Western Cities in the Making

— EDMONTON —

From the WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Edmonton, Oct. 18—Like practically every other western Canadian city, Edmonton, from a municipal standpoint, has not been able to keep pace with the growth of its population. How fast has been that growth is told by the figures of the census just taken as compared with those taken at the regular census in 1901. In the former year thsyy were 2,862, and in the present year they are 11,334. When speaking of Edmonton it is only fair to include in its population the numbers residing on the other side of the river in the town of Strathcona, which is separated from Edmonton by the Saskatchewan river. Together these two form a compact community of 16,000 population, which has practically sprung into being during the last five years. It is quite true that Edmonton is an old settlement, but it is only in recent years that it has emerged from the status of a village to that of a considerable city. Rapid as has been the transition, the town presents, under the circumstances, a remarkably good appearance. In its municipal make-up there are abundant traces of haste, but in its commercial centre the usual evidence of the boom town are entirely absent. Jasper avenue, the central and commanding thoroughfare of the town, is a street that a much larger centre might be proud of. When Winnipeg had no larger population than Edmonton has now, it had no street that could compare with it, either in the solid character of its buildings or public improvements.

The chief business centre of Edmonton is Jasper avenue. It is upon this street that property values have reached their highest point. One recent sale of a lot upon which the buildings are practically valueless, brought $1,600 per foot frontage. This is at the central point, around which the business of the town will centre. For property that is suitable for residential purposes, prices are high. The location of the new government buildings has been anticipated, and the well-wooded land adjacent to the selected site has been held for some time at prices that in comparison with those in the best districts in Winnipeg, would appear to be high. To procure a residence lot say 50 by 150 feet for $500, it would be necessary to go to a considerable distance from the centre of the city. Rents are at present very high, and there are a large number of people living in tents; they are compelled to do so because of their inability to secure dwellings.

Rapid growth of cities provides a good many opportunities for money-making, and the result is that the attention of the public is diverted to this object to an absorbing extent, with the result that municipal business is neglected by the people in their corporate capacity. During such periods is the very time when municipal matters require the greatest attention. Larger populations make great demands upon the water, light, sewer and other public services, and the capacity of these have to be doubled and trebled in an incredibly short period. Important as these things are to the general welfare of a city, they are apt to be neglected at moments critical in the life of a city. In a measure this occurred in Edmonton, but the citizens took the sensible course of appointing a commission to take charge of the administration of its affairs. This commission is composed of a public works commissioner, the secretary-treasurer of the city, and the mayor. These three with the exception of the mayor, are supposed to give their whole time to the city's affairs. The secretary-treasurer was a permanent official and of course continues to be so, but by virtue of his appointment as commissioner he is made jointly responsible with the other commissioners for the general conduct of the city's affairs. But while this step can be said to be in the right direction, the aldermen of Edmonton have only provided for these men a salary which averages about $2,250 per year for each of the commissioners. This appears to be an error in judgment on the aldermen's part. In a district that is the centre of a vast territory just opening up and being served with railways, it is not to be expected that the remuneration offered will retain the services of men that are capable to supervise and direct the general business of the city.

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Edmonton is fortunate in not being hampered by the old-fashioned ward system of electing aldermen. The result of this is shown in the compact character of the city. Streets are being improved on a systematic basis. Starting from the centre of the city they extend gradually outward, and follow systematically the natural trend of growth. Already several streets have been boulevarded and present a very finished appearance. No roadways have been paved as yet, but the principal thoroughfares have been liberally dressed with gravel. They are very traversable as they are, but nevertheless the city council of Edmonton have decided to make their main streets equal in appearance to those of any city in Canada. Already the commissioners have been studying the various classes of pavement that are in use and next summer they intend to expend a considerable sum in laying down permanent pavements.

