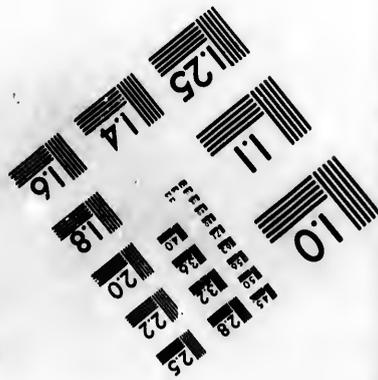
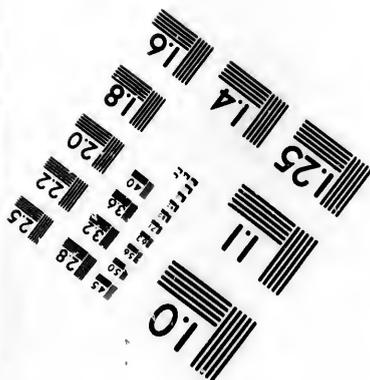
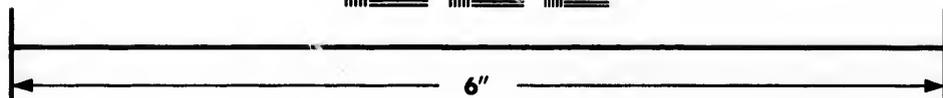
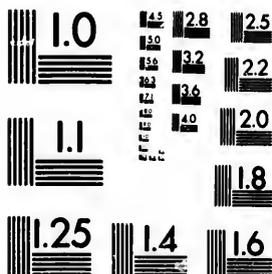


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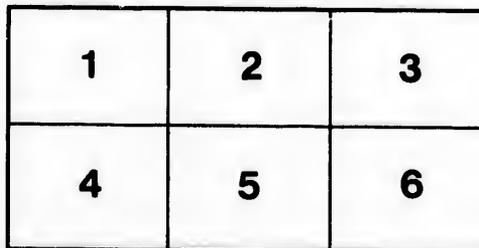
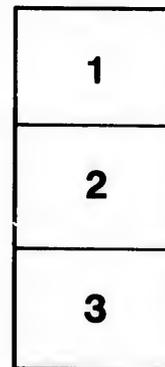
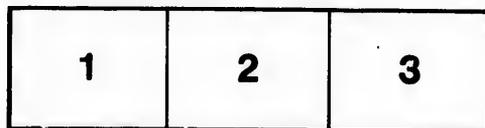
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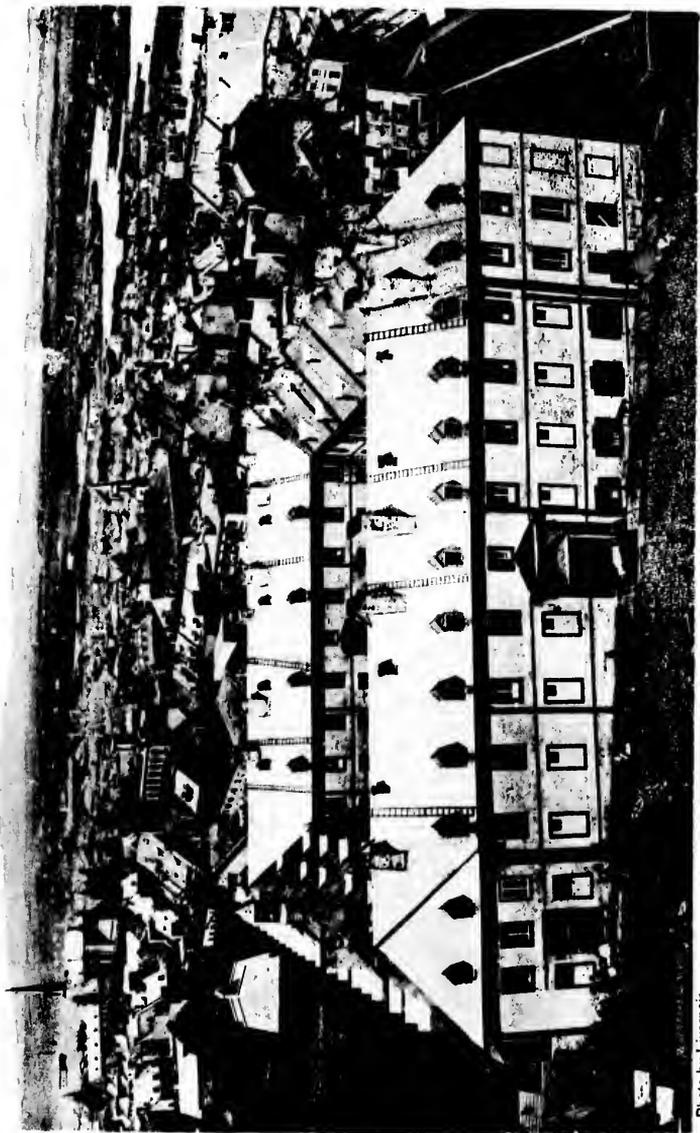


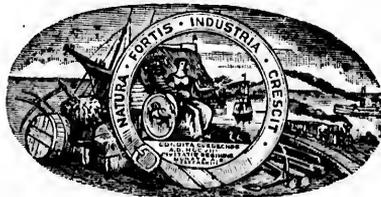
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Ancien Collège des Jésuites
Le Plus Ancien Collège Classique de l'Amérique, Fondé en 1635.
Old Jesuits' College.

The Oldest Classical College in America, Founded in 1635.

THE NEW CITY-HALL

Documents concerning the construction, the
laying of the corner stone and the
official inauguration of the
new City-Hall.



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SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE
CITY COUNCIL

FRIDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

PRESENT :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

And all the members of the City Council : Aldermen Belanger, Bussières, Delille, Dion, Fiset, Gagnon, Leonard, Madden, Sharples, Tanguay : Councillors Angers, Boisseau, Boisvert, Cook, Côté (St. Sauveur), Côté (St. John), Drolet, Duchaine, Dussault, Gignac, Griffin, Martineau, Paquet, Poitras, Pouliot, Rancour, Reynolds, Stafford, Tessier, Thibaudeau.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presented a statement of the revenues of Finlay and Montcalm Markets for November instant, to wit :—

Finlay Market.....	\$293 90
Montcalm do	220 50

Read, a letter with a recommendation on behalf of Joseph Ampleman, praying to be appointed Bread Inspector.

