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis.*

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee to which was referred Appropriation Ordinance No. 4 entitled; "An ordinance appropriating the sum of One Thousand Dollars to and for the use of the department of Public Works and fixing a time when the same shall take effect" begs leave to report that it has had the same under consideration and recommends that said ordinance do pass.

Respectfully,

HARRY E. ROYSE.  
W. O. BANGS.  
JAS. F. SULLIVAN.  
ALBERT E. COTTEY.  
W. A. RHODES.  
JACOB H. HILKENE.

Mr. Royse moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

From the Finance Committee:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee to which was referred Appropriation Ordinance No. 6, entitled: "An ordinance appropriating the sum of Three Thousand Dollars to and for the use of the Department of Public Works and fixing a time when the same shall take effect" begs leave to recommend that said ordinance be amended by striking out of the title of said ordinance the words "Three" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two" and also by striking out of line 2 in Section 1 of said ordinance the words and figures "Three Thousand (\$3,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "Two Thousand (\$2,000)."

Your committee recommends that after being so amended said ordinance do pass.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY E. ROYSE.  
W. O. BANGS.  
JAS. F. SULLIVAN.  
ALBERT E. COTTEY.  
W. A. RHODES.  
JACOB H. HILKENE.

Mr. Royse moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

From the Finance Committee:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Finance Committee to which was referred Appropriation Ordinance No. 7 entitled, "An ordinance appropriating the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to and for the use of the Department of Public Works and fixing a time when the same shall take effect" begs leave to recommend that said ordinance be amended by striking out of the title thereof the word "Five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Four" and by striking out of line 2 in Section 1 of said ordinance the words and figures "Five Hundred (\$500.00) and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "Four Hundred (\$400.00)" and when so amended your committee recommends that said ordinance do pass.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY E. ROYSE.  
W. O. BANGS.  
JAS. F. SULLIVAN.  
ALBERT E. COTTEY.  
W. A. RHODES.  
JACOB H. HILKENE.

Mr. Royse moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

From the Committee on Judiciary:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council.*

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on Judiciary to whom was referred general ordinance No. 132, 1906, entitled, "An ordinance for the licensing, taxing and regulating of branch stores and other concerns established in the City for temporary business only, etc., have had same under consideration and would recommend that section 2 of said ordinance be amended to read as follows:

The fee for such license shall be twenty-five dollars per day for the first ten days or any part thereof, for which application is made and ten dollars per day for each day after said ten days. Such license shall be procured from the City Controller and state the name, address and place of business, kind of business intended to be conducted, and the length of time for which any such person, firm or corporation desires to do such temporary business. And when said ordinance is so amended would recommend that same do pass.

ALBERT E. COTTEY.  
W. A. RHODES.  
FAY WRIGHT.

Mr. Cottey moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

From the Committee on Judiciary:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council.*

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on Judiciary to whom was referred general ordinance No. 133, 1906, entitled, "An ordinance requiring auctioneers, pedlars and certain classes of public showmen to pay a license to the City of Indianapolis, have had same under consideration and would recommend that all that part of section 4 be stricken out beginning at the word "license" in line 13 of said section and continuing to the word "by" in line fifteen of said section and the following words inserted therefor: .

For the first week or any part thereof, for which application is made and fifty dollars per week for each week after said first week. Upon the payment of said sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the first week and the sum of fifty dollars for each week thereafter, and when said ordinance is so amended would recommend that same do pass.

W. A. RHODES.  
ALBERT E. COTTEY.  
FAY WRIGHT.

Mr. Cottey moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

From the Committee on Ordinances:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: We your committee on Ordinance to whom was referred Special Ordinance No. 2, 1907, being an ordinance annexing certain territory to the City of Indianapolis, beg leave to report, that we have said ordinance under consideration and would recommend that same do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. O. BANGS.  
JOHN F. WOOD.  
J. L. DONAVON.

Mr. Bangs moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

From the Committee on Ordinances:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: We your committee on Ordinance to whom was referred Special Ordinance No. 3, 1907, being an ordinance annexing certain territory to the City of Indianapolis, beg leave to report, that we have said ordinance under consideration and would recommend that same do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. BANGS.

JOHN F. WOOD.

JOHN L. DONAVON.

Mr. Bangs moved that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Mr. Portteus called for the aye and noe vote, resulting as follows:

Ayes, 13, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Wood, Davis, Smither, Bangs, Stickelman, Hartmann, Royse, Donavon, Hofmann, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, 7, viz.: Messrs. Neukom, Rhodes, Uhl, Portteus, Sullivan, Hilkené and Wright.