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When the Manufacturers' association visited Edmonton a statement was prepared for their information which set out the growth of public improvements during the past five years. Here are a few of the figures quoted—

	1901	1906
Population	2,862	11,834
Miles of plank sidewalk	5	41
Miles of granolithic sidewalk	none	4 1-4
Miles of sewers	none	22
Miles of sewer mains	none	21
Miles of graded streets	none	18

The population, as the enthusiastic Edmontonians never forget to point out, increased at a greater ratio than any other city of Canada during the same period and there is no Edmonton citizen but believes this rate of increase will continue for some time to come. If their hopes are realized it will be he very reality realized that the municipal commissioners of Edmonton will have upon their hands a very serious undertaking, more serious than is apparently realized by the city fathers if the latter's estimate of the commissioners' duties is guaged by the salaries they have fixed for them.

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It must be remembered that the municipal commissioners of Edmonton have general supervision of the various municipal ownership undertakings of that city. These include the telephone, electric light and water service. So far the citizens have been satisfied with the operation of these, but they are all at the present time entirely inadequate to the city's needs. In the case of the telephone, an entirely new system is now installed and the automatic one has been selected. The waterworks system is being changed radically to meet earlier needs and similar changes have to be made in regard to electric lighting. Sudden increase in population has necessitated these changes and public requirements must be met promptly. At the same time a new sewer system is being put down and some means of disposing of the town refuse and its collection will have to be adopted. In fact the commission is practically faced with the problem of re-organizing the entire municipal system from its village to a city character. Work of this character requires the undivided attention of the best available men while the aldermen cannot reasonably expect to get from the sums they have named as salaries for their commissioners.

At the present time Edmonton has about two hundred and fifty men on improvements. The greater proportion are engaged in sewer construction. Clay pipes are being used and some brick. Connections to street lines are being made and a bylaw compels owners to make connections with the sewer system. Many new granolithic sidewalks are being put down. A contract for this has been awarded at the rate of $1.90 per square yard. The contractor found that this was an impossible price and it was subsequently changed to $2.40. Until the Canadian Northern commenced handling freight at Edmonton the price of cement was $4.80 per bbl. but the advent of the newline by the change in the freight rate reduced the cost to $3.60. The price of cement will be further lowered, it is expected when the Alberta Cement Works are in operation. Material for the body of concrete is obtained at $1.25 per yard.

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The inadequacy of the water system of Edmonton is shown by the number of its water services, which at the present time is only about 650, or one for every eighteen persons as against one for eight in Winnipeg. The rates charged for water are, as compared with those of Winnipeg, somewhat high. For dwelling houses the minimum rate is $8 per annum for a hot and cold water tap. Each additional tap is charged $2 and another dollar for each additional room. Further chares are imposed for in the case of modern improvements as for instance $4 each per annum for baths and closets. These rates are based on a comparatively small consumption and when the needed improvements to the supply are effected and the water and sewer systems are extended in the same proportion as the population has increased, very radical changes in the rates may be looked for. Large consumers are dealt with generously and those using over 300,000 cubic feet per year are charged 6c per 100 cubic feet or about 10c per 1,000 gallons.

Edmonton has invested in her waterworks system approximately $125,000. The total revenue from them was $18,702 and the cash disbursements $24,580. From a special rate levied $4,720 was received. A net deficit for 1905 operations to be so, but by virtue of his appointment as commissioner he is made jointly responsible with the other commissioners for the general conduct of the city's affairs. But while this step can be said to be in the right direction, the aldermen of Edmonton have only provided for these men a salary which averages about $2,250 per year for each of the commissioners. This appears to be an error in judgment on the aldermen's part. In a district that is the centre of a vast territory just opening up and being served with railways, it is not to be expected that the remuneration offered will retain the services of men that are capable to supervise and direct the general business of the city.

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In electric lighting and power supply Edmonton has had a more satisfactory results than the water supply enterprise. The charges are for a sixteen power light, 50c per month, on a meter basis, 12c per kilowat hour up to 100 k. w. and then graduated according to amount consumed subject to fixed totals. For power the maximum charge is 10 cents per k. w. and the minimum 4 cents. In the case of both light and power rents for meters are charged at rates varying from 25c. to 40c per month. The number of motors in operation at the end of January was twelve with aggregate horse power of 46. The total revenue from all services amounted to $46,998 for 1905 and the expenditure to $36,354 leaving a net gain for the year of $9,652. Depreciation on a capital of $105,000 was written off at the rate of two and a half per cent.

