THE EDMONTON BULLETIN
(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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Manager.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

THE INCREASED TAX-RATE.

The city assessor sitteth at the receipt of customs these days, and the ratepayers are receiving practical and personal demonstrations of what it costs to run the city.

The total rate of taaxtion for the current year is 13¾ mills on the dollar—an increase of 3 mills over the rate for last year. This increase is made up of increases in each item going to make up the total rate. The general municipal rate has grown from 7¼ to 8 mills; the debenture rate from ¾ to 2½ mills, and the school rate from 2⅗ to 2 5-6 mills.

Interpreted, this means that the current expenses of the city, paid from the general funds, are more than ten per cent. heavier than last year, that the amount required for sinking funds to meet debentures is three and two-thirds as large as that last year; and that the school expenses this year are 13⅔ per cent. heavier than last year. The phenomenal increase in the debenture rate is apparently due in part to the fact that last year's debenture rate was far below the normal.

The increase of the total tax rate indicates a tendency which, if continued, must be attended in future by very undesirable results, and suggests that one of the standing rules of next year's council should be the most stringent economy in non-essentials, to the end that the tax rate may not be increased, if it cannot be reduced.

It will be remembered that the assessment of 1906 was made on a very much higher rate than that of preceding years, being practically an assessment at face value instead of an assessment at two-thirds value, which was understood as the general rule in previous years. As a counter-balancing provision, the tax-rate was cut from 16 to 10½ mills. This meant, and was intended to mean, that while a ratepayer's property was assessed much higher than formerly, his taxes were not proportionately increased.

The assessment this year has presumably been made on the same basis as last year—the market value of the property. Unfortunately, however, the counterbalancing provision of a low tax rate does not appear to have been kept sufficiently in view. While the assessment has been advanced in keeping with the advance in the value of property, the tax rate has also been allowed to mount up to 3 mills more than last year's rate. This means not only that the ratepayer pays taxes on an increased valuation, but that on this increased amount he pays a rate nearly one-third greater than he paid last year on the smaller sum.

The result of this tendency is not far to seek. If allowed to increase next year as rapidly as during the present year, the rate of taxation would be about up to the former rate of 16 mills. But this rate would be paid, not as formerly on two-thirds the value of the property, but on the full value. Under this condition, the ratepayer, while taxed at nominally the same rate, would be paying one-third more taxes in proportion to the value of his property than he paid two years ago. This means that if on a lot worth $500 two years ago the taxes then were $5.33; the taxes on the same lot next year if worth $1,000 would be $16.

A "high" assessment is endurable only when accompanied by a "low" tax rate. But the experience of the present year points the moral that a tax rate is one of the things it is hard to keep down. A council with a large assessment to work on is very apt to forget that a seemingly small tax-rate may not correctly represent the burden on the ratepayer, and to scrutinize expenditures less carefully than if confronted by a much smaller assessment and a tax-rate which dare not be increased. It should be the first and constant duty of next year's council to prevent any increase in the rates, and to reduce them if possible. A high assessment coupled with a high tax-rate spells trouble.

INCONVENIENT HISTORY.

The inconvenience of having a history was revealed the other day when the Regina Leader reproduced an editorial which appeared in the Regina Standard some two years ago. The Standard has recently been condemning the Federal Government for not turning the public lands over to the new provinces. This is what the Standard thought when the Autonomy Bills were under discussion:

"The Dominion," said the Standard at that time, "will retain control "of the Territorial public lands. "Perhaps, under the circumstances, "this is best for all concerned. The "two great needs of the new Provinces at first will be population and "railway development. To secure the "former, the inducement of free "homesteads must be continued to be "offered, and to secure railway extension, lands, and the proceeds of "lands, are usually granted. Thus, "we see that if the new Provinces "owned the unallotted lands they "should have practically to give them "away. At the same time the cost of "land administration would have to "be borne. The duties of the Immigration Department, too, would follow the land. The new Provinces "could not be easily equipped for "these onerous duties. It took the "Federal authorities many years to "bring immigration work up to its "present status. They have it now in "a state of high efficiency, with experienced agents at work in various "parts of the world. It is important "that the good work shall continue "to go on undisturbed. A handsome "equivalent, either in cash or in interest bearing credit, will suit the "new Provinces much better than the "extra responsibilities which are involved in the ownership and control "of the public domain."

