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Manager.

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A PROVINCIAL FALL FAIR.

It is well worth while considering whether Alberta's Provincial Fair should not be changed from a mid-summer to a fall exhibition. This could be accomplished in either of two ways: by postponing the entire event until the autumn, or by separating the race feature from the exhibition, holding the race meet at the usual time and the exhibition during the fall. The reasons for one or other of these changes are many and of vital importance, but one is perhaps sufficient. An "exhibition" is designed as an occasion for the display of the country's products, and the whole point and purpose of its existence is lost if it does not afford such opportunity. Mid-summer fairs as exhibitions of agricultural products must always be far from satisfactory. Neither hay, grain nor vegetable crops are mature at that season, and the most that can be shown is the progress they have made, and the prospects for the harvest still several weeks in advance. Matured grain of the previous year may be displayed, but this savours too strongly of the dim and distant past to arouse popular enthusiasm, and is not usually shown in large quantities. In consequence, the educational value of the exhibition is lost, the growers of crops have no opportunity to compare the finished products of their labor, to mark, learn and inwardly digest the cause of their success or failure as compared to their competitors. Yet this educational rivalry is the real purpose to be served by an exhibition, and the exhibition which does not permit and encourage it must be written down as a failure in the essential reason for its existence, however enjoyable the popular attractions may be. This purpose can be served only by inducing competitive displays at a time when the matured products are available. On the other hand, it will be argued that the farmers cannot afford the time to attend a fall fair, and that the exhibition is held in mid-summer to enable them to attend. But it would surely pay the farmer better to sacrifice a day in the midst of a busy season to visit an exhibition where he could learn something of value than to expend time and money attending a fair which has nothing of practical value to offer him beside the stock show—where, could he held quite as well in the fall as in mid-summer. The farmer may be relied upon to attend the fair if the fair is worth attending—and from the farmer's standpoint, it is very doubtful if the mid-summer fair is worth attending. Provincial Fair should be Provincial in its scope—it can hardly be such when it offers little if any practical benefit to one of the two branches of agriculture which are the basic industries of the Province.

"CORPORATION CONNECTIONS."

"It is ridiculously 'stupid' of 'Liberal politicians who have gained 'their knowledge of political economy 'pioneering in a new and necessary 'crude land, blazing a new path in 'fiscal legislation and thinking that 'their ipse dictum must be accepted 'with grateful forbearance by the 'moneyed institutions of the land.'"—Edmonton Journal.

Now will the rude and unlearned legislators of this benighted province consider themselves sat upon? And will they understand that they, the uncultured pioneers of this crude land, know nothing of the science of political illusion, neither comprehend the incidence of Toryism? No more presumptuous and stupid questioning of the divine right of the money-lender will be tolerated. The oracle has spoken. Henceforth we must consult the wolf how best to curb his rapacity.

LIGNITE DEBARRED.

The recent order of the Railway Commission forbidding the use of lignite on railways is of very considerable commercial interest to this city and district—interest of the unsatisfactory kind. Hitherto Central Alberta coal has been used on the Canadian Northern Railway, whose requirements already offer a very

respectable market and are certain to multiply as business increases. The Grand Trunk Pacific, too, has been a prospective customer of very desirable nature. If the recent order of the Commission holds, these roads will be required to use anthracite, procured either in British Columbia or Pennsylvania, and probably from the latter fields, as the C.P.R.'s demands are understood to exhaust the B.C. supply.

This will affect more than the coal miners. It will mean that engines and cars must be diverted from the regular traffic and used to haul enormous quantities of coal over long stretches of track—a diversion which can be permitted when the regular normal traffic of western roads is more than they can handle, and when the task of increasing rolling stock is not enough to keep abreast of the growing trade appears very problematical. More than this, if the roads are forced to rely on a distant fuel supply and denied the use of that near at hand, the chances of tie-ups in mid-winter, when traffic is heaviest and most difficult, will be multiplied. The problem of keeping the trains moving will be complicated by the necessity of maintaining a large number of coal stocks supplied from a distant source.