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Edmonton has at the present time about 550 telephones in operation. Private dwellings are charged $30 and business houses $35 per annum for connections. Last year the cash receipts were $12,942 and the expenses $7,166. The latter includes operating maintenance and sinking fund charges. After deducting depreciation at the rate of $4,149. The heavy allowance for depreciation is made in view of the old plant probably having to be disposed of at a low figure when the new system is ready for operation. In the general balance sheet of the city the capital invested in the telephone enterprise is shown as $28,600.

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On the whole Edmonton appears to be well satisfied with their experience in municipal ownership of public utilities. During the next few years capital expenditure will be necessary and no doubt the commissioners, judging by the steps they have already taken, will lay out the money to the best advantage of the city.

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Edmonton has been favored by nature, not only in the matter of climate but as to location. The Saskatchewan river has cut into the rolling prairie a wide canyon with rugged banks that are luxuriously clothed in forest. Before it made its present bend it left a very shallow strip just below the bank on which Edmonton is built. Houses are already covered with grass and brush except where displaced by roads and streets. But there is a large reserve that at the present time is used as a golf ground, and this will be overlooked by the new government buildings. A better site for a park and recreation ground could not well be imagined, and it ought to be secured for the use of the public. No city in the prairie provinces has the same natural beauty as Edmonton. When her main thoroughfare, Jasper avenue, is paved with creosote blocks, as intended, and her streets are boulevarded as one or two have been, and when to these and similar improvements are added a park park such as the flat in front of the government buildings is naturally adapted for, no prairie city will have greater charms. Edmontonians will only have themselves to blame if their city is not made worthy of being the capital of a great province.

OUTCOME OF THE EXCURSION

(J. A. Acland in Toronto Globe.)

As to the general outcome of the great excursion there is but one opinion. It will greatly stimulate trade between east and west, greatly increase knowledge of the west by eastern men. There will be immediate response to the demand of the westerners that the easterners must be on the ground with factory or warehouse or branch establishment. The question is no longer whether the eastern man shall establish himself in the west, but at what point or at how many points he shall locate, and endless were the discussions on the train among keen and active business minds as to the relative merits as centres of distribution or manufacture of Winnipeg, Fort William, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver. Every element that entered into the case—Freight rates, motive power, distance from market and raw material, railway facilities, cost of labor, etc.—was actively canvassed, and the general consensus of opinion finally arrived at was, however great other centres in the west may become, the greatest of all will be, by virtue of natural or derived advantage, Fort William, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. The measure of the growth expected is best judged from the prophecy of President Cockshutt that Fort William would be a city of 200,000 within twenty years.

EDMONTON MARKETS.

Hay—Slough grass $8 to $10; upland prairie hay $11 to $14; timothy per ton; potatoes 25c to 30c.

CITY MARKETS.

Hay—Slough grass $9. Highland hay $15 to $17 a ton. Timothy $16 to $18. Green feed 2 1-2 a sh af or $6 to $7 a ton. 000

Coal $8.50 to $4.

Potatoes 20c. to 25c. a bushel.

Oats 20c. to 25c.

PRODUCE.

Edmonton Produce Co., quote eggs 20c butter 15 to 15 1-2c; Whitelaw & Co. quote eggs, 25c., ubtter prints 25c, tubs 20c; Garrieby & Lessard quote eggs 25c, butter prints 20c, to 25c,t ubs 15 to 20c; Garlepy & Lessard quote eggs 25c to 30c, butter prints 20c@25c, tubs, 15c@20c; McDougall & Secord quote eggs 25c, butter in prints 21@25c; tub 14@18c; Hudson's Bay quote eggs strictly fresh and new laid 27 1-2c. per doz, butter in prints quote eggs at 25c, butter in prints 21@22c; tubs 20c; Revillon Bros quote eggs 25c, butter in prints 20 to 22c, tubs 20c.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

(Commercial)

Produce—Potatoes 50c per bushel, carloads 40c.; carrots 50c a dozen; red cabbage 90c a dozen; beets 50c a bushel; turnips 25c a bushel.