Along the same line the British Whig of Kingston refers to the opinions past and present of a journal nearer home. Says the Whig:

"The Edmonton Journal, a year ago "called for the abandonment of Foster, Fowler, Pope, Bennett, all the "politicians who were mixed up in "the insurance scandals.

"We cannot," said our contemporary, 'afford politically to carry these "passengers in the Conservative boat "any longer,' and it spoke as if conversant with the councils of the "party.

"Recently the Journal said that "Mr. Foster was received 'with every "mark of confidence in the East,' and "that he was 'welcomed by his friends "for the enemies he had made.' Every "friend of public honesty, it added, "should see that attacks upon him "were rendered ineffective.

"What produced this most singular "change? There has been some talk "of subsidized papers by the Journal, "and there would be less occasion to "make a note of it but for the performances of the Journal and other "organs of its kind."

CASTING THE BURDEN ON THE PATRON.

The concluding paragraph in the application form which a prospective patron of the city waterworks system is required to sign, reads as follows:

It being understood that the Edmonton City Water Works have the right at any time to substitute in lieu of the above special rates, the rate of 25 cents per 100 cubic feet, **and . . . further covenant and agree that . . . will protect and save harmless the Edmonton City Water Works from all claims for damages caused by the bursting of any pipes used for the supply of water under this application.**

In other words, if the water pipes burst and flood a cellar, the city is not to be held responsible, whether or not the bursting was due to over pressure on the pipes, faulty material or improper workmanship of the city employees.

This is surely safeguarding the city at the sacrifice of the citizen. It is necessary of course that the city be safeguarded against actions for damages caused by carelessness or fault of a patron, but surely it is not fair that the patron should be forced to suffer the loss of damages done to his property through fault of the city. Yet it is the apparent purpose of this clause to force him to do so. That the clause would be upheld by a court is doubtful, but in the majority of cases the citizen would suffer the loss rather than risk the uncertainties of litigation.

So long as the citizens are free to take or not take service, the city may be able to inveigle its patrons into signing away their rights to justice; but when the city tries to enforce the installation of services there will be trouble a-plenty. To force a ratepayer to install a water service and at the same time to deprive him of the common right to sue the city for damages caused by the breaking of the service, would be coercion of the double-barrelled variety.

TRANS-ATLANTIC WIRES IN EVERYDAY USE.

Marconi's wireless system was opened for commercial business last week between Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Clifden in Ireland. Years have elapsed since the great inventor accomplished the feat of transmitting a wireless message across the Atlantic, and this delay in bringing the invention into practical use doubtless accounts for the moderate degree of interest aroused by the opening of the system for business a few days ago. The glamor quickly disappears even from so novel a discovery as the means of projecting sound through a few thousand miles of air, and the inventor who cannot bring his contrivance into everyday use directly its discovery is announced suffers a loss of prestige. The intervening months have doubtless been a period of patient and arduous toil for Mr. Marconi, but just because these months had to elapse before practical use came to be made of the apparatus, public interest is not remarkably aroused by the announcement that wireless messages are passing daily between America and Europe. Wireless telegraphy has already ceased to be a novelty, and is counted among the commonplace.

Nevertheless, the opening of the Marconi wireless trans-Atlantic system is one of the triumphs of the age, and according to the inventor, the system is accomplishing everything that was hoped or could be demanded of it. As yet only press messages have been handled, but these have been transmitted rapidly and accurately, and in a few days the system will be opened for private or commercial messages. The transmission was carried on without a hitch, and during the first day ten thousand words were shot across the Atlantic with no medium but the atmosphere. The messages included a large number of congratulatory despatches from scientists, statesmen and others of public note. Mr. Marconi is credited with the statement that not a single word had to be repeated. This is really a remarkable performance, and gives splendid reason for believing that trans-Atlantic wireless has passed be yond the experimental and the doubtful stages, and become an accomplished and reliable factor in the intercommunication of the continents.

THE MENDACIOUS ORGAN.

For whole-souled enthusiastic lying the Mail and Empire earns the laurel. Whatever may be thought of the consequence or character, admiration is commanded by the persistent devotion with which that journal sets itself to the task of destroying and avoiding the truth. There is nothing perfunctory in its prevarication, no weak yielding to the voice of conscience, no deferential bowing to the decalogue, no hesitancy about assaulting the better knowledge of its readers, but a wholehearted abandon to the cause of substituting fiction for fact. Perhaps it would be unfair to say the Mail prefers prevarication when the truth would better suit its purpose; but the truth seldom suits the purposes of the Mail and Empire. Its characteristic is disregard of truth rather than hostility to truth. It simply follows a prescribed course to a pre-determined goal. When the path crosses the straight and narrow way, the Mail has no objection to travel therein for a season. But the paths seldom cross, and when its chart makes another deflection the Mail plunges again into the underbrush without regrets, trusting that partisan blindness will hide from its readers the fact that it has left the trail.