The reason for the order is the greater danger of setting fires when lignite is used, the softer coal, when burned under forced draft, sending out clouds of sparks which frequently cause disastrous fires in dry seasons. Fires supposed to be so caused are frequently the sources of prolonged litigation and still more prolonged dissatisfaction. It is desirable that the danger be removed, but not that the railways be further hampered or that the local coal-mining industry be discouraged. Could an efficient spark-arrester be devised the danger would doubtless be relaxed. Experts are being sent to Edmonton by the Commission, with whom the mine operators and the railway company will doubtless go thoroughly into the matter, in the hope of devising a scheme which will permit the use of the coal without endangering property along the railway. In any event, the order might be safely relaxed in the winter season, when the ground is covered with snow, and when it is desirable that every engine and car be devoted to hauling the traffic of the country.

A CONTRAST.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

The announcement made by Attorney-General Cross, of Alberta, that he will at once proceed to prosecute the members of the Alberta Lumber Dealers' Association for conspiring in restraint of trade—makes a pleasing contrast, when the inactivity of Attorney-General Campbell, of Manitoba, is considered.

Mr. Campbell refused, point blank on the floor of the Legislature, two sessions ago, even to permit a committee of the Legislature to enquire into the workings of the Beef Trust—and it was only at the request of the Alberta Government that Manitoba later appointed a member of the Beef Commission, now taking evidence.

Mr. Campbell and the whole Roblin Government refused to prosecute the Grain Combine, even when a most conclusive prima facie case had been made out before the Grain Commission—and when private prosecution was finally started, displayed resentment for the defeat of their hush schemes, and declined to do everything that the law did not compel them to do.

This contrast is something for the people of Manitoba to turn over in their minds. The contrast is between a Government that merely does its simple duty—and a Government that employs every possible means to shirk its duty—every possible means to protect those who victimize the people that those that Government its existence.

Flattering to Manitoba's intelligence—is it not?

OUR PESSIMISTIC PROPHETS.

Some Ontario journals have convinced themselves and are now trying to convince their readers that the western crop is next thing to a failure. This mistaken notion may be altogether due to long-range vision, but it is by no means re-assuring that the journals which exploit it are not devoting any proportionate amount of space to advertising the unsatisfactory condition of crops in Ontario. The newspapers of Toronto might reasonably be supposed to be more immediately concerned in the prospects of Ontario crops than in the outlook for the western grain yield, and ordinarily, when the western crop conditions admit of possibility of discount or doubt, their superior interest in Ontario fields is abundantly manifest. There is a different disposition this season however on the part of a section of the Toronto press—so different as to suggest that the unusual attention being paid to our supposed troubles is for the purpose of detracting attention from the unfavorable conditions nearer home.

There is no occasion to deny that crops in Western Canada are late, or that from this reason the yield will not show the phenomenal increases of recent years. But there is occasion to protest against the distortion of this condition into an impression that western crops are likely to show an enormous decrease, if they do not prove an absolute failure. If western crops are late, so also are crops in Ontario, throughout the eastern Provinces generally and the United States. The delayed spring was not at all peculiar to Central or Western Canada, nor was the delay here greater than in the Province of Ontario. More than this, the growth of the western crop since spring really opened, has been such as Ontario people know nothing about and it is a conservative statement that our grain has "caught up" more of the early delay already than the Ontario crops will recover during the entire summer. Though delayed six weeks at most by the backward weather of spring, grain in Central Alberta is not now more than two or three weeks behind the average. The rains of June and July provided abundance of moisture for rapid growth, while the hot dry weather of part of July provided conditions for maturing which could not be improved upon. In consequence our crops show but little evidence of their early delay and promise a uniform yield of high average.