Cheese—Ontario is quoted at 15c@15-1/2; twins 15 1-2@16; and Manitoba at 14 1-2c; twins 15c.

Butter—Creamery — Jobbers are asking for choice creamery, fresh churned, bricks, 30c per lb.; held butter, bricks, 27c; bulk, 26c.

Butter — Dairy — Jobbers are paying for selections, 21c; good yellow boring, 18c; pastry, 16c.

Eggs — Advanced another 1c this week, Winnipeg jobbers are paying 28 1-2c for fresh eggs at Winnipeg; glycerined eggs are quoted at 25c.

Dressed Meats—There is a good demand for fresh meats. Prices remain unchanged. We quote; Best 6 1-2c for city dressed; mutton, fresh killed, 12 1-2c; veal, fresh killed, 8@8 1-2c; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, 11 1-2c; lamb, 16c.

Poultry—Jobbers are paying for live weight; Fowl, 8c; chickens, 10c; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 8c; f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Hides—There is still no change to report. We quote; 8 3-4@9 3-4c for country hides; sheepskins, 25@40c.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 4 1-2c per lb.;No. 2, 3 1-2c, delivered to the trade.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—There was a big movement of cattle this week, and a large number were exported. We quote but butchers' cattle at 3 1-4 cents; lower grades 3c. Good export cattle are 3-1-4@3 1-2c; cows 3c, weighed off the cars, Winnipeg buyers assuming freight charges.

Sheep — Choice mutton sheep are worth 6c; and lower grades 5 cents; lambs 7 1-2c.

Hogs—Live hogs from 150 to 250 pounds are bringing 7 1-2c; 250 to 300 pound hogs 6 1-2c off the cars at Winnipeg.

GRAIN AND FEED.

There is a good volume of grain and feed business being done and prices generally are steady. Oats are easier. Flaxseed is 2c higher this week, and No. 3 barley is up to 40c.

QUOTATIONS.

Millfeed—Bran $16.50 per ton in bulk delivered to the trade; shorts, $18.50.

Ground feed—Oat chop, $26 per ton, delivered to the trade; barley chop $26; mixed barley and oats, $24; oil cake, $27 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 oats, 34c; No. 2 oats, 33 1-2c per bushel in carlots on track in Winnipeg.

Barley—No. 3, 40c per bushel; No. 4 36c per bushel, carlots on track here.

Flaxseed—$1.12 per bushel for No. 1.

Hay—Fresh baled in carlots on track, $9@10; loose hay, farmers' loads $9@10; timothy, $12@14.

CARPENTERS GO SOUTH

—Calgary Albertan.—A number of penters from different parts of Saskatchewan passed through the city yesterday on their way to San Francisco, where they have been promised situations at from six to eight and a half dollars a day.

One of the party, James McWilliams of Qu'Appelle, remained over trains in the city.

He stated to a reporter of the Albertan that a number of prairie carpenters had been approached to go to California and were taking advantage of it. He was surprised that Calgary carpenters had not been asked to go too.

STRATHCONA'S AGREEMENT

(Tuesday's Daily)

The Plaindealer publishes in full the agreement made by Strathcona with the C.P.R. and the C. & E. The more important clauses are quoted.

THE TOWN

1. The town in consideration of the premises covenants and agrees with the Companies and each of them that it will on demand transfer to the Edmonton Company, free from all encumbrances, the following lands.—

FIRSTLY — All of block One (1) Two (2), Seven (7) Twenty-three (23), Thirty-four (34) and all of portions of blocks Eight (8) and Fifteen (15) colored red on the plan hitherto annexed which said blocks are on record on a map or plan, of the said Town of record in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration district of Plan "1" Strathcona.