A pretty fair sample of this unblushing mendacity is afforded by the Mail's treatment of the Prince Albert bye-election. As every reader knows, the unchallenged ballots gave the Opposition candidate a majority of one, but the tied-up votes turned the scale the other way, and gave Mr. Turgeon a very respectable majority. The Mail, of course, accepted the count at the close of the poll as final and correct, published the result as a Conservative victory, and editorially figured out that both the Provincial and Dominion Government's were tottering to their doom. Then, when the count of the challenged votes began to turn the scale the Mail began to yell that the election was being stolen from Mr. Bradshaw. All this, of course, was according to programme. The election law of Saskatchewan permits any vote to be tied up, however unquestionably qualified the voter. In Prince Albert Mr. Bradshaw's scrutineers challenged voters who have resided in the district for twenty years. The only conceivable reason why they should do so is that by being able to proclaim a victory on the night of election they would be able to cry "thief" if the challenged votes, when counted, threw the decision against them. The decision having gone against them, the Mail performs its part by raising the cry. In doing so it proclaims its willingness to obliterate the truth and affront the better knowledge of its readers for the opportunity of venting partizan spleen; and its equal willingness to endorse and applaud the dirtiest of party tactics as its contribution to the cause of electoral purity.

A CONFESSION OF FAITH.

There is hope for the most hardened after this from the Calgary Herald:

"The Liberal convention which is taking place in Calgary to-day is in many respects a notable event. Two years ago the Liberals of Alberta organized, and that they organized ably was demonstrated by results at the Provincial elections. They now propose to repeat their performance as far as possible in the coming Dominion campaign.

"With the Liberal party in Alberta The Herald has few differences. A little less Edmonton, perhaps, and a little more Southern Alberta, would make the political dish more savory to those in this portion of the province. We do not grudge in a well-fought contest. We do grudge Strathcona the university, not from ill-will toward Strathcona but because Calgary was robbed of the university by a breach of faith.

"These differences and others of a similar character aside, Alberta has many reasons to be proud of her government. The ministers of the crown have worked hard to organize this new province on a sound basis. There was much to do, and much has indeed been done. The administration of a province is a matter of ordinary business rather than of politics, and the government of Mr. Rutherford is worthy of congratulation on the way Alberta's business has so far been conducted."

PEOPLE USE THE 'PHONES.

There is every reason to believe the Alberta Government telephone system will be a paying concern. Vegreville is a town of less than a thousand population, and yet the government exchange there already has sixty subscribers, and once the system is in full swing the number will be considerably increased. The list of subscribers at Vegreville shows that the people of Alberta towns want telephone service. That service the Government is giving them and loyal patronage of the systems is the result.

"BECOMING CONVINCED."

The Stettler Independent opines that "the good Grit organs are becoming convinced that government "ownership and operation of public "utilities is what the country needs." If the Independent were a few generations older, it would know, if willing to admit the knowledge, that "good Grit organs" were advocating the public ownership of monopolies long before either Stettler or the Independent came into being. And from its observations within the two past years the Stettler Independent does know, if it would admit the knowledge, that what progress the cause of public ownership has made in Alberta it has made because endorsed, advocated and inaugurated by the Liberal party in face of the most determined resistance of the provincial Opposition and the corporation allies upon whom the Opposition relies for support.

In Alberta the Liberal government has already constructed over 500 miles of a government telephone system, and at the end of next month nearly twenty exchanges on this line will be in operation, and Stettler is one of the places that will have this connection. The Alberta government has also maintained government creameries enabling the farmer to get a market, and therefore to get better prices for his cream. It also established poultry fattening stations, and their existence means that the poultry raisers get better prices than they would if they had to fatten the fowl and market them. Surely not a bad record for those who are only "becoming convinced" of the benefits of public ownership.