It is to be considered, too, that the crop area in Western Canada in this year is greatly in excess of last, despite reports that in some parts of Manitoba areas formerly under grain are devoted to other purposes. This is more than counterbalanced by the newly broken ground in Alberta and Saskatchewan now maturing its first crop of grain. Coupled with the ideal weather conditions, there is surely very poor foundation in this for arguing a heavy falling off in the aggregate production and absolutely no ground whatever for the "blue ruin" spectre that haunts the visions of eastern estimators of the western crop. The unanswerable refutation of such nightmares is that they are confined exclusively to newspaper offices two or three thousand miles away. The farmer who has sown the crops and whose welfare present and future depends upon them is showing no uneasiness over the prospect. Though not constitutionally averse to making known his grievances he is wearing the quiet smile of trustful contentment, confident that what is "the smile that won't come off" when the threshing returns are in. Perhaps he is rather pleased than vexed that the world should entertain the delusion that wheat is to be scarce, for "bear" prophecies tend to "bull" prices. Meantime, just for the sake of blindfold justice the pessimistic prophet of the Toronto World might tell us how the peach crop of the Niagara peninsula is coming on, with a few other particulars as to the general outlook for the Ontario farmer.

THE TROUBLES OF CAESAR

AUGUSTUS.

Alas! we are undone. Our hypocrisy has been found out, our deception pierced and our shame laid bare before the world. The West is a sham and a fraud; Edmonton a snare and a delusion; and we who dwell herein are conspirators in an unholy plot to rob the unwary seduced hither by our wiles. The mask is stripped from the base design and we stand revealed to the pitiless gaze of the world. It is all up with us. Call in the immigration agents, stop the railway building, suspend the newspapers and let the silence of shame settle over the scene of this gigantic swindle. To the tall timber till oblivion swallow up our memory. Who hath done this unto us? A youth who prefixes a resounding C. Augustus to the cognomen of Forbes, and whose diatribe is given to the world by the Herald, printed every Tuesday at the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. What the C. may signify is not disclosed. It is unnecessary. One word and one alone can round out the impressive appellation. Caesar Augustus Forbes alone can circumscribe the genius that came, saw our little game and ruined the whole iniquitous scheme with one short column of invective. It is only left for us to gaze upon the ruins and see how it was accomplished.

"Until we reached Winnipeg we had 'snow on every side and not much in the way of farm lands from Montreal 'to that place.'" He noted that farm land was scarce in Northern Ontario. This marks him as a man of unusual observation. The discovery should be reported to the geological survey department at once. And there was snow on the ground and on both sides of the track! Horrors! How this common attribute of a western winter must have chilled the sensitive soul from the balmy beaches of Yarmouth. But a new trouble awaited his censure. "After leaving Winnipeg the land 'was just one stretch of prairie as far 'as the eye could see.'" It "really became monotonous," don't you know. The trouble now was too much farm land. Around Calgary he was cheered by herds of antelope, but saddened by a vista of dead animals "as far 'as the eye could reach,'" from which we conclude that C. Augustus' eye didn't reach very far and that he was seeing double.

But Edmonton is the object of his particular aversion. He never was so "sick and disappointed" in his life. Probably not. Next to love's sickness, home-sickness has the reputation of being the worst malady of the sentimental age. C. Augustus appears to have been suffering both at once. Naturally nothing could please him while the pangs of these twin evils rent his soul. "At its very worst a person 'could not live as poorly in Nova 'Scotia as he is compelled to here,'" he wails in agony. Better herring and dulse on a well known rock than roast beef in a stranger land. Our architect was particularly displeasing to him. He declares: "I have worked 'on a large double house and also on 'a two-storey house, and no such 'thing as a brace was used. The 'buildings when done will sway like a 'tree.'" For which performance he was doubtless fired and thus given new cause for disappointment. In the matter of buildings we have nothing to be used "in comparison to the 'Grand hotel in Yarmouth," though we have a bank under way that may be "just fair" when finished. The labor unions, the contractors and the lumbermen too were in alliance to prevent building operations, according to C. Augustus.