Read, a letter from Messrs. J. H. Pouliot & Brothers, claiming \$75 for damages resulting from the defective administration of water-works and want of water pressure.—Referred to the Water Works Committee.

Read, a letter from Mr. J. Hector Poitras, Secretary *pro tempore* of the Quebec Central Council of Trades and Labor, enclosing copy of a resolution passed on the 27th November, 1894, concerning the construction of a new City Hall.

Read, a letter from Mr. E. Molony, enclosing a petition of a great many workingmen and laborers, praying for employment.

Read, a letter from Mr. C. Baillaigé, City Engineer, stating that there is no doubt that the City Hall can be built for \$116,612, as per tenders received, as materials and labor are exceedingly cheap.

Ordered, that these two letters lay on the table, to be taken up this evening together with the 1,112th report of the Road Committee on the construction of the City Hall.

The orders of the day having been called,

Read, the 1,112th report of the Road Committee.

Councillor Gignac moved, seconded by Councillor Griffin, —That the 1,112th report of the Road Committee, recommending to build a new City Hall be now adopted, which having been put to the vote,

Councillor Angers moved, seconded by Councillor Stafford, in amendment,—That this Council do now adjourn.

Councillor Angers asked leave of the Council to withdraw the said motion, but the Council not having given its unanimous consent thereto, the said motion was put to the vote and lost on division.

Councillor Reynolds moved, seconded by Councillor Boisvert,—That this question be now put to the vote.

After discussion, it was moved by Councillor Côté (St-John's Ward), seconded by Councillor Poitras, and

Resolved,—That when this Council shall adjourn, it stand adjourned until Saturday, the first of December next (1894), at two o'clock in the afternoon, to continue the consideration of the matters which are on the orders of the day for this evening, and to the other general business of this Council.

The discussion being over, His Worship the Mayor then proceeded to take the vote on the previous question as moved by Councillor Reynolds, seconded by Councillor Boisvert, and the division was as follows :—

FOR :—Messrs. Bussières, Tanguay, Boisseau, Boisvert, Côté (St. John), Côté (St. Sauveur), Drolet, Duchaine, Dussault, Gignac, Griffin, Poitras, Rancour, Reynolds, Tessier, Thi-baudéau.—16.

AGAINST :—Messrs. Belanger, Delille, Dion, Fiset, Gagnon,

Leonard, Madden, Sharples, Angers, Cook, Martineau, Paquet, Pouliot, Stafford.—14.

The main motion of Councillor Gignac, seconded by Councillor Griffin, having then been put to the vote, was adopted on the following division, to wit :—

For :— Messrs. Bussieres, Tanguay, Boisseau, Boisvert, Côté (St. Sauveur), Côté (St. John), Drolet, Duchaine, Dus-sault, Gignac, Griffin, Poitras, Rancour, Reynolds, Tessier, Thibaudeau.—16.

AGAINST :— Messrs. Belanger, Delille, Dion, Fiset, Gagnon, Leonard, Madden, Sharples, Angers, Cook, Martineau, Paquet, Pouliot, Stafford.—14.

And the 1,112th report of the Road Committee was declared adopted and it was

Resolved,—That the 1,112th report of the Road Committee, recommending to construct the new City Hall, be adopted entirely.

That the Council do now proceed to the construction of a new City Hall in conformity with the resolutions and proceedings adopted by the Road Committee and therein above mentioned.

That the following separate tenders be accepted, to wit :—

Item No. 1 of the call for tenders : Excavation, masonry, cut stone, plastering, deafening, drainage and ventilation, to J. B. Jinchereau and Ignace Bilodeau, for the sum of seventy-one thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars (\$71,316.)

Item No. 2, carpenters' and joiners' work to J. B. Gingras, for the sum of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars (\$27,966.)

Item No. 3, plumbers' work and gas fitting, to Paul Parent, for the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy five dollars (\$1,775.)

Item No. 4, heating apparatus to O. Picard & Fils, for the sum of seven thousand, four hundred dollars (\$7,400.)

Item No. 5, roofer's work, to N. K. Connolly, for the sum of five thousand, four hundred dollars (\$5,400.)

Item N. 6, Painting and glazing, to J. Gauthier & Frère, for the sum of two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$2,755.)

The said tenders being the lowest and most advantageous, and forming the total sum of (\$116,612) one hundred and six-

teen thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars, the tenderers being taxpayers of Quebec. The stone to be cut and the work to be done in Quebe by workmen residing in Quebec and paying taxes either as proprietors or tenants.

The said amount of (\$116,612) one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars to be taken from the sum of (\$150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars which the city is authorized to borrow for the construction of the said City Hall, on the said Jesuits' College grounds in virtue of the Act of Quebec, 53 Victoria, chapter 68, section 26, subsection 5.

Read, the 1,113th report of the Road Committee, which, having been put to the vote, was adopted, and it was

Resolved,— That the contract for the maintenance of the road on the ice bridge between Quebec and the Island of Or-léans, be granted to Mr. G. Marquis for the sum of \$200.00, said tender being the lowest and most advantageous.

Councillor Reynolds moved, seconded by Councillor Bois-vert, and it was

Resolved,— That in the construction of the new City Hall no expenditure be gone into beyond the price of the contracts, unless it shall have been first submitted to the Council.

Notice of motion by Alderman Sharples,—That the portion of the resolutions passed by the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council, submitted to this Council and which reads as follows : —“2. That the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council, representing the working classes of the city of Quebec, shall consider as enemies of the working classes all the aldermen and councillors who shall vote against the realization of this project this year,” be struck off from the minutes of this Council as insulting to the members of this Council.

And the Council then adjourned.

Adjourned.

DOCUMENTS

Forming part of the minutes of the Council held on the 30th of November 1894, printed and published by order of the Council.

SPEECH OF

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

S. N. PARENT, Esq.,

GENTLEMEN,

The question of building a new City Hall is one which calls for the most serious consideration of the present Council. That is what I pointed out in the few remarks which I made when you elected me as Mayor of Quebec. I have repeatedly said the same thing on many occasions, and, since I entered office, I have made a careful study of that question. Since 1883 the Council has been several times seized with that same question. As soon as I began to discharge my official duties, I made it a point to find out myself what had been done by my predecessors.

I found: 1o. That the city had become proprietor of the Jesuit College grounds on the 2nd of November, 1889, by a deed passed before Mr. Allaire, notary public, for the sum of \$20,000.00, subject to certain conditions, one of which was that on the said grounds a new City Hall should be built and completed within five years from the 2nd of November, 1889.