SECONDLY — All that parcel of land particularly described as follows —commencing at the south east corner of aforesaid Block Two (2) thence southerly along the southern extension of his western boundary of Grandin street to the northern limit of the right-of-way of the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway Company, thence south westerly along said northerly limit to the eastern limit of the lands taken for right-of-way of the main line of the Edmonton Company's railway, thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the Edmonton Company's said right of way to the northerly limit of South avenue to the place of beginning; the aforesaid lands containing Seventy-two (72) acres more or less.

2. The Town covenants and agrees with the said companies and each of them that it will close and stop up and transfer and convey to the Edmonton Company all those streets or portions of streets in the said Town hereinafter more particularly described that is to say.

(A) Carey avenue from the easterly limit of West Railway street to the westerly limit of Grandin street.

(B) East railway street from the southerly limits of Mill avenue to the northerly limit of South avenue.

(C) South avenue from the easterly limit of West Railway street to the the westerly limit of Grandin street.

(D) Roy avenue from the westerly limit of East Railway street to the westerly limits of Grandin street.

(E) Alberta avenue from the west

(E) Alberta avenue from the westerly limit of East Railway street to the westerlyl imit of Grandin St.

(F) Poplar avenue from the westerlyl imit of East Railway street to the westerly limits of Grandin street.

(G) Hardisty street from the southerly limit of Mill avenue to the Northerly limit of South avenue.

(H) All lanes and streets included in parcel of land described uner second paragraph, Clause 1 of this agreement.

3. The Town further covenants and agrees to and with said companies and each of them, that all real or personal property, whatsoever of the said companies or either of them used for railway purposes within the limits of the Town of Strathcona shall be free and exempt from all municipal and school taxes whatsoever for the period of fifteen years from the first day of July A.D. 1906.

4. The Town further covenants and agrees with the said companies and each of them that it will continuously for and during a period of years from and after the First day of July, A.D. 1906, supply and deliver to the Pacific Company on the limits of the lands hereinafter described and intended to be transferred to the Edmonton Company all the water required by the Pacific Company for railway purposes which is to include the use thereof for domestic purposes in station, round-house, shops and other buildings and premises of the companies or either of them at cost to the Town, but said cost is not to at any time exceed the sum of seven cents per one thousand gallons so delivered.

The town agrees with the companies to forthwith lay its water pipes to the limits of the lands hereinbefore described and intended to be transferred to the Edmonton Company which said pipes are to be not less than "6" inches in diameter. The meter for registering the water so used shall be furnished by and at the expense of the Pacific Company, whose officers and servants at all times have as free and equal access thereto as the officials or servants of the town.

5. The Town covenants and agrees that it will pass all such by-laws and take all such steps and proceedings as may be requisite or necessary to effect and carry out all the purposes and provisions aforesaid. And the Town further covenants that it will take all necessary steps and use all available means for the purpose of securing and means for the purpose of securing any Legislative sanction which may be required to this agreement.

THE COMPANIES

6. That in consideration of the foregoing covenants and agreements on the part of the Town and subject to the observance and performance thereof of the Town and Pacific Company andt he Edmonton Company covenant and agree with the Town that they will use the lands and privileges granted or to be transferred as aforesaid for and in connection with the business and operation of the said railway may, if the opinion of the Pacific Company justify or render expedient increase the railway facilities in connection with said railway in the said Town and make railway terminals therein.

7 The Pacific Company and the Edmonton Company covenant and agree with the Town that should the said Companies after having found it expedient to make and having made terminals in the Town as hereinbefore mentioned, and at any time within ten years from the First day of July 1906 remove the said railway terminals from the said Town they will pay to the Town the sum of thirty-seven thousand Dollars, being the amount paid by the Town for the said lands hereinbefore described and intended to be transferred to the Edmonton Company together with simple interest on the said sum at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the First day of July 1906, and from and after such removal of the said railway terminals the exemption from taxation hereinbefore provided or shall cease.