From the Committee on Public Property and Improvement:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1, 1907.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: We your Committee on Public Property and Improvement to whom was referred General Ordinance 26, 1907, entitled, an ordinance approving a certain contract granting National Dry Kiln Co. the right to lay and maintain a sidetrack or switch across Leota street south of C. H. & D. R. R. according to blue print attached in the

City of Indianapolis, Indiana, beg leave to report that we have had same under consideration and would recommend that said ordinance do pass.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY E. ROYSE.  
B. A. BROWN.  
J. L. DONAVON.

Mr. Brown moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

#### INTRODUCTION OF APPROPRIATION ORDINANCES.

By the City Controller:

Appropriation Ordinance No. 8—1907: An ordinance appropriating \$200 to the Department of Finance to defray expenses of Memorial Day services, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, That the sum of two hundred (\$200) dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to and for the use of the Department of Finance for the purpose of defraying the expenses incidental to the proper observance of Memorial Day, May 30th, 1907, and the City Controller is hereby authorized to draw warrants for the whole or any part of said sum.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

By Board of Public Works:

General Ordinance No. 28—1907: An ordinance approving a certain contract granting Harry W. Fuehring the right to lay and maintain a switch or sidetrack from the freight running track of the Pennsylvania Railroad across the first alley east of Oriental street and Oriental street, north of Southeastern ave. according to blue print attached, in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

WHEREAS, heretofore, to-wit: On the 29th day of March, 1907, Harry W. Fuehring filed his petition before the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 29, 1907.

*To the Board of Public Works, Indianapolis, Indiana:*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Harry W. Fuehring, of Indianapolis, Indiana, respectfully petitions your Honorable Board, asking permission to abandon the switch or side-track across Oriental street designated "C" and "D" on the drawing attached hereto filed herewith and made a part of this petition and for certainty marked "Exhibit A," and your petitioner asks permission to construct and maintain a switch or side-track, at the same time said above named switch or side-track is abandoned, from the freight running track of the Pennsylvania Railroad across the first alley east of Oriental street, and across Oriental street, north of Southeastern avenue, in the City of Indianapolis; said switch or side-track to be constructed and maintained across the above named alley and street, as shown by the drawing attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A."

Your petitioner prays that the privileges and authorities herein requested shall be granted upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon by contract.

HARRY W. FUEHRING.

Now, therefore, This agreement made and entered into this 1st day of April, 1907, by and between Harry W. Fuehring, of the City of Indianapolis, County of Marion, State of Indiana, party of the first part, and the City of Indianapolis, by and through its Board of Public Works, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the party of the first part being desirous of securing the right-of-way for a switch or side-track across the first alley east of Oriental street and Oriental street in the City of Indianapolis, which is more specifically described in the petition of the said first party hereto attached and made a part of this contract, hereby covenants and agrees and fully binds itself, its successors, legal representatives and assigns, that in consideration of the grant and privileges and authority herein given, it will lay, construct and maintain said switch or side-track upon terms and conditions herein set forth, to-wit:

1. It shall be laid, improved and kept in repair so as to be safe for persons on foot, in vehicles or otherwise, and shall, at all times, be subject to the orders of the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis.

2. Said switch or side-track shall be laid upon such grade as shall be established by said Board, and shall be put down under its supervision and to its satisfaction and approval. Said switch or side-track shall be raised or lowered to conform to any grade which may, from time to time be hereafter established whenever so ordered in writing by said Board, and shall be made to conform in all respects with any ordinance passed by the Common Council or with any resolution or resolutions made by said Board, for the elevation or depression of said switch or side-track.

3. The crossings where said switch or side-track intersects the first alley east of Oriental street and Oriental street shall, at all times, be kept improved and in repair and free from obstructions or defects of any kind. No car or cars shall be permitted to obstruct such crossings or to be thereon except for such time as may be absolutely necessary in moving them back and forth and they shall be at no time stopped or detained thereon in such manner as to obstruct public travel.

4. Said party of the first part agrees, upon the written order of said Board, made for any good cause affecting the interest of the city or the public welfare, to take up and remove said switch or side-track,

and upon said parties failure so to do, upon such notification in writing, of ten (10) days, to promptly pay the cost of having the same done and the party of the first part hereby releases all claims for damages whatsoever that may arise by reason of such removal, and in removing said track or causing the same to be done said Board shall in no wise become a trespasser.

5. The party of the first part agrees to pave between said track to the entire satisfaction of the second party, and in case said switch or side-track shall be or become out of repair or in need of being reconstructed, or become in any way defective (of which fact the said Board shall be the exclusive judge), it shall be the duty of the said party of the first part to promptly repair or remove same, failing in which, after notification in writing of ten (10) days, said Board shall do or cause the same to be done at the expense of the said party of the first part, and for which expense and cost the said party of the first part shall be liable.

