

WINNIPEG POWER PROPOSITIONS

The sub-committee of the city council, in whose hands are placed the various power propositions, met Monday morning. Ald. Harvey and Ald. McCarthy being the only two on hand, Mr. McCarthy was present, representing the Great Falls proposition, and Mr. Andrews and Mr. Potter, of Buffalo, representing the company who propose to develop the Assiniboine water power.

The proposition discussed at the fire, water and light committee Monday, and not made public, is as follows:

1. The company will furnish to the city, and the city shall agree to take, from 500 to 1,500 continuous electrical horse power for a period of ten years or such longer period as the city may desire.

2. The quantity of power used will be determined by Watt meters placed on the city's incoming switchboard, to be located at the power house of the company. The quantity of power used by the city shall in no event be less than 500 horsepower.

3. The potential of the power to be supplied to the city for power shall not be greater than 500 volts, and for lighting purposes may be as low as 110 volts.

4. The city shall give to the company permission to sell its power in the corporate limits for all commercial purposes, including electric lighting, and to erect pole lines and string wires for that purpose.

5. Should the city construct underground conduits for the wires of the company, it shall agree to rent space in them at an annual charge or rental equal to nine per centum (9 per cent.) of the cost of such part of said conduits as the company may occupy and use.

6. The company will supply the said continuous power to the city at one cent and a quarter (1 1/4c) per 1,000 Watt hours, the minimum power to be supplied to be not less than 500 horse power. Power used by the city to be paid for monthly.

7. Should the city at any time find that the company's prices are detrimental to the interests of the city, the city may regulate the price at which the company shall thereafter supply power to the consumers other than the city, at rates not less than two cents (2c) per 1,000 Watt hours for continuous power.

Discount Sheet—For Power.
On monthly accounts, as follows, for prompt payment before the 10th of the month:

	Per Cent.
1 to \$10, discount	5
10 to 20, discount	10
20 to 30, discount	15
30 to 40, discount	20
40 to 50, discount	25
50 to 75, discount	30
75 to 100, discount	35
100 to 150, discount	40
150 to 200, discount	45
200 to 300, discount	50
300 to 500 and over	55

8. The company agrees to sell to the city at the lowest rate at which it sells to other customers, or customers, should the rate at any time be less than quoted in the city's tariff.

9. Should the city corporation at any time wish to purchase and sell power for private lighting and other commercial purposes, the company will be required to furnish and sell power at the price of two cents (2c.) per 1,000 Watt hours, less discounts as above.

10. The city shall lease to the company power on its existing pole lines on a practicable basis, and shall charge for the same a fair amount to pay a fair proportionate share of the cost of lines, as determined by the city engineer. The company may erect poles of such character and description at such places as shall be determined by the city. From the company, when required, after five years from date of installation, shall remove the wires from the poles and return them in conduits. The city shall have the right to purchase hereafter to acquire and take over all poles upon giving twelve month's notice of intention. The price to be paid for the poles of same shall be ascertained upon the value of poles (as such) at the time, plus the cost of erecting same, less the amount for depreciation, with a premium upon said value as follows:

25 per cent. if poles are acquired before 1st January, 1907; 15 per cent. if acquired after said last mentioned date and before 1st January, 1910; and 10 per cent. if acquired after 1st January, 1910.

11. The city may require the company to permit the use of its poles, by the city or by any other company (who's practicable) for supporting wires, for transmitting electricity for light, or power. The rental for all such use, in case of failure to agree, shall be fixed by arbitration.

12. The company shall agree with the understanding and upon condition that coincident with its acceptance of the above terms and conditions of design and transfer to said company all its right to develop and utilize water power upon the Assiniboine river as granted under special Act of the Dominion parliament and the legislature of Manitoba, and the amendments thereto, and that the city shall secure any further legislation which may be necessary to valuing the transfer of the above mentioned privilege, and the construction of a canal connecting the Assiniboine river with the Assiniboine and any other matters being the subject of this tender and agreement; and the company shall consent to the reversion of the franchise to the city, if the company shall not have ex-

ceeded only flood the adjacent territory.

In reference to the foregoing Ald. McCarthy took the ground that while they were dealing with the power question they might as well look ahead and try to get a supply of as many as 3,000 horse-power, which he felt sure would be absorbed a time if the city could not get a supply of less than 1,500 last 20 years. If they took the Assiniboine scheme, which would at the present time be a limited supply, it will effectively block the way for a larger supply sufficient to meet any demand that might arise.

Alderman Harvey felt confident that the Assiniboine would give the city an adequate supply. He said his way he would not deal with any proposition but proceed to develop their own power. Mr. Harvey was very emphatic upon this point, and said the matter should be submitted to the ratepayers, and if they refused to vote the funds necessary to, or sanction the issuance of city's guarantees, then it would be necessary to take up some of these propositions.

On motion of Ald. McCarthy the city clerk was instructed to write the city solicitor to report on the position the city was in regarding the Assiniboine river, and to advise the city to meet again to further deal with this matter on Saturday morning next.

pany promoters, he thought that the money invested had gone back to England, but confidence restored, it would come in millions of dollars. He thought the banks were the proper agents to bring it. Continuing, Mr. Gillespie said: "I have never seen Mr. Chamberlain, but I have seen his name in the papers. I am an ardent admirer of Mr. Chamberlain, and I have seen his name in the papers. I have seen his approval or otherwise to the course of the government, and I have seen the congress has adopted on Imperial question."