Having sized us up and wiped us off the map in this manner, the conqueror concludes: "I think I made 'a big mistake in coming West.'" For once C. Augustus we agree with you. You are dead right, and the sooner you go whence you came the better for all concerned. Should you escape the penalty of the law against libelling the country, the West is big enough to forgive you—and plucky enough to try to struggle along even under your august displeasure. And it would be better for your reputation to get out before any of your friends from Yarmouth come and see the country for themselves.

AT LIBERTY TO GO.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

The pilgrim monks are headed for Montreal, whence they would embark for southern Europe. There is no law to restrain them, and compelled against their will, they would not make desirable settlers in this country.

A PRESUMPTUOUS EDITOR.

The city commissioners have served notice on the city employees "that 'no employee of the city shall either 'directly or indirectly participate in 'municipal politics other than as 'elector or as voter.'" and "desire to 'have it distinctly understood that 'they will exercise their power of 'dismissal in the event of any municipal employee so offending."

As to what may constitute direct or indirect participation in municipal politics to the degree of "offending" the city commissioners no explanation is offered. Presumably, therefore, the employee who attends a public meeting, who loiters on a street corner where such questions are being discussed who applauds a speaker or orally or otherwise expresses his agreement or non-agreement with any view expressed, or who even discusses the course of municipal affairs with the neighbors across the street is guilty of an offence against the commissioners and may expect summary dismissal. Nay, if so much as by look, gesture or cast of countenance he indicates an opinion of the rotten "cement" walks the commissioners have laid past his door and charged him with it, if he gives any outward and visible manifestation of an indwelling opinion on the wisdom of grading his street with sub-soil, if he questions why his electric lights went out, if he murmurs that the water was cut off half a day without warning or explanation, if he asks when he may expect the telephone he ordered three months ago—if in any of these he "offends," the official axe awaits him and he must hunt a job. From the pronouncement of the commissioners the employee knows not which of these may be construed as an offence and which may not. His only course of security, therefore, is to pay his taxes, look happy and wear a muzzle, regardless of the abuses to which he may be subjected or of which he may have knowledge.

This is an officious interference with individual liberty altogether uncalled for and altogether beyond the province of the city commissioners. The municipal employees of Edmonton have not displayed any undue or illegitimate activity in municipal politics. They have been content to do the same, according to individual judgment. Why should these men be affronted by a bullying order that they refrain from doing what they have not done and have manifested no intention of doing? And that order from the city commissioners of all others. Have these men taken no part in municipal discussion in the past? And do they intend to take no part in future? If they muzzle their fellow employees they must also muzzle themselves or fall under the charge of offending against their own law. If it were necessary to promulgate any such order the source from which it should come is the City Council, not the Commissioners. These men are hired by the city to execute the orders of the City Council—and this and nothing more. The Council has made no such ruling as this flat proclamation. Where in the law, written or unwritten, do the Commissioners find license to establish themselves a board of censors on the conduct of the citizens who pay their salaries? Is a man to be deprived the commonest right of a British subject because he is an employee of the city? And if so he is to be deprived by the simple order of fellow employees, who have not observed the rule themselves, and one of whom, at any rate, would not bind himself to observe the rule in future? Had the order been issued by aldermen responsible directly to the electors it would still have been coercive and exorable only on grounds of utmost necessity; promulgated by a body the majority of whom are not directly responsible, its indefensible coercion is overshadowed by its colossal presumption.

The reason alleged for this impudent order is that some enemy of municipal ownership has argued "that the employment of so large a 'body of possible voters under the 'control of the administration con-'stitutes in itself a grave menace to 'the free and untrammelled expression 'of the people's will as the polls.'" If this argument were valid, it would afford no reason for infringing on the common rights of citizenship. This city is not run, or should not be run according to what the enemies of municipal ownership may or may not be pleased to say. They may be relied upon to say what they would have the citizens believe—which is the best possible reason why the citizens should think otherwise. But there is nothing in the argument itself. Is the body of civic employees "under the control of the administration," politically speaking? If so the administration would not be so anxious to deprive them of their political liberty. And who are "the people," whose "free and untrammelled expression" would be menaced by the freedom of the civic employees? Are not the employees among "the people"? Do they not pay taxes and share with the rest of us the responsibilities of the whole empire? Why, then, should they be deprived the privileges commonly conceded to others? Or why should not the other citizens manifest concern when an attempt is made to infringe the liberties of the employees?