2o. That the city was authorized to borrow \$20,000.00 to pay the purchase price of said grounds, and \$150,000.00 to build the said City Hall, on the said grounds.

3o. That the said sum of \$20,000.00 had been paid by the city to the Government, on, or about the 17th January, 1890, the \$150,000.00 authorized for the building of the said City Hall upon the said Jesuit College grounds remaining untouched.

40. That the city had been put in possession of the said lot of land, and had acted as proprietor thereof, viz : had taken strips of land to widen St. Ann and La Fabrique streets ; had opened a new street across the said grounds, between St. Anne and La Fabrique streets ; had demolished fences and buildings erected thereon ; had practised large excavations to extract stone for roads, and had given permission to the Bell Telephone Company to erect poles for the service of their line.

50. That, on many occasions, the Council had acknowledged the urgency of repairing and enlarging the present City Hall, or even the necessity of building a new one, worthy of the city and of sufficient proportion to cover under the same roof all the Civic departments.

60. Lastly, I found out that the 2nd of November, 1894, was the last day of the delay of five years granted to the city, in the deed of sale of the Jesuit College grounds, to reap the benefit of the profitable transaction which the city had made by acquiring for \$20,000.00 the ownership of a much more valuable property, and admirably adapted for the site of the new City Hall.

Thus, the preceding Councils had acknowledged the necessity and urgency of building the new City Hall, on the Jesuit College grounds : they had chosen the site thereof, had bought and paid for the land, had opened a competition and given prizes for the best plans and specifications : they had bought over those plans, accepted a final design, and bound themselves to build the said City Hall within five years ; and the five years were to expire eight months after I had been called to fill the Mayor's chair.

In presence of all these facts, which are borne out by indisputable documents, I could plainly see the duty that devolved upon me. It was to warn the Council of the danger of allowing further delays to run without finding a solution to that important problem.

This is what I have accomplished by laying that question before the Road Committee, and the Committee has accepted my views and laid before the Council the important report which is now under your consideration. The whole question appears to me to be contained in the two following propositions :

10. Is it necessary and even urgent that we should build a City Hall?

20. Have we the means of building now a new City Hall?

I.

Before expressing my own opinion on the first question, I beg to be allowed to lay before you verbatim the opinions of my two immediate predecessors,—the Hon. F. Langelier, and Mr. Frémont,—opinions which were shared in by at least a majority of the then Councils.

The 756th report of the Road Committee adopted by the Council on the 14th of December, 1888, was inspired by the Hon. Mr. Langelier himself, and reads as follows :

“ The building occupied by the Recorder's Court has never been fit for the destination which has been assigned to it, but since some time past, it has become almost unfit for habitation. It has come to such a crumbling state that it would be wasting money to undertake to put it in a decent condition.

“ Several years ago, your Committee realized the necessity of building a new Recorder's Court, and, acting upon your instructions, the City engineer had prepared plans for the building of an extension of the City Hall on the western side.

“ That extension was to be built similar to the plan of the building presently occupied as City Hall. The City engineer's estimate was \$30,000.00, which means \$40,000.00 when completed, with the alterations suggested during construction.

“ It is of urgent necessity to revert to that plan without delay, or to adopt another which would replace it.

“ The Mayor, in his last message to the Council, has suggested the advisability of building a new City Hall.

“ Not one valid argument can be adduced against this proposition. One naturally expects that the Capital of the Province must have a City Hall not unworthy of the Parliament Buildings. The strangers who come here are disagreeably surprised when they are shown what purports to be our City Hall, and what makes matters worse is that the City Hall is midway between two of the finest buildings in Canada—the Parliament and the Court House.

“ Our City Hall is, not only on account of its ugly appearance, unworthy of the Provincial Capital, but it is altogether insufficient for the different civic departments. Our officials are crowded in small spaces and we have no rooms where Committees may assemble.

" We have come to the conclusion that it is time to begin the construction of a new City Hall.

" We may easily acquire a lot of land admirably suited for such a building. We mean the old Jesuit College grounds.

" Your Committee recommends the construction of a building which will serve not only as a City Hall, but will also contain the Recorder's Court, the fire alarm telegraph and headquarters of the police force and fire brigade.

" The building should be constructed in such a manner that later on it could be enlarged without spoiling its outside appearance.

" Your Committee believes that such a building might be constructed of an architectural style, which would be an ornament to the Provincial Capital and absolutely fireproof for a sum not exceeding \$200,000. The figure is high, but we must deduct, first, the \$30,000, which would have to be spent on the Recorder's Court; second, at least \$30,000, which might be realised by the sale of the present City Hall, the Recorder's Court and the Central Fire Station.

" We are paying \$400 rent for the present Police Central Station, which at 4 per cent, rate of our loans, represents \$10,000. Making about \$70,000 to be deducted from the \$200,000.

" The expenditure might be covered by the proceeds of the sale of the stocks of the Quebec Bank, the Nationale and Union Banks, in which the city is a shareholder. These stocks are an investment of our sinking fund, which will become useless if, as we are in hopesto, we succeed in converting our debt into annuities and temporary obligations.

" Plans and specifications prepared by competent men and carefully revised would save thousands of dollars. To secure such plans, your Committee recommends to open a competition and to attribute \$2,000 to be given in prizes, \$1,250 for the best plan, \$500 for the second and \$250 for the third, the Council reserving the right to keep for a hundred dollars any plan not rewarded with a prize.

" If your Council concurs in the above views, your Committee will have a prospectus and a specification prepared showing the area and the general features of the building for which plans are called for."

I now come to Mr. Fremont's opinion, which he laid in a letter addressed to the Road Committee, and by them reported upon to the Council on the 2nd November, 1893.

“The Mayor of Quebec wishes to draw the attention of the Road Committee upon a question which he considers to be of great urgency. Space is becoming too restricted in the City Hall. The Recorder's Court is not decent. His Honor the Recorder has laid complaints several times and with perfect reason upon the subject. We pay a high rent for the police and health offices and those departments are poorly accommodated. The Mayor wishes to convey to the Road Committee the importance of taking fresh measures upon this question.”

“The Council purchased on the 2nd November, 1889, a lot whereupon to build the City Hall.”

After stating the conditions of the purchase, and referring to the plan already made, Mr. Fremont goes on to say:—

“Those plans might be executed after having been modified so as to render the construction less considerable and expensive.

“If the Road Committee and the Council are not prepared to undertake such a building, it is all the same of absolute necessity to provide for the actual wants and there are two modes of doing it:

“1o. To build an extension similar to the present City Hall on the site of the present Recorder's Court, plans for which have been prepared years ago.