H. T. Lockyer, manager of the Hudson's Bay company, and president of the Board of Trade, presided at the banquet.

C. N. R. GRAIN CIRCULAR.

The following circular supplementary to the Canadian Northern railway, and affecting elevating and storage rates and including insurance against loss by fire has just been issued:

Elevating (including 15-day storage and insurance against loss by fire) per bushel, 3-4 cent. Storage for each successive 15 days, 1/2 cent. Insurance by fire, per bushel, 3-4 cent. No elevator to be used for elevating after September 1st, 1902. Superadded elevating and storage rates to be levied in writing and to be paid on the original shipping receipt or warehouse receipt covering grain of grain ordered out of elevator.

Grain intended for storage in the elevator must be so consigned.

All grain before being received into the elevator will be inspected by a Dominion Government official grain inspector, and pronounced fit for storage for warehousing, when taken into the elevator will be weighed by a Dominion Government official weigher and then placed in bins with other grain of similar kind and grade.

The weighing and inspection fees will become a lien upon the grain in addition to the elevating and storage charges. The company will be responsible for any responsibility for loss or damage by heat, or the act of God, etc., the grain being received and weighed except as provided for by fire, solely at the risk of the owner.

In the event of the grain showing signs of deterioration, or of being inferior or becoming so, the Dominion Government official grain inspector, by his decision, may order the grain to be re-elevated to prevent deterioration, in which case the company will be responsible for all charges for such service, and will not be responsible for the weight of the grain, the net quantity only, remaining after re-handling.

In the event of a transfer of grain out of condition or becoming so from the elevator in which it is stored, to any elevator at the terminal, equipped with special machinery for handling of the unsound grain, the trans-shipment and transfer shall be at the risk of the owner.

When received into the elevator will be based on payment of freight, inspection and weighing charges for all grain when received and weighed into the elevator. No transfer of such receipts will be recognized by the company, except as provided, unless upon endorsement thereof and on presentation of the same to be cancelled.

All charges for freight, inspection, weighing, storage, etc., must be paid before shipment.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM LAKE PORTS.

The following statement has been prepared by the Canadian Northern railway, and is published by vessels from Port William and Port Arthur, and their destination from August 1st to the 31st August in 1902 and 1901:

	1902.	Canadian Foreign vessels.
Owen Sound	4,671,087
Midlands	3,677,123
Detroit	1,451,906
Collingwood	72,735
Sarnia	547,187
London	1,960,000
Goderich	1,298,785
Kingston	1,615,000
Montreal	3,607,792
Port Huron	502,770
Total	13,980,560

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The total quantity of wheat shipped in 1902 was 1,100,000 bushels, and in 1901, 1,150,544 bushels; barley 151,709 bushels. Total wheat in 1902, 11,980,560 bushels; in 1901, 12,830,560 bushels.

Western Farm Homes—Residence of John Begg, Arcola, Assa.

ended at least \$100,000 in the undertaking within one year from the date of said transfer.

12. Within two years from the acceptance of this proposal and the assignment to the company of the rights and franchises as above recited (excepting any further rights necessary to validate the franchise for the canal) the company agrees to construct its dam, works and machinery, and general power to aggregate not less than 4,000 H. P. Work will commence as soon as practicable and will proceed as rapidly as possible toward completion. The company will also agree to furnish an additional 4,000 H. P. as soon as the requirements of the city warrant it.

13. The company shall reimburse the city for all reasonable costs, which may be incurred in obtaining the further legislation necessary to carry out this agreement.

14. The company expects that its dam, works and machinery, and machinery, will be exempt from taxation, but it expects to pay taxes upon its transmission lines.

The Lac du Bonnet Company's scheme was the first one to come before the city council, and was immediately laid aside, as having no features to recommend it. Having already a better source, in the Assiniboine, which they had secured a charter for, they could not entertain the scheme and financing of another one. Both aidmen were decided on this attitude.

The Great Falls Power Company's representative made a change in their original proposition, changing from a maximum rate to one of actual consumption from a metre basis, and are willing to adopt a flat rate of \$35.00 per horse-power per annum for ten hour day. It is claimed by the promoter of this company that the Assiniboine scheme is not practicable. The cutting of the proposed canal

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE DELEGATES RECEIVED.

The banquet last week to the brilliant speakers was General Laurier, one of the first thinking ranks of the Old Canada contemporaneous with the Fathers of Confederation. Laurier gave it as his opinion that the duty of the Empire is yet to be fought out on the Pacific. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper proposed the toast of "The British Empire," and in his speech. He spoke chiefly on the Imperial question. He said the colonies of the British Empire are yet to be fought out giving anything in return. That we stood not as beggars or paupers but as equals. But love of the Mother Country had been a ruling factor. Hon. Charles Wilson, in proposing the health of the guests, dwelt on the necessity of improving the means for inter-communication, he thought unless this could be done the British would not progress faster than when the Indians crudely made use of the bow and arrow. He made a bullet through the air.

Other prominent speakers was E. J. Keefe, of Great Britain, president of the Chamber of Commerce. He spoke of the problem of peopling the colonies and the necessity of the British Empire. He said that Great Britain should take the food products of Canada, Canada now only supplied one-fifth of what Great Britain consumed. He thought that Great Britain should contract with Canada for from three to five years to supply all her food products she could to Britain. Britain now takes nearly all her supply of cheese, some 20,000,000 pounds out of a total of 250,000,000. Referring to British investments in Canada through Com-