The curse of municipal politics in Edmonton has been too much indifference rather than too much activity by civic employees or others. And there is excellent reason for believing that had the employees exercised a little more freely their British right of discussing municipal affairs this city would have been saved many thousands of dollars squandered by the ineptitude of its commissioners. There are many, for example, who would like to hear the candid opinion of the city engineer regarding those "cement" walks along Namay's avenue, the manner in which sewer and water trenches have been filled in, and other kindred subjects. It is

just possible, too, that the city auditor would be able to give the citizens some pointers on the methods of civic financing, which are not, but ought to be, generally understood. Why should not the managers of the electric lighting and telephone systems be at liberty to address the electors on the conditions and needs of these systems? Perhaps too, some employees could inform us how many tie-posts for boulevard streets have been purchased on the credit of the city.

Our form of civic government is patterned after the joint stock company. Fancy the manager of such company issuing orders on his own responsibility, restraining a considerable proportion of the shareholders from "participating" in the election of directors! How long would either the shareholders or the directors tolerate such presumption? Will the shareholders and directors of the city tolerate it?

ON THE SIDE.

"Bill Miner" is no minor in criminality.

An Okotoks correspondent of a Calgary paper says his town has "always 'received everything that was needed 'or expected" from the C. P. R. The way to be happy is to have few wants.

The Calgary Herald has taken a swearing oath its circulation. Why waste energy over such trifles?

An automatic telegraph system would meet the warm approval of several American companies at present writing.

Calgary Herald: "An optimist is a 'man who can read the Edmonton 'Bulletin without getting that tired 'feeling.'" Alberta is full of optimists.

Dr. Sparling, of Winnipeg, said he "believed it was possible to conduct 'a real estate business in a western 'city on a legitimate basis.'" A kind of doubtful compliment to the agents in eastern cities.

A Winnipeg despatch describing a recent hail storm says: "The stones 'were about the size of hen eggs, 'but fortunately were not heavy 'enough to make damage general to 'vegetation.'" Manitoba vegetation must be remarkably sturdy.

MUST BE ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—Howard W. Berry, Melbourne, Australia, member of the firm of Henry, Berry & Co., one of the largest firms doing business in Australia, with head offices in Melbourne and branch offices in all the Australian capitals and in New Zealand, is in the city on his way to the eastern centers of Canada, and the United States and Europe on one of his regular buying trips in connection with the large business of the firm. Mr. Berry passed through the city three years ago on a similar mission, and is now traveling through Canada over the C.P.R. and on his return from Europe will also pass through the Dominion. A number of other prominent representative business men of Australia are also on their way to the east and to Europe, and will pass through the city in the near future. Among yesterday's arrivals were also included J. S. Dunlop and party, Mr. Dunlop being a member of Edwards, Dunlop and company, wholesale paper merchants and stationers, of Sydney, N. S. W.

Mr. Berry, who is a member of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, gave some interesting information regarding the general conditions prevalent in Australia, and touched upon some of the issues which are at present occupying a great deal of consideration by those who are interested in the development of the commonwealth. Two years hence, in 1909, it is anticipated that the meeting of the various councils of commerce of the whole British Empire will convene in Sydney for the important consideration of issues which may materially affect the commercial interests of the whole empire. An attendance of about 250 representative business men from all parts of the empire is expected, and particular anxiety is expressed that the Dominion of Canada should be well represented.

The sentiment of trade development between the different colonies of the empire, said Mr. Berry, "is especially strong, but unless it is worked out on a purely business basis it will not amount to a great deal for the simple reason that sentiment is not a material factor in the business world, especially when other conditions vary. On a scale of equality of prices, however, there is not the slightest doubt that the people of the empire would prefer to arrange their business on such a basis. I do not look for any great expansion of trade between Canada and Australia within the next few years, inasmuch as both countries, and particularly Canada, are both busy looking after their own expansion and settlement."