2o. To buy, in the vicinity of the City Hall, a property which would be used for the present as a Recorder's Court, Police and Health Departments.

“In both alternatives powers would have to be obtained from the Legislature to borrow the amount necessary to pay for the construction, the purchases, or the improvements contemplated.”

I entirely agree with Messrs. Langelier and Frémont when they point out the wretched state of the Recorder's Court, and of the City Hall, the deficiency of the offices, and the necessity of repairing and enlarging the present buildings, or of rebuilding new ones. I am myself aware of the dilapidated condition of certain portions of those structures, of the want of space in several departments, of the inconveniences resulting from the separation of several offices too distant from one another, as for instance the Police, the Fire Brigade and the Health Department; the drainage, water service, the heating apparatus are in a very bad condition. You have yourselves repeatedly acknowledged the correctness of my present statement of facts.

I will quote as an instance the suggestion often made that in order to decrease our legal expenses and secure better service for what we pay, we should oblige our legal advisers to keep their offices in the same building with the other Municipal Departments. This has been postponed because we find it impossible to find room here for them nor for any additional help. The annexation of St-Sauveur, the increased receipts and expenditure, the improvements which are effected in all branches of the Municipal service, the increasing numbers of those who have business to transact in the City Hall, have considerably added to the work of our officers and employees, and have rendered necessary an increase of space to facilitate quicker despatch of business.

Our officers and employees spend more hours at work in their offices than in the past, by day, and by night very often, and now that so much is thought of the provisions that should be made to protect public health, it becomes a serious matter, that the actual buildings do not fulfill the exigencies of the laws of hygiene.

And when we consider that the members of the Council spend constantly hours after hours in the City Hall, and that our officers and employees spend the best part of their lives here, this argument becomes a most serious one. Experts in hygiene calculate that each human being must be allowed 1,000 cubic feet of wholesome air sufficiently renovated. Presently our officers and employees have each only 337 feet with practically no ventilation, whilst in the new City Hall there would be at least 1,000 cubic feet of pure air with proper ventilation, not only for each of our officers and employees, but also for each of the hundreds of people who have business to transact in the City Hall.

And what is still worthy of consideration, the veneration that we should entertain for our city and the care we should take to embellish it and maintain her dignity, impose upon us the duty of providing more suitable and decent headquarters for our civic administration, if we wish to save ourselves from humiliation, whenever distinguished visitors avail themselves of the renowned hospitality of our good old city.

Gentlemen, it is time that your First Magistrate should have no more to blush when called upon by eminent strangers from all lands.

Our municipal archives are in a lamentable condition, because we have no secure place wherein to treasure them. If

we wish to save them from total destruction we must without further delay place them in secure quarters, classify them, and protect them against fire, moisture and vermin.

I have sufficiently proved the necessity and the urgency of building a new City Hall. As to repairing and enlarging the actual building, it is no use entertaining such an idea.

Engineers and architects whom we have consulted are unanimous in their verdict that we would in so doing spend \$50,000.00, which would be completely lost, and still the solution of the problem would not be found, but only adjourned.

And my conviction is not influenced even by the Order-in-Council which grants us a delay of three years, some say to finish, others say to begin the construction of the new City Hall.

II.

There remains now the question whether the proposal of building the new City Hall is well timed.

Taking for granted that we are compelled to build a new City Hall on the Jesuit College grounds, and within a delay appointed, is it timely to build now or would it be preferable to wait for some time?

It is quite plain that to adjourn a difficulty is no way of solving it, and it is far wiser to face the position like men and come out of it with the best possible results. The question is mature and we are in a position to settle it with the best advantages possible.

First, the plan accepted is entirely satisfactory, the tenders received are exceptionally low, experts are of opinion that we will save 25 to 30 per cent on labor and materials. This year has been very hard for the working classes, and, according to the general opinion, most of our mechanics and laborers have had nothing to do for a long time. Our sea port has seen less vessels and steamers than last year, and 61 arrivals have been noted less than the previous year. Several factories have suspended operations. Mechanics have been without employment. Last summer the best men have been seen working in the streets at 80 cents, who used to earn between two and three dollars a day. Small grocers have been forced to reduce or even cut off their advances to the working classes. Winter sets in with all its harshness and sooner than usual. In many humble homes, the heads of families are feeling anxious for

what is in store for their loved ones. Those honest, hard working people ask for work, however small the remuneration may be, so that they be in a position to supply bread to their wives and children. Their complaints are beginning to be heard. Some have reached us already. The trades unions have spoken, and their petitions, couched in moderate language, have been read in this Council. It is not alms that they are praying for. They ask that work be found out for them to enable them to provide food for their families.

And we shall soon be compelled to grant those urgent and legitimate requests. Before two months, perhaps before one month shall have elapsed, this Council shall unanimously vote to provide work for the unemployed.

Now, gentlemen, I warn you that the only legitimate means in your power to provide for these wants without trespassing into illegal measures, and in keeping with your solemn oaths of office and mine, is to vote no expenditure not authorized by law.

And the only authorized expenditure beyond the appropriations voted for the year is the amount of \$150,000 which the Legislature empowers you to spend on building a new City Hall on the Jesuit College grounds. We have neither the power nor the right to borrow a single cent to be used for purposes other than those provided for in the appropriations which we have voted last spring.

We shall therefore vote that the building of the new City Hall be begun immediately upon the site of the Jesuit College grounds, and thus we will settle a question which threatens to remain everlasting and which takes up much of our time which we might profitably use in devising progressive measures and operating much-needed reforms. We will improve our civic administration and raise it in the estimation of our fellow-citizens. And above all, without ceasing to be wise and economical administrators, we shall provide labor and food for our deserving workingmen, and we shall at the same time build a monument which shall increase our credit and be an honor to the old city of Champlain.

III.

I have now to lay before you the financial aspect of this question.

You are aware that a great deal is said against Quebec, that its people are overburdened with taxes, etc., etc. This mania of depreciating all that concerns Quebec should be branded as dishonest and antipatriotic.

Let us see whether we can build the new City Hall without increasing the taxes.