6. The said party of the first part herein binds himself to hold said party of the second part and said city harmless from any and all claims for damages growing out of the existence, maintenance or use of said switch or side-track and to pay any judgments with cost, that may on that account be rendered against the said party or said city, and also to pay all necessary expenses that may be incurred by said city in defending against any such claims.

7. Any violations of any of the provisions of this instrument by said party of the first part, or by any one for it or at its instance or with its permission, shall operate as an immediate and absolute forfeiture of the privileges and authority given by this contract: Provided, however, That the same may be terminated by said Board, as hereinbefore set forth.

Said party of the second part by virtue of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled, "An act concerning municipal corporations," approved March 6, 1905, and in consideration of the things hereinbefore set forth and upon the terms and provisions stipulated, hereby gives, grants and duly vests said party of the first part the right, privilege and authority to lay and maintain an additional switch or side-track across the first alley east of Oriental street and Oriental street in the City of Indianapolis, all as shown by the drawing attached hereto, filed herewith and for greater certainty marked "Exhibit A."

*In Witness Whereof*, We have hereunto set our hands this first day of April, 1907.

Witness:

HARRY W. FUEHRING,  
Party of first part.

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,  
By JOSEPH T. ELLIOTT,  
P. C. TRUSLER,  
F. J. MACK  
*Board of Public Works.*  
Party of the second part.

AND, WHEREAS, Said contract has been submitted by the Board of Public Works to the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis for its consideration and action; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, that such contract above set forth be, and the same is hereby, in all things confirmed and approved.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. Brown:

General Ordinance No. 29—1907: An ordinance prohibiting the removal, breaking or destruction of any seal placed upon any well by order of the Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana: That it shall be unlawful for anyone to remove, break or destroy any seal placed upon any well within the limits of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, by order of the Department of Public Health and Charities, without first obtaining a permit so to do, duly signed by the Secretary of said department.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100.00, to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication according to law.

[January 23, 1907.]

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Mr. Brown:

General Ordinance No. 30—1907: An ordinance to prevent casualties by fire and to insure better protection of life and buildings from the escape of gas in case of fire in buildings in the City of Indianapolis.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to install artificial gas for lighting, heating or domestic purposes in any building within the corporate limits of the City of Indianapolis without each and every meter opening at the intake with an automatic fuse valve so that in case of fire the same will close and stop the flow of gas into such building.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to use or permit to be used in any building by him, her, them or it owned any artificial gas for lighting, heating or domestic purposes without first providing and installing a proper automatic fuse valve as provided in section one of this ordinance.



SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning any building in the City of Indianapolis already erected to use therein any artificial gas for light, heat or domestic purposes after a notice of ninety days has been given such person or persons by the Building Inspector or one of his assistants unless such building be equipped with such automatic fuse valve as provided in section one of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. In any case where the owner or owners of any building where gas is used or to be used, in the City of Indianapolis is a non-resident of said city or the residence be unknown then the notice provided for above may be served on the person or persons occupying such building or on the person receiving or collecting the rents and such notice when so served shall be binding on the owner of such building to the same extent as if personally served.

SEC. 5. All notices authorized or required to be served in pursuance of this ordinance shall be served by the Building Inspector or any assistant or by anyone he may delegate to make such service and such notice shall be sufficient when it specifies the building with the number of the lot on which the same is located and the certificate of the Building Inspector or his assistant or the affidavit of the person employed by the Building Inspector to serve such notice endorsed on a copy of the notice served shall be a compliance with the provision herein contained for notice, service thereof and proof of such service.

SEC. 6. Any person, firm, corporation or association violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and each day that any such owner shall allow, suffer or permit any building so owned by him or them to be occupied and artificial gas to be used therein except upon compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Public Property and Improvement.

By Mr. Stickelman:

General Ordinance No. 31—1907: An ordinance amending Section 1 of General Ordinance No. 119, 1906, and fixing the time for its taking effect.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:

SECTION I. That Section One (1) of an ordinance regulating the location, erection and maintenance, or the establishment and maintenance, of skating-rinks for roller skating, hereafter erected or established in the City of Indianapolis, fixing a penalty for the violation thereof, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect, adopted October 15, 1906, and known as General Ordinance No. 119—1906, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to locate, build, erect and maintain, or to establish and maintain, any skating-rink for roller skating within the City of Indianapolis within one hundred (100) feet of any dwelling

house used for residence purposes, situate in the same block or square, unless the consent of the owner of each and every such dwelling house shall have first been procured therefor.

SEC. 2. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Public Morals.

ORDINANCES ON SECOND READING.