"The passenger traffic between Australia and Europe by way of Canada possesses a great opportunity for increase, especially if the governments of Canada and Australia can see their

way to grant larger subsidies to enable the building of larger and better boats. This is one of the practical matters in which trade between the two countries can be encouraged. The steamers going to Europe by way of the Suez canal are twice as large and commodious as those crossing the Pacific to Canada."

The All Red Route.

"With regard to the All Red Route the scheme which was advocated by the recent colonial conference was well, but its establishment and maintenance would involve an enormous expenditure, especially of steamships, were put into service as suggested, which would enable the mail to be delivered in an appreciably less time than is taken by the other route. It would essentially be a mail and passenger route. The amount of trade between Canada alone would not warrant it, especially when the tendencies are toward a policy of protection. On the whole, the matter is not likely to come to very much for some time. Canada has not yet reached a stage of development where she can compete with American manufacturers. Canadian manufacturing firms are busy in attending to the output which is required by the development of the country and until the country becomes well settled and the manufacturers of the country overtake this she can not hope to compete in outside markets. In the United States the firms are able to manufacture heavily and to sell at prices in their own markets are able to sell at a lower competitive price in an outside market. The resources of Canada, however, are not behind those of the great republic and in time there is no doubt but that the Canadian manufacturers will take a most prominent place."

Protective Tariff in Australia. "In Australia it is most likely that the protective tariff will be raised in a short time. The matter is under consideration at the present time and while the tariff on some articles will be lowered, the tendency on the whole is toward an increase and a corresponding raise will take place on other articles which will more than make up for this decrease."

B. C. Fish Output.

Mr. Berry referred to the reported scarcity of the output of the fish packers in British Columbia, which is at present reported and stated that the time had not yet arrived when it was possible to say that the year had been exceptionally poor. Up to the present time the output behind that of last year, but this being the third year of the run, a particularly good year is expected. The output of the salmon fisheries varies in cycles of four, the first year of four being the best and a corresponding decrease taking place in the next three years before another exceptionally good year ensues. This being the third year of the run it is yet too early to judge whether or not it will be a good third year although it is certain that the catch will not be so great as in the two years previous.

Countries Prosperous.

Mr. Berry states that both Australia and New Zealand are at present very prosperous and the money situation was never easier. The prevalent mortgage rate was at four per cent. The deposits in the Australian banks at the beginning of the year amounted to \$25,000,000, an increase over the beginning of the previous year of \$3,250,000. The savings bank deposits at the beginning of the year were \$2,500,000. The savings banks some few years ago adopted the Credit Foncier system, whereby money is lent to farmers to the amount of two-thirds of the value of their farms, returns of 4 per cent. with principal repaid at four and one-half per cent. within thirty-one years with privilege to pay off at any time. The total amount last year amounted to \$6,250,000 and the accounts indicated that there were arrears of interest amounting to only \$150. The savings banks of special advantage to the development of the country.

The principal productions of the country are also largely on the increase. The value of the wool produced last year amounted to \$75,000,000, the gold product was \$85,000,000, while the wheat produced amounted to 67,000,000 bushels. The output of copper silver and tin are also largely on the increase.

Mr. Berry also spoke of a number of former Canadian residents who had made great success in Australia, among them being Thomas Tait, who as head of the Victoria railway system, U.S.A., retired, has practically completed the plans for the comprehensive improvements on San Francisco's water front, and the building of 350 modern wharves, which will give fifty miles of berth room for vessels engaged in the commerce of this port. Col. Huer's work has done under the direction of the merchants' committee, which has undertaken the task of providing a complete plan for the development of docks under modern principles.

AN IMMENSE POTATO CROP.