If the Independent is still skeptical it may secure some valuable information by observing the three provinces in which Conservative governments hold power. Ontario has a government-owned railroad, but it was established by a Liberal government. Manitoba proposes following Alberta's lead in installing a government system of telephones, but up to the present it has not strung any wire. British Columbia leaves everything to private ownership, from the administration down. Clearly these governments have yet to demonstrate wherein they are "becoming convinced" of the benefits of public ownership.

In the Federal arena Mr. Borden has yet to persuade both his followers and the country that he is even "becoming convinced" of the benefits of public ownership. When the G. T. P. project was before Parliament, Mr. Borden offered in substitution for a government-owned railway from the wheat fields to the sea, a collection of words which were equally capable of being construed as a declaration for public ownership and a promise to maintain railway monopoly. Which interpretation he intended to adopt if returned to power may be guessed from the fact that his declaration secured to him the political allegiance of the C. P. R. His more recent utterances on the question of national telegraph and telephone systems are clothed in mystery and beclouded by provisos. Neither the country nor the party knows yet what Mr. Borden means by his nationalization propaganda—save that it would involve an expenditure of many millions of dollars if it means anything at all—surely poor evidence that Mr. Borden is "becoming convinced" of the benefits of public ownership.

A still further duty awaits Mr. Borden—to persuade the country that his corporation owning and corporation owned followers in Parliament are "becoming convinced" of the benefits of public ownership—a task considerably larger than that of elucidating his own views on the matter. If a two months' tour has not enabled him to make plain what he himself thinks, how many months will be necessary to persuade the people of Canada that Mr. E. B. Osler and Senator Lougheed are "becoming convinced." The conversion of these gentlemen will be a slow and laborious undertaking, but until Mr. Borden accomplishes it he will be unable to rally a united party in favor of public ownership, even should he desire to do so. There is at present no sign that they are "becoming convinced."

THE MAN FOR MAYOR.

The announcement that a petition is in circulation requesting Mr. John A. MacDougall to become a candidate for mayor, and Mr. MacDougall's statement that he will accept the request if the petition is largely signed by representative citizens, will give very general satisfaction. Edmonton has probably no citizen better qualified to discharge the duties of chief magistrate under the present trying conditions. Mr. MacDougall has been signally successful in the conduct of a large business enterprise, a splendid testimony that he has both the ability and the experience to manage the business of the city. The mayor of Edmonton for the coming year will have need of rare ability and more than usual experience alike in the management of large enterprises, and the handling of a difficult financial situation. The success that has attended Mr. MacDougall's private affairs is proof that he has the ability; while the fact that the success was achieved is quite as good assurance that he has gained the experience. The position of mayor offers little by way of financial reward and frequently brings little thanks for the onerous public service it demands. It is fortunate for Edmonton that a foremost business man to whom the financial reward can be little attraction is willing to devote his services to the business of the city for a term in which the duties of the mayor must be unusually heavy.

A SUSPECTED PROPOSAL.

The people of Strathcona, or at least the press of that city, do not appear to be very favorably impressed with the proposal of the Edmonton city commissioners to purchase or offer to purchase the Strathcona street railway franchise. On the contrary, they appear to resent the proposal as a presumptuous interference in their civic affairs—not on account of the proposal itself, but of the circumstances under which it is made. The Plaindealer dwells on the fact that the Strathcona ratepayers are to vote at an early date on the question of turning over their franchise to the Strathcona Radial Railway Company, the inference being that the offer from Edmonton was designed to affect the result of the referendum. The inference is reasonable, and because it is reasonable it is the more likely to incite the people of Strathcona against what they consider an un-neighborly meddling with their affairs.

This is about the reception which the proposal might have been expected to meet, and which, under the circumstances, it deserves to meet. Suspicion lurks about this proposal as the odor about a barrel of herrings. Strathcona suspects it as a covert attempt to prevent her doing as she pleases with her own property, and both Strathcona and Edmonton will suspect it as an attempt to unite the franchises of the two cities to the end that they may be handed over to a company. To what other end can the possession of the Strathcona franchise be desired under existing conditions? On the one hand, it is being urged that the Edmonton franchise should be sold because we cannot utilize on our own behalf immediately; on the other, that we should secure the Strathcona franchise. If we cannot use one franchise what would we do with two? And if we are urged to sell our own franchise on the ground that we cannot use it, for what possible reason should the Strathcona franchise be desired except that it could be sold also? The suspicious circumstances under which the proposal is launched will defeat it—if not in Strathcona, then in Edmonton.