Our indebtedness presently amounts to.....	\$ 6,190,808 47
And we own property valued at.....	4,283,918 00
The real value of property which used to be rated at	26,000,000 00
Has been last year, very wrongly, in my opinion, reduced to.....	17,266,782 00
By a law passed last session, to satisfy certain land speculators who found the Government tax too high, this reduction hurts our credit and our enemies use it as an argument against us.....	
The annual interest which was.....	325,000 00
Shall by the sale of our debentures be reduced to	314,671 45
The annual rental value of the city is.....	1,274,968 00
Property exempt from taxation is valued at.....	10,051,180 00
The budget of the current year amounted to....	628,000 00
And necessitated the imposition of a rate of 5 per cent.	
The annual interest amounts to.....	325,000 00
And our ordinary revenue amounts to.....	377,000 00
Leaving a sum of only.....	52,000 00
To meet the balance of the.....	628,000 00
That is to say.....	251,000 00
Which has been raised by means of a tax of 5 per cent, or twenty cents in the dollar, on the annual value of property.....	377,000 00

The Budget for the year 1894 1895 is as follows :—

Ground rents.....	\$ 1,000 00
Salaries.....	31,800 00
Jail Guard.....	1,600 00
Fire Commissioner.....	466 66
Conveyance of prisoners.....	325 00
Fire Brigade.....	35,608 34
Fire Alarm Telegraph.....	3,900 00
Light and fuel.....	30,000 00
Insurance, repairs to buildings.....	3,500 00
Roads.....	60,000 00
Markets.....	10,000 00
Ferry.....	8,000 00
Water Works.....	24,000 00
Health.....	6,000 00
Legal expenses.....	6,000 00
Advertisements, stationery and printing.....	5,000 00
Fire station, St. Peter's Ward.....	4,000 00
Contingent and unforeseen expenses.....	31,400 00
Police.....	40,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$628,000 00

Now, this budget of \$628,000 can easily be reduced to \$600,000, for the next appropriations which shall allow us to reduce (without taking into account other additional revenues which may be procured) the tax by 2½ per cent. We may make the following reductions :

Amount voted for the Exhibition.....	\$ 8,000
Road Committee (important works achieved this year).....	10,000
Police Committee (stations No. 1 and 7 built this year).....	2,000
Fire Committee (safety ladder).....	1,000
Contingencies.....	1,000
Reduction on interest.....	5,000
Charlevoix street improvement.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$29,000

We have also paid principal and costs *in re* Tremblay ; *in re* Champlain street landslide, Supreme Court ; *in re* the Provincial Government against the city for.....

	\$17,000 00
Reduced to.....	<hr/> 1,815 00

In re the Gas Co., and the Bell Telephone Co.
 Moreover, I venture to say that our revenue
 can be improved by increasing the rate on
 Life and Marine Insurance Companies which
 pay only..... 50 00
 Whilst the Fire Insurance Companies pay 500 00

On the Telephone and Electric Light Companies,
 Loan Societies, and on the Federal Govern-
 ment by increasing the water rates. We have
 increased the assessment to put an end to the
 annual deficits which have swollen our debt
 by over one million dollars in ten years, and
 by the enormous sum of..... 160,134 19

For the last three years only, 1890-1, 1891-2, 1892-3,
 let us see now what is the actual position of
 the city. When this Council entered office,
 we owed to La Caisse d'Economie very near. 600,000 00

Besides \$150,000 borrowed from them to pay in-
 terest in England in July last. Well, the
 two notes of.... 150,000 00

And..... 45,000 00
\$795,000 00

All those amounts have been paid, and still, in-
 stead of paying to "La Caisse" monthly
 interest, we have on hand as deposit bearing
 interest at 4 per cent \$123,476 64

I have no hesitation in saying that in May next, we will
 have no deficit and no floating debt, a situation without a pa-
 rallelsince 40 years. If you doubt my statements, verify them
 with the Treasurer and the Auditor. I believe that from all
 this we may conclude that we are in a position to build the new
 City Hall without increasing taxation. Let us see how it can
 be done :

The new City Hall, according to tenders received
 will cost..... \$116,612 00

But for the sake of argument let us say that it
 will cost..... 150,000 00

The amount authorized by law. What will be the interest upon 150,000 at 4½%...	6,500 00
Increased cost of administration.....	1,500 00

We shall effect a saving in the heating of the fire, police and fire alarm telegraph departments and health office, leaving for costs and interest.....

8,000 00

Which shall be covered as follows :

Rent, Police Station No. 1...	400 00
Rent, Old City Hall and other buildings..... (Or lot of land sold at \$12,000.00.)	600 00
20 new offices lighted, heated, &c., at \$100.00...	2,000 00
Réduction in legal expenses.. . . .	1,000 00
Increase of revenue of properties on Fabrique, Buade, Ste. Anne and Garden.....	1,000 00

Then there remain seven building lots of 43 feet by 80 feet, valued at 50 cents a foot, forming at least \$12,000. Doctor Ahern has paid \$3,200 for a lot 35 feet by 150 feet deep. Those lots, when built, shall pay a revenue of at least.....

1,000 00

\$6,000 00

Then we must calculate the saving on the keeping of the grounds, whilst we shall adorn the city leaving altogether to be provided for as being the rental of the new City Hall.....

2,000 00

\$ 8,000 00

Surely we can raise the water rate on the Federal Government as I have stated before. Some people are in favor of building the City Hall. provided it cost.....

\$400,000 00

We are more modest, we wish to build according to our means, whilst at the same time we shall really build a monument. As a parting word, allow me to tell you that distress is increasing here, and the new City Hall shall procure employment for all. And even only for that reason we are in duty bound to build the new City Hall.

SPEECH OF COUNCILLOR COOK

On the Report recommending to build the new City Hall, delivered on the 30th November, 1894, ordered by the Council to be printed and published as forming part of the minutes of the said Council.

MR. MAYOR,

It is much to be regretted that a question of considerable importance to the city and one in which so much interest has been recently taken cannot be discussed dispassionately, and in a reasonable and becoming manner.

There is nothing to be gained by the procedure which is now being adopted. We are prepared to discuss this matter fully and to state our views upon it clearly and every opportunity should be granted us to do so.

It is always impossible to please every one, but it would appear as a Councillor of the city of Quebec,—a not very enviable position,—it is not possible to please any one. And so in the discussion of this question, we meet those who tell us that in opposing the construction of a new City Hall, we are materially injuring the welfare of the city, stopping its progress, and preventing it from keeping pace with other cities of the Dominion. Others taking a widely different view ask us in forcible language if the Corporation of Quebec are really in their right mind.

I do not, Mr. Mayor, take either of these extreme views. In opposing the construction of a new City Hall at present, we are not in my view injuring the welfare of the city, nor do I think that those who differ with us on this question have altogether parted with their senses. I have concluded, however, after weighing the arguments on both sides, that it is inexpedient and inopportune for us to entertain this scheme at the present time, or indeed to incur any large expenditure which is not called for by the immediate and pressing requirements of the city.