Fredericton, N.B., Aug. 12.—Some of the largest dealers in, and shippers of potatoes, in this province believe that when the potato situation is pictured as being desperate, too strong language is used. They all agree, however, that the situation is serious because many farmers have gone into the business head over heels and put in immense crops without looking into the storage or transportation questions sufficiently to see how they stand before starting. Everybody expects a glut in the market in the fall and the best possible in the way of transportation.

Leaves 15 Children Bereaved.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—John Fortner of Dunbar, Man., died at St. Boniface Hospital last night after a long illness, the last few days of which he spent in the hospital. He leaves a wife and fifteen children.

THE C

Alderman Walker Gives
phone Co.'s Contract
and an Experiment—
Opening of Tenders—

Alderman Walker occupied the meeting of the city council evening, when he undertook the cancelling of the contract with the city made last year by the Pioneer Telephone company. A notice of motion to this effect the question will be for the next meeting. The introduction of the subject drew upon Alderman Walker, and after a clash from which the speaker freely.

The only other business of before the council was the passing by-law, which was passed the strenuous opposition of Alderman Dally.

A motion to rescind a motion for the opening of tenders council was lost.

The Communications. A communication from the Builders' exchange, containing her suggestions to be applied to the proposed new building regulations was laid on the table to await submission of the by-law. The questions contained in the regulations were: clause charging the per 25 feet too high, providing operations last one year or over. Builders require a third of exclusive sidewalk. On this privilege includes both a building material and a building when work closes down for or waiting on material.

Qualifications of building is required should be those of an experienced builder, architect or engineer. Geo. Lankin wrote, drawing council's attention to the fact that the filling up of the lot resulting in the draining of water from the properties on the lane. The council complained of the action of Ald. Dally, who knew of the provisions of the by-law. The Trades and Labor Council, who had been in the city since the resignation of the city's concession in granting of the exhibition park for the day demonstration.

J. D. Blythe formally tend resignation as building and inspector, announcing in his resignation that he intended to become a candidate for the city council, the resignation accepted.

May Sell Religious Book.

The application of Frank I. Mel for permission to sell a book titled "The Ministry of Hell" without the payment of the license fee, was granted. Dr. I. represents the Seventh Dayists, who came to the city on Third Street. In support of the action, Dr. Hummel stated in that he proceeded from the sale of the book would be applied to the tenance of the sanitarium. The missionaries reported this statement to be true, and the council, therefore granted, it being understood that the sale of the book no comes into competition with the books sold by the dealers in the city.

The Early Closing By-Law. The early closing by-law was given its various readings, and passed. The re-enacting by-law was made necessary by sufficient advertising of the after it was passed some time. The re-submission of the by-law, Dally and Anderson an opportunity to give expression to their opinion on this by-law.

Ald. Dally asked the question asked for the re-submission of early closing by-law?

There was no definite answer.

I think the council is got of its way in taking the initial passing this by-law, after the by-law has been passed. Why not leave well enough alone? There is no objection heard to being kept open after 6.30 o'clock any event, I find that most stores in the city are closing at 6 o'clock of their own accord.

If you keep hanging up questions you'll have us bumping heads walking down the street as a chance to breathe."

But Ald. Dally was the only one to the third reading of the law. When the final disposition of the by-law was reached, Ald. moved, and Ald. Anderson second a motion to lay it on the table. The motion was lost, and the by-law finally passed.

Ald. Picard made the explanation before the vote was taken final of the by-law, to the effect that by-law was introduced at the of the union men of the city, the and many of the business men of the city. There was no hardship by the by-law on any store.

Ald. Anderson considered the law an arbitrary one, and intimated the right of the council enactment of parliament to the of any business man.

Ald. Manson characterized the discussion as useless. He accused Dally of talking for his own ends.

The Telephone Bomb.

It was under the head of that Alderman Walker dropped a telephone bomb. He first of information relative to the of the Lorimer Telephone Co. of the plant owned last May, which the company had assumed mission Kinnaird would be before the end of July. In to this question, which the city was informed that no word had received from the company.