8. Thes aid companies and each of them covenant and agree with the Town that they will consent to a level crossing over the right-of-way of the Edmonton Company immediately south of where the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific road at present intersects the main line of the Edmonton

The C.P.R. Irrigation Project

(From "Canada")

Through the adoption of irrigation in the southern part of the Province of Alberta is but of recent date, its introduction is enabling the settlers of that part to undertake mixed farming with success. For many years stock-raising was the chief occupation of the residents in southern Alberta, the country having been found specially adapted to the outdoor grazing of cattle, horses and sheep. By degrees, however, small amounts of cultivation were undertaken, especially along the valleys and on the bottom lands, and the fact proved that the country, during seasons of sufficient rainfall was well adapted to the growth of grain, fodder, and root crops.

A series of dry years commencing in 1893, turned the attention of settlers to the possibility of aiding the growth of their crops by irrigation, and such effort where ditches were constructed to irrigate small areas in the valleys, that general attention was directed to this method of extending settlement and insuring crop production.

The matter was taken up by the government and a well considered and comprehensive law relating to the use of water for irrigation has been passed. A system of general surveys was then undertaken to determine the source and volume of the water supply available for irrigation, and the location of areas where such water could be used to the best advantage. These surveys developed the fact that two extensive areas afforded special advantages for irrigation, one situated in the Lethbridge district, which could be supplied with water from the St. Mary's River, and the second a large block of land east of Calgary, which could be supplied with water from the Bow River. The irrigation of the latter district has been taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is now being pushed forward with energy.

The area included in the project comprises a block of three million acres, east of Calgary, along the main line of the company's railway. The soil throughout the whole block is excellent, with heavy black loam or a clay subsoil in the western portion, and a lighter sandy loam with good subsoil in the more easterly parts. The whole block produces a most luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, and the natural grazing is such as to provide pasture for horses, cattle, and sheep throughout the whole year. The climate is as good as the ground; is left le. Southern Alberta with its elevation of from 1,400 feet to 3,400 feet above sea level has a clear dry atmosphere, and an almost continual sunshine, with mild winters and cool nights. During the winter months the warming breath of the "Chinook" is frequently felt, and at those times the temperature is raised to almost summer warmth. Both soil and climate then offer opportunities of mixed farming unsurpassed in any part of the world. First is the never failing crop of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that Southern Alberta produces in a manner which cannot be excelled on this continent. Stock of all kinds graze at large throughout the entire year, and the mild winters, cool nights of the summer, absence of flies or pests of any kind, combined with the pure water of mountain-fed streams, combine to make the ideal stock and dairying country. Meanwhile, the agriculturist produces crops of wheat (spring and winter varieties), oats, barley, rye, flax and of fodder crops, Timothy, alfalfa and bromus, and of vegetables all the standard varieties, including sugar beets, which are an unusually good crop both in purity and saccharine quality. Small fruits also do well, and in time the hardier varieties of apples will be produced.

The water for irrigation in the western section of the C.P.R. Co.'s project is diverted from the Bow River at a point about two miles below the city of Calgary, and fro mthere is carried south and east through a main canal seventeen miles in length. The water is taken to each man's farm, and he is left only the construction of the small laterals to distribute the moisture over his land. The water for the irrigation of land in the central and eastern sections is taken through a second main canal heading in the Bow River at or near the Horse Shoe Bend on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve.

GAS WELL AT LACOMBE

Lacombe Globe: While boring for water near Craik, B. F. Browning struck a gas well at a depth of 203 feet. Mr. Browning had great difficulty in getting water and was determined to bore till he struck something, which he did very unexpectedly, the rush of gas being strong enough to blow a heavy board off the top of the well many feet into the air.

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WINDSOR HOTEL

(Monday's Daily)

Contracts were let on Saturda the first part of the work nece for the construction of the new sor hotel which is to cost $100,0 afford accommodation for near guests.