While I have to differ with Your Worship on this subject I largely agree with the views which you entertain. No finer site could be procured for a City Hall than the Jesuit Barracks Square. On it, undoubtedly, handsome building would be an ornament to the city. I admit that the present hall is neither elegant nor commodious, and that the architecture of the Re-

Recorder's Court,—neither Gothic nor Grecian,—is not calculated to inspire with awe the gentlemen who are constrained to visit that hall of justice for their morning lesson and edification. I agree with Your Worship that to have the Fire Station, the Police Station, Recorder's Court, Civic Hall and offices, as it were, compactly built together, would be advantageous to the city; and I am almost inclined to admit that could a suitable building be constructed for the proposed sum, complete in itself and without any addition being made to the heavy taxes which we have now to bear, there are fair reasons, unnecessary to state, why the construction should be begun at once.

But, notwithstanding this apparent advantage, I am still firmly of opinion that in the meantime we should defer this work. A merchant of St. Roch's, and one who has done much for that quarter of the city, was asked his opinion on this question. His answer, I am informed, was somewhat graphic. "Before," said he, "I build my stores, I made sure that my business was increasing, and then I looked into my cash box and ascertained that I had the means."

Let us apply this safe test. Is the business of the city increasing, and do our means warrant this large expenditure? We must admit that the business of Quebec to-day is not what it was some thirty or forty years ago, when our forefathers were not ashamed to conduct civic affairs in the hall in which we now are. Industries and trades have left us,—our shipbuilding industry, our lower port trade, our forwarding business, lumber, shipping, deals and timber are gone or going. No doubt other industries have partly taken their place and this largely owing to the industry of our French fellow citizens, and so Quebec is fighting bravely along under disadvantages, hoping for and expecting, with some reason, better times.

But while business has been decreasing, our civic debt has not remained stationary. To-day, it has reached over \$6,000,000, a sum disproportionate to the value of the taxable property of the city. In consequence property has diminished in value and additional taxes are being imposed. And so when we are asked, as continually we are, where the revenue of the city goes, and the state of the roads, the water service and other works are pointed out to us, we have to explain how the interest on our debt takes such a large proportion of our revenue that the balance is insufficient to meet even the immediate requirements of the city. Under these circumstances, we should hesitate before

incurring any expense which will have the effect of necessitating a further addition to our tax bill.

Let me now, Mr. Mayor, look at the report of the Road Committee which is before us. To my mind a more misleading and erroneous statement of the probable cost of this building could not well have been presented. The City Engineer has estimated the cost of repairing and enlarging the present building at \$50,000. We are asked to believe that while it will cost \$50,000 to enlarge this hall, it will cost but \$116,000 to build a handsome new one, with its fire and police stations, Recorder's Court and civic offices. Does any one seriously believe this proposition? What is the alternative which we, who are opposed to building, are supposed to make—to lay out \$50,000 on the present building or \$116,000 on the new one. No one, Mr. Mayor, could hesitate for one moment between these two alternatives. No one would hesitate in building if the alternative was to lay out this large sum of money on this Hall. But such is not our proposition. We have not the engineer's report before us. We are not aware what sum he has set aside, if any, for immediate and necessary repairs. But it must necessarily be small, and we would propose remaining where we are and as we are and at as little cost as possible for the present. This is what we would suggest.

But let me point out how this report again misleads. This sum of \$50,000, said to be for the enlarging of the present building, is—why, I do not know—deducted from \$150,000, the City engineer's estimate for the new building, reducing the latter to a cost of \$100,000. This is not all. A further sum of \$20,000 is taken off, representing the value of this Hall and rental of the police station capitalized. We have the building now for \$80,000. But the reduction is still not complete. An additional \$20,000 must come off for the price of the land acquired from the Government, and \$10,000 for interest and sundries, thus enabling us to get the building for \$50,000. Compute this sum at 5 per cent, it is said, and the interest to be paid amounts to \$2,500 per annum, which can easily be met by the rentals from some twenty offices, the result being that this handsome building will cost nothing to the city.

The report might even have gone one step further. As the City engineer's report differs from the price offered by the contractors by \$34,000, it should have stated that we will be in a position to put that sum in treasury.

It is useless to take up the time of the Council in discuss-

ing these figures. To read them is sufficient to demonstrate their absurdity.

At present the cost of heating, lighting and maintaining the City Hall and the Recorder's Court is trifling. We pay \$400 for the police station. That is one side of the account. Against this we will have the cost of a building, nominally \$116,000, its furniture and its maintenance. That is the other side.

I do not pretend to be prophetic, but who ventures to believe that this building will be constructed for \$116,000. What does the history of our public buildings in this Province teach us? What was the estimated cost and the real cost of the Quebec Court House, of the Montreal Court House, of our Parliament Buildings, and to come to a smaller and nearer instance, what is the difference between the estimate and the cost of the handsome fire station which has just been built in one of the remotest corners of St. Peter's Ward? Why should we expect to succeed better in this instance; and if we do not, it is difficult exactly to foresee where extravagance may lead us to, and this possibly with every honest purpose on our part.

Every use has been made of the argument that the city would lose the valuable piece of ground which it has acquired if the building was not begun this fall. This was said to result from the terms of the deed of sale between the Government and the city. This bugbear has vanished, in view of the letter received from the Government in answer to the delay to build. But what is our legal position under this deed of sale? Has the opinion of our legal advisers been asked upon it? If so, why is it not before us, and yet, Mr. Mayor, I am informed that several leading lawyers have stated that, in their opinion, the failure to carry out the undertaking to commence work within the stipulated term would not operate a reversion of the property in favor of the Government. In plain words, the property to-day belongs to the city, and no injurious result in this respect is to be feared by delay.

For these reasons, among many others, I, for one, am satisfied that a wiser and more prudent policy would lead us not to hurry the construction of this building at present, and had I not been prevented by the procedure which has been adopted, I would have moved the following resolution: "That fully admitting the desirability of a new City Hall on the site proposed, and in the belief that under the present economical management the financial position of the city may be soon im-

proved, it is advisable in view of the additional taxation imposed at the beginning of the present fiscal year, to equalize expenditure and revenue, and of the heavy burdens now borne by the taxpayers, to defer entering upon the question of construction for at least one year."