Why not drop this species of negotiation, whose purpose no one knows and whose sincerity no one trusts, and go to Strathcona with an open and above-board proposition to join hands in constructing an inter-municipal street railway system, connecting and serving the cities, owned by them and operated for their mutual benefit? The advocacy of such arrangement would serve every possible strategic purpose which it can be hoped to gain by the present procedure. The purpose of the negotiations would be known and would appeal directly to the general sentiment of municipal ownership in both cities; the negotiations themselves would be freed from the possibility of suspicion and lifted to the plane of a candid and definite business proposition. There are excellent reasons for believing such negotiations could be brought to a successful conclusion. If so, the street railway problems of both cities would be settled finally and satisfactorily, on a basis of public economy and of fairness between city and city. Surely the end is worth working for, and the best time to work for it is now.

ON THE SIDE.

Minneapolis Journal: The consumer finds that bread has now gone up to join milk and butter among the heavenly bodies.

The Alberta Government has appointed a Torrey as provisional head of the university.

OUR RESPECTS TO EDMONTON.

(Calgary Albertan.)

Here are our compliments to the people of Edmonton. There are none better. There are few as good. They want the earth, but they deserve a large portion of it. Something is coming to them. They fight for their own, and insist upon getting it, but they are ready to give up their own when they are approached in the right way.

Edmonton had claims upon the Dominion fair. Just a few years ago Edmonton had a better exhibition than Calgary. Whether Edmonton has had a better fair than Calgary during the last few years is a matter of opinion, which need not be discussed here. But it had it over us a few years ago, unquestionably, and its claims for the fair were strong. But Edmonton gave up all claim to the Dominion exhibition and hooked up with Calgary in the effort to land it. That was pretty decent for a rival town to do.

And that is just the beginning of MacDonald. Senator Kirchoffer, Edpatent right on Dominion Day for their exhibition. It has held the exhibition at that date for some years, and the habit has grown into a well established custom. This Dominion Day feature is a rich thing for Edmonton.

But Edmonton has gracefully yielded to Calgary in this, and has given up the holiday for Calgary. In other words it has not only sacrificed its own claims to the Dominion fair, but has done more. It has given up a big share of its own fair.

This bit of courtesy on the part of Edmonton is very much appreciated by Calgary people, who hope some day to be able to return the favor. Already it has made a better feeling between the two rival cities.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Calgary Albertan.

The Liberal convention which was held in Calgary yesterday was a revelation to some people and established beyond a doubt that Alberta is Liberal to the core. Despite the fact that this is the busy season, more than 300 people from every part of the province were present. There were less than fifty delegates present at the Conservative convention at Red Deer.

One feature of the convention was the enthusiasm and unanimity. At the Liberal convention which was held in Calgary two years ago there was not the same peace and harmony prevailing. There was the sectional feud between north and south. There was also a president. Two ridings, Red Deer and St. Albert, sent down two sets of delegates, and there was not much unity in Calgary. But all is changed now. With such enthusiasm and such unanimity nothing can keep back the sweep of victory.

The enthusiasm seemed greatest where the battle seems most doubtful. Prophets say that the Conservatives hope to have a chance in Macleod, Calgary and Red Deer. The Macleod riding was well represented. Forty delegates took the train from Claresholm which is in the heart of the district. The Pass towns, Macleod and the northern part of the riding was well represented. The Calgary district was well represented, and so was the northern district.

The arrangements for the convention were complete. The business of the meeting was carried out with thoroughness and despatch. The convention acted wisely in the selection of officers. They passed resolutions with independence and wisdom. They made arrangements for organization which were very wise.

The convention was a good one, and shows that throughout Alberta, Liberalism is in a very flourishing condition. Its real meaning is seven Liberal seats in Caalgary at the next election.

FALLING LEAVES.

(H. Isabel Graham in The Canadian Magazine.)

Sere leaves that softly flutter down
And hide in hollows bare and brown,
Ye tell a plaintive story;
And, listening, I am sad at heart
To see the summer days depart
With Autumn's painted glory.

Like you, I'd live in sunny lands,
And firmly clasp my feeble hands
About some cherished treasure;
I'd shut the Winter's icy breath,
And everything that speaks of Death
From out Life's joyous measure.

Dry, ruined leaves, how thick ye strew
The paths where queenly roses grew
And buttercups were gleaming!
Yet ye have known the joys of Spring,
And felt the love of everything,
While I've been idly dreaming.