Mr. Royse called for Appropriation Ordinance No. 3, 1907, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Royse moved that Appropriation Ordinance No. 3, 1907, be ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage. Carried.

Appropriation Ordinance No. 3, 1907, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 15, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Wood, Davis, Neukom, Smither, Bangs, Stickelman, Royse, Donavon, Sullivan, Hofmann, Wright, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, 5, viz.: Messrs. Rhodes, Uhl, Hartmann, Portteus, and Hilkené.

Mr. Royse called for Appropriation Ordinance No. 4, 1907, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Royse moved that Appropriation Ordinance No. 4, 1907, be ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage. Carried.

Appropriation Ordinance No. 4, 1907, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 20, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Wood, Davis, Neukom, Smither, Rhodes, Bangs, Uhl, Stickelman, Hartmann, Portteus, Royse, Donavon, Sullivan, Hofmann, Hilkenene, Wright, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, none.

Mr. Royse called for Appropriation Ordinance No. 6, 1907, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Royse moved that Appropriation Ordinance No. 6, 1907, be amended as recommended by the committee. Carried.

Mr. Royse moved that Appropriation Ordinance No. 6, 1907, be ordered engrossed as amended, read a third time and placed upon its passage. Carried.

Appropriation Ordinance No. 6, 1907, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 20, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Wood, Davis, Neukom, Smither, Rhodes, Bangs, Uhl, Stickelman, Hartmann, Portteus, Royse, Donavon, Sullivan, Hofmann, Hilkenene, Wright, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, none.

Mr. Royse called for Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1907, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Royse moved that Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1907, be amended as recommended by the committee. Carried.

Mr. Royse moved that Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1907, be ordered engrossed, as amended, read a third time and placed upon its passage. Carried.

Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1907, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 19, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Davis, Neukom, Smither, Rhodes, Bangs, Uhl, Stickelman, Hartmann, Portteus, Royse, Donavon, Sullivan, Hofmann, Hilkene, Wright, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, none.

Mr. Cottey called for General Ordinance No. 132, 1906, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Cottey moved that General Ordinance No. 132, 1906, be amended as recommended by the committee. Carried.

Mr. Cottey moved that General Ordinance No. 132, 1906, be ordered engrossed, as amended, read a third time and placed upon its passage. Carried.

General Ordinance No. 132, 1906, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 19, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Davis, Neukom, Smither, Rhodes, Bangs, Uhl, Stickelman, Hartmann, Portteus, Royse, Donavon, Sullivan, Hofmann, Hilkene, Wright, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, none.

Mr. Cottey called for General Ordinance No. 133, 1906, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Cottey moved that General Ordinance No. 133, 1906, be amended as recommended by the committee. Carried.

Mr. Cottey moved that General Ordinance No. 133, 1906, be ordered engrossed, as amended, read a third time and placed upon its passage. Carried.

General Ordinance No. 133, 1906, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 19, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Davis, Neukom, Smither, Rhodes, Bangs, Uhl, Stickelman, Hartmann, Portteus, Royse, Donavon, Sullivan, Hofmann, Hilkené, Wright, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, none.

Mr. Bangs called for Special Ordinance No. 2, 1907, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Bangs moved that Special Ordinance No. 2, 1907, be stricken from the files. Carried.

Mr. Bangs called for Special Ordinance No. 3, 1907, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Bangs moved that Special Ordinance No. 3, 1907, be stricken from the files.

Mr. Portteus called for the aye and noe vote.

The roll was called and Special Ordinance No. 3, 1907, was stricken from the files by the following vote:

Ayes, 11, viz.: Messrs. Cottey, Davis, Smither, Bangs, Stickelman, Royse, Donavon, Hofmann, Wright, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, 8, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Neukom, Rhodes, Uhl, Hartmann, Portteus, Sullivan and Hilkené.

Mr. Brown called for General Ordinance No. 26, 1907, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Brown moved that General Ordinance No. 26, 1907, be ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage. Carried.

General Ordinance No. 26, 1907, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

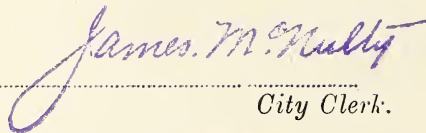
Ayes, 19, viz.: Messrs. Brown, Cottey, Davis, Neukom, Smither, Rhodes, Bangs, Uhl, Stickelman, Hartmann, Portteus, Royse, Donavon, Sullivan, Hofmann, Hilkene, Wright, Henry and President Frederick W. Eppert.

Noes, none.

On motion of Mr. Uhl, the Common Council, at 9:10 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

  
.....  
President.

ATTEST:

  
.....  
City Clerk.