But there is another reason, Mr. Mayor, and one which should weigh with us. It is this. At the beginning of the fiscal year we increased the taxes by 5 per cent. Why? For the defined purpose of putting an end to the annual deficits, which have so enormously increased the city debt during the past ten or fifteen years. Before doing so, statements were carefully prepared and published showing the state of the possible expenditure for the present year, and our intention openly avowed of stopping by all means within our power, by careful economy, any further increase of our liabilities. Before the year is over, to incur a large expenditure which is not absolutely necessary, does not appear to me to be a compliance with our undertaking, nor fair treatment of the ratepayers who have had to bear the heavy burden which we thought it wise to impose.

I know the answer which will be made to the objections I raise. It will be said that the city to-day is better financially speaking than it was this time last year. I hope so and I am inclined to believe it. It will be pointed out that next year we will possibly be enabled to reduce our tax by probably $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, that special expenditures were made this year which we will not again have to meet, and that other sources of revenue will be found, which it is unnecessary now to state. All this may be true and it is much to be desired,—but it only gives further reason why we should wait until we have proved these assertions.

When we have reduced our taxes which at present are out of proportion with those of other cities, when our annual expenditure does not as in past years largely exceed our revenue, when the business of the city and of the port is again prosperous no one could possibly object, but on the contrary all would approve our having civic buildings which would do credit and be an ornament to the city, but to immediately incur a heavy expenditure in the expectancy of this, is in my view neither prudent nor reasonable.

Under any circumstances, Mr. Mayor, if we are to have a City Hall, while building it as economically as possible, let us have one at least which will do us credit. I have examined the

specifications, and being incompetent myself to form an opinion on them, I have had them carefully explained to me. I fear in common with many others, that in order to make the cost of the proposed building appear small or for some other reason, the specifications are incomplete and unsatisfactory.

It is useless for me at present to go into details, but without reflecting for a moment on the eminent architect who has prepared the plans and specifications, I will take occasion at another time to ask that they be carefully examined and reported on with a view of ascertaining at once what improvements, if any, are essential to make the proposed building in every respect complete, should the Council finally determine upon constructing it.

DOCUMENTS

*Forming part of the minutes of the meeting of the Council,
held on the 30th of November, 1894, printed and
published by order of the Council.*

S. III.

Before 1883, very little attention was paid to the question of building a new City Hall.

It was suggested to use the upper part of Montcalm Market Hall, and later on, to buy and appropriate as a City Hall the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

But those propositions were not serious.

The 12th January, 1883, the Council unanimously adopted the following resolution moved by Alderman Chouinard, seconded by Alderman Rhéaume :—

That His Worship the Mayor is requested to obtain from competent authority the necessary information as to what conditions the city would.

10. Secure the building of the Court House in Quebec ;
20. Secure the construction of a building of larger proportions, in which to accommodate under the same roof not only the Courts of Justice but also the civic departments, and all the rooms required for the municipal service, and a space sufficient to build on the Central Police and Fire Stations.

On the 28th of January, 1883, the Council unanimously adopted the following proposition moved by Alderman Chouinard, seconded by Alderman Rhéaume: That His Worship the Mayor, the Alderman and Councillors form a deputation to interview the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec and his colleagues, in order to lay before them that it is the desire of the Council and of the taxpayers of this city, that the Court House be built on the site of the old Jesuits' College. That the day be appointed by His Worship the Mayor, which he will find most convenient for the interview.

The interview took place on the 1st of February, 1883. The following questions were put to the Hon. Mousseau, Prime Minister :

10. Whether the Government would be disposed to build the new Court House on the site of the old Jesuits' College.

20. At what conditions the city could obtain of the Government that they should build in such a manner that all the civic departments, and the fire alarm telegraph and central fire and police stations could be accommodated with sufficient space under the same roof with the Courts of Justice.

This proposition was supported by a petition signed by thousands of citizens from all parts of the city. The Prime Minister invited the Mayor and Council to inform him as soon as possible of the financial help the city would be prepared to offer for the execution of this plan.

A newspaper, "*Le Canadien*," reporting on the interview, said: The city is bound to contribute \$6,000 a year for the construction of the Court House.

That sum at 5 per cent represents a capital of \$120,000 besides the rents, etc., which the city is bound to pay.

The property presently occupied by the City Hall could easily realize \$40,000, which the city could make over to the Government in debentures, and adding thereto \$40,000 would secure a City Hall which would be a credit to Quebec.

It would be in the same time an improvement and an ornament to the city.

"*Le Canadien*" went on saying: "The increase of revenue which the city would get from the merchants of La Fabrique street would in a few years repay the \$40,000 spent to bring together all the municipal services."

On the 9th of February, 1883, the Finance Committee reported to the Council recommending to ask power from the

Legislature to borrow \$200,000 to build jointly with the Government a building which should contain the Court House, the City Hall, the Recorder's Court, the central fire and police stations, the city thus freeing itself from the obligation of paying six thousand dollars a year for its contribution towards building the Court House.

But this scheme fell through, the Government having decided to build the new Court House on the old site, St. Louis street.

In 1885, the Council again agitated the question of repairing and enlarging the present City Hall which had become too small, Mr. Baillaigé invited to give an estimate of the probable cost, reported that to rebuild the Recorder's Court would cost \$30,000 exclusive of the extensive repairs required on the City Hall itself.

Estimated cost of wing westward for the Recorder's Court.....	\$20,622 00
To raise one story and mansard roof above to give more space.....	9,300 00
To build on site of central fire station a building 40 f. x 120 f. 3 stories high for central police and fire stations, and fire alarm telegraph.....	13,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$43,422 00

Add fencing, stone sidewalks, etc., etc.

On the 7th of May, 1888. Hon. Mr. Mercier, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, wrote to the Council, stating that the Provincial Government was authorized to sell the old Jesuits' College grounds, Quebec, and inviting the Council to consider the advisability of buying from the Government, at private sale, a considerable portion thereof to build a convenient City Hall to realize the wish often expressed by the Council.

"The Government," he said, "would be glad to favor the execution of an improvement which is very popular in Quebec, and by which a splendid edifice would be built on that site, together with other embellishments, which would be an honor to the old Capital and an advantage to public health."

This letter was referred to the Road Committee, where it remained under consideration until the 4th of September, 1888, and was embodied in the 756th report of the Road Committee, which was brought before the Council pursuant to resolution

of the Council dated 26th of March, 1889, moved by councillor Chambers, seconded by Alderman Demers.