The contracts let Saturday we moving the old building off th adjoining the present Windsor ho for excavating for the foundation intention is to get the contrac the basement at once and to go ahead with the work this fall a sible so that construction can b menced at as early a date in spring as the weather will permi bably in March. Alex McDougle has the contract to move the bu now occupying the premises com work this morning and Mr. Ma who has the excavation contrac follow at once.

The undertaking which ha been commenced has been conte ed by the owners, Messrs. McDo Secord and York for some tim owing to the difficulty of securin terial and the scarcity of labor not considered advisable to go with the work during the seaso closing. They now hope by a an early start in the spring to g building far enough advanced to a position to handle a large p next season's trade.

Competitive plans for the bu have been called for from sever chitects, none of which are yet pleed, but the general lines to followed call for a five storey ture the full size of the two lot feet on Jasper by 150 on First. The intention is to build a new and stone building and when th completed to run the present bu up to more stories so as to matc addition. The old building is si in from the street line on both s and the intention is to build a wall on the street line all aroun present building and carry the out to the new wall.

The basement of the new bu will be ten feet below the street and two feet high, a barber shop, room, billiard room and cigar will be put in this basement. T fice and bar will occupy the g floor and the dining room will b constructed to occupy almost the tire ground floor of the present b ing. The first floor up will be out in suits with baths and furn in the most luxurious manner. entire house will be steam he furnished with modern plumbing, ephone system and all the most mo features, including electrical ope freight and passenger elevators. plans call for every room having own window lights.

The building is to be of brick steel with stone trimmings and be as near fire proof as the sc of architecture can provide. T will be, all told, 150 bed rooms in house.

ROUNDED UP

(Monday's Daily)

Mr. R. H. Ansell, proprieto the Grill cafe, and his wife, arrested yesterday afternoon b officer of the R. N. W. M. P. Bonda, station on the C. N. R few miles east of Warman, for alleged defrauding of several monton creditors.

The warrant for the arrest issued at the instance of K. Pickell, jeweller, of this city, whom Ansell purchased two mond rings and a bracelet, amo ing to $295, and upon which $30 was paid. Mr. Pickell that he has been suspicious since 19th of October, and had Ansell his wife shadowed and located twelve hours since the above Thirty-five minutes after the W nipeg express left the C. N. R. tion here Mr. Pickell discov that Ansell had left the city. U enquiry at the Grill he was he (Ansell) had gone shooting the neighborhood of Lloydmins "On the suspicion that he had shooting with my diamonds in pocket I had him arrested," Mr. Pickell.

A warrant for his arrest taken out at 10 p.m. Saturday e ing and the R. N. W. M. P. pu the track. Immediately despat were sent to the various stat on the C. N. R. as far as Winni and last night a telegram was ceived that Ansell had been loc at Benda and arrested about o'clock in the afternoon and be brought back to Edmonton once.

Other creditors are involved Ansell's operations. Last week made several large purchases Revillon Bros., Hudson's Bay McDougall & Secord's, which said to have been paid in part worthless cheques. Revillon's sufferers to the extent of $230, H son's Bay $195, McDougall & cord $120, Stanley & Jackson A. Bruce Powley $20, P. Burn Co. $50, Mr. Lalonde $49 and oth

Yesterday Grant Mahood, waiter at the Grill, received a gram from Ansell saying he w be back on Monday night to Sunday's receipts in the bank keep things running.

The waiters were all in place day and prepared dinner as us A considerable number of meal ets are outstanding. The wai were of the opinion Mr. Ansell tended to return.

TEH CASTLE HOTEL

(Monday's Daily)

The new Castle hotel will be op this week. The hotel is a very building of solid brick and has built under the most rigid inspe and careful workmanship. It cons of four flats and a basement, an designed to a certain extent after style of the ancient baronial castle England, as is readily suggested b serried walls. The entrance stairway is especially after the mo of the English castles. The entrance the corner leads into the rotunda