A MAN WITH A FUTURE.

Toronto Saturday Night.

When "Charlie" Cross in 1897 turned his back on college halls and set out from Toronto for Edmonton, Alta., it is scarcely probable he foresaw his own rapid advancement. Ten years have made him a man of prominence. In Premier Rutherford's cabinet of all the virtues he is one of the shining lights. It is no exaggeration to say that the skill with which he has conducted the attorney general's department has given him a reputation for sagacious administrative ability such as many an older statesman might well envy. His action this last summer in enforcing the Lord's Day act and in prosecuting the Retail Lumber Dealers' association for combine, which by the way, is still pending, has drawn upon him the attention of the whole Canadian West. And this, too, indeed, without any attempt to pose in the limelight.

Mr. Cross will be able to count 35 years on November 30. Born at Madoc, Hastings county, Ontario, he obtained his education at Upper Canada college, Toronto university and Osgoode Hall. At 'Varsity he belonged to the year '95, famous for the brilliant group which was graduated from the course in economics. In this group Cross was a leading figure.

After taking the law course, he began its practice in Edmonton, entering the firm of Short, Cross, Biggar & Ewing. In the fall of 1905 he was elected to the provincial house. It was an exciting campaign, and he defeated the redoubtable "Billy" Griesbach, now mayor of Edmonton. This, in short, has been his career. Mr. Cross has been equal to his opportunities as they presented themselves. Behind many of his apparently easily won successes has been much deep thinking and diligent application. In his present position he has gained strength and prestige. He is undoubtedly a man with a future.

THE WEST'S BEST FRIEND.

Lethbridge Herald.

Frank Oliver is making good or rather he has made good. He is stronger than he ever was in the West today. The people believe in him; they trust him. They know he is honest and sincere and is doing his utmost to assist the west.

He is a man. He is Frank Oliver to everybody. Success in public life has not swelled his head. He is not of the type that imagines himself better than other mortals when raised to cabinet rank. He considers himself, and rightly too, a servant of the people. He wants to do what is best for the citizens of the West. In order to ascertain their views, he visits nearly every important point in the four western provinces and mingles with the people. He goes back to Ottawa and to parliament knowing that he is intouch with western sentiment and prepared to frame legislation that will be acceptable to Western people. That is the kind of a man Western Canada admires.

CHEAPER LITIGATION.

The Vegreville Observer says:—

At the Edmonton bar dinner several of the members of the bar who were replying to different toasts took the occasion to impress upon the attorney general, so we understand, that they had serious objections to those clauses in the new Courts act which so materially reduced their law costs. In all actions under $400 the costs that a lawyer can tax are very much reduced. Hon. Mr. Cross, who was present, showed no disposition to accede to their request but on the contrary in his speech he stated that the main object of this act was to make litigation as cheap and expeditious as possible to the litigant. This announcement will please the public generally and will prove to them that the Alberta government is anxious to give them a fair deal. In Ontario there is a campaign for law reform at the present time and pricipally due to the excessive cost of litigation. Alberta's attorney general display his usual foresight and protected the public against any such possibility.

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W. R. TENNANT.

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A Grist of Commun

The Bitulithic compa
ing permission to use a
for Jasper avenue pave
of a gravel and crushe
dation. The company
gravel is not now readi
The matter was referre
commissioners and the
for report, and to ascert
ence in the cost of the
tions The company ask
per square yard additi
contract price, claiming
crete foundation costs
square yard additional i
W. G. Harrison, solic
the account of E. C. H
tect of the Isolation
asked for its immediate
The special committee
consider the account, re
mending its non-paymen
ing that the building ins
vided with plans and
of the hospital, and req
port as to whether the
constructed in complian
plans and specifications
was approved.
Rev. A. J. Law, pasto
wood Methodist mission
exemption from taxation
15, block 43, in the Norw
The practice of the city
exempt church propert
ground the request was
A. J. Healey, corresp
tary of the Trades and L
wrote asking the council
the laborers in the empl
the eight hour day in vo
ago under an agreement
city and the Trades and
cil. The request was re
commissioners for report
down all data in connecti
Mrs. R. Lampman, 35
asked permission to canv
a book agent without ta
regular license. The ap
her husband was a crip
was her only means of s
Ald. Daly vouched for
of this statement and th
granted.
Mr. Justice Harvey f
fied the council of the dis
C. P. R.'s assessment a
Despite the fact that
limits bylaw is not ma