appoint three. What have the people done that they should suffer this latter indignity, and be deprived of the sole elective power? The evil does not rest here, for the Board of School Trustees have the power to elect three members of the Free Library Board. And yet, further, comes the monstrous imposition, that these two separate corporations may compel the City Council to pay them, whether it be advisable for the good of the whole community or not, whatever money they demand, for the maintenance of their corporate works. True, the maximum library rate is limited to half a mill on the dollar, but the demands of the School Trustees are unlimited. Whatever they ask, the City Council is bound to pay.

Under what principles of political economy or commercial morality can one corporation be compelled to pay for the maintenance of buildings and property which are vested in other corporations? It is dishonest financiering. It may be said that it all comes to the same thing, the three corporations all represent the same body of people, it is simply robbing Peter to pay Paul. But, if this were true (which it isn't, on account of the Government nominees), why not be content with the one corporation, in which all property would be vested, and confine the unnecessary School and Library Boards to executive functions. I say "unnecessary," for there is no reason why the City Councils should not, directly or indirectly, manage schools, libraries, and every public work what-ever, that comes under popular contrel.

Aldermen and Councillors in Cities.

At present there are two classes of voters, one assessed at \$100 to \$300 each, and the other assessed at \$300 and over each. The former vote for Mayor and Aldermen only, and only the latter have power to vote on loan oy-laws. It may be doubted whether \$200, more or less, make any appreciable difference in the capabilities of the taxpayer; but, still, it is an important matter that only owners of real property should vote on bylaws which indirectly mortgage that property.

The Municipal Act, 1891, makes an arbitrary difference in the terms Aldermen and Councillors, the one being members of civic, and the other of rural,

Municipal Councils. But the two classes of voters suggest two classes of representatives, the object of which will appear as we proceed.

Qualifications of Members of Councils.

The property qualification in England has been abolished. The Ontario Commissioners report that in Canada, practically, it seems to matter little whether it is retained or abolished, and that in Montreal the intention was to abolish it. The different offices, however, should be limited to those qualified to vote for them.

Qualifications of Electors-Councillors.

Broadly speaking, the nearer we apapproach to universal suffrage, the more perfect becomes our electorate. But, under a system of compulsory education. illiterates should be disfranchised, that unhapppy position being in itself evidence of a breach of the law. Once admit the principle of the people-not property-being represented, then all disqualifications appear as disfranchisements for crime, neglect to register, or Poverty is no crime, other reasons. therefore, that alone is no reason why one of the people should be deprived of a vote; unless it be broadly stated, as at present, that none but property holders may vote.

"No taxation without representation" is an established political axiom. "No representation without taxation," is equally axiomatic, on the principle that "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways." All who pay road tax, provincial revenue (school) tax, and any city tax whatever, should have the right to vote for Mayor and Councillors. This would enfranchise the two former classes, and abolish the \$100 qualification of the latter.

Qualification of Electors--- Aldermen.

This qualification should be the same as that for voting on loan by-laws, at whatever limit the assessment might be fixed. The number of Aldermen should be small; only one for each ward, if the ward system be retained. They might form the executive council, if such were elected direct by the people. But, if not, then to them should be limited the right to vote in the legislative council on loan by-laws. If the executive functions

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