On the 23rd of May, 1888, the Road Committee received from Mr. Ernest Gagnon, on behalf of the Hon. P. Garneau, Minister of Public Works, in answer to a letter of the City engineer praying for a strip of land to widen St. Ann and La Fabrique streets, and informing the council that it is not the intention of the Government to dispose of any portion of the old Jesuits' College grounds now, nor until the City of Quebec shall have come to some decision on the proposed building of a new City Hall:

Resolved,—That His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Demers, Chairman of the Road Committee, interview the Local Government concerning the purchase of the Jesuits' College grounds, to build thereon the new City Hall and tender to the Government an offer of about \$3,000 for the said grounds.

The 756th report of the Road Committee was presented to the Council on the 4th of September 1888, inscribed on the orders of the day for the 14th of September 1888, and referred to the Finance Committee; the said report recommended to the Council to build on the old Jesuits' College grounds a new City Hall to cost about \$200,000, and to open a competition with prizes to obtain plans and specifications from competent men.

On the 12th of September, 1888, the Council unanimously decided on motion of alderman Rhéaume, seconded by councillor McWilliam.

That His Worship the Mayor is authorized to come to an understanding with the Hon. the Prime Minister in order to secure a portion of the Jesuits' College grounds to build thereon a new City Hall and a Recorder's Court, and to ascertain what would be the conditions..

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, 5th November 1888.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to recall to your memory the letter which I wrote you some time ago on the subject of the old Jesuits' College grounds at Quebec. It is very important that the Government

be informed whether the City of Quebec wishes to buy a portion of that ground, so that we may decide what we have to do. If the city does not wish to close this transaction the Government shall put up that property for sale by public auction, and will sell as soon as possible.

I have much pleasure in finding that your city is really entering into an era of progress, and that several important improvements are being carried out. There is no doubt that, if the city was to buy the property in question, it would open the doors to other considerable improvements which would be a credit to the city, especially if the City Hall is built on the side.

I have the honor to be,

Your devoted,

HONORÉ MERCIER.

TO THE HON. F. LANGELIER, M.P.,

Maire,
Quebec, P.Q.

This letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

On the 6th of December, 1888, the Finance Committee reported to the Council upon the letter of the Honorable the Prime Minister, concerning the purchase by the city of the old Jesuit's College grounds, upon the resolution of the Council, and upon the 756th report of the Road Committee, same subject.

The Council adopted the said report at its meeting held on the 14th December, 1888, and it was unanimously,

Resolved : That His Worship the Mayor is authorized to approach at once the Honorable the Prime Minister to find out to what extent and at what conditions the Government would be willing to sell to the city for the purpose of building a new City Hall, the whole of the old Jesuits' College grounds, and moreover that plans and specifications be called for, allowing \$1,250 for the best plan, \$500 for the second, and \$250 for the third, the city reserving to itself the right of keeping any other plan for the sum of \$100

On the 8th March, 1889, in the Road Committee.]

Read, a letter from His Worship the Mayor, informing the Chairman of the Committee that if the city do not at once (*dès ce soir*) decide to purchase the old Jesuits' College grounds to build thereon a new City Hall, the Government seeing the offers made by several syndicates for the said grounds, shall at once proceed to sell the said property.

Resolved : That a report be made to the Council, recommending that \$20,000 be offered by the city for the said grounds.

On the 3rd of May, 1889, upon the 788th report of the Road Committee, it was, upon a division of 12 for and 7 against,

Resolved : That this Council having learned through His Worship the Mayor that offers have really been made to the Provincial Government by several syndicates for the purchase of the old Jesuits' College grounds, and that the said offers are still open and an answer required to be given without delay, hereby makes an offer of \$20,000 for the said old Jesuits' College grounds, to build thereon the new City Hall as already voted by the Council.

At a special meeting of the City Council of Quebec, held on the 3rd of May, 1889,

Read, the 797th report of the Road Committee, which having been put to the vote was adopted and it was,

Resolved : That the Council requests the Government to grant to the city at once the piece of land so long prayed for, in order to widen St.-Ann Street, the city binding itself to build the retaining wall up to the line of the road and on their own land, that is to say under the sidewalk, so as not to interfere with the cut stone fencing wall which the Government may decide to build around the said grounds.

At a special meeting of the Road Committee of the City of Quebec, held on the 27th of November, 1889,

Present : His Worship the Mayor,
Alderman Demers in the chair,
Aldermen Fiset and Fremont,
Councillors Demers, Carrel and Duquet.

It was resolved : That pursuant to the resolution of the Council to that effect, a competition be opened for plans and specifications of the new City Hall, on the old Jesuits' College grounds, the first prize awarded to be \$1,500, the second \$1,000, and the third \$500 ; that six months' time be allowed to compe-

titors, the City engineer previous to advertizing same, to prepare the necessary *data*, *i.e.* the number of rooms required in the several civic departments, and the number required for the fire, police and fire alarm telegraph departments, and the Recorder's Court, etc., the size, superficies, etc., thereof, and the relative position of the several halls and offices, the levels of the grounds requiring that the police department be in the *rez-de-chaussée*, which is on a level with La Fabrique street, north eastern corner of grounds, that the fire department be in a second *rez-de-chaussée* on a level with the same street, but at the western end of the lot, together with the City Hall and Recorder's Court on a level with Buade street, the cost of the building not to exceed a sum between \$150,000 and \$200,000, the elevation facing the Basilica to be 50 feet behind or to the west of the front line of the said grounds on Desjardins street.

The data for the architects to be previously submitted to the Mayor or the Road Committee, or a sub-committee to be appointed for the purpose. After which these data shall be printed and copies thereof shall be supplied to all persons wishing to enter into competition.

At a special meeting of the Road Committee of the city of Quebec, held on the 25th of June, 1890.

Read, a letter from P. Johnston praying that a public passage be opened across the old Jesuits' College grounds.

Agreed to ; a door to be opened in the fence which divides the city property from that of the Reverend Brothers, and a small gateway opened in or alongside the carriage door opening on the ground from St.-Ann street.

ROAD COMMITTEE

17th September, 1890.

Resolved : That the three judges appointed to award the prizes of the competition for plans for the new City Hall be paid for their services each two hundred dollars, and also travelling expenses to those residing outside of Quebec.

Special meeting of the 3rd October, 1890.

Pursuant to notice, alderman Robitaille put the following questions in relation to the action of the Road Committee *in re* new City Hall :

1.—The number of plans received for the competition for the new City Hall.

2.—The date of reception of the several plans.

3.—The names of the judges chosen to select the plans.

4.—The amount of fees payable to said judges.

His Worship answered as follows :

1.—To the first question : “Six plans.”

2.—To the second question : “Five plans have been received on or before the 1st of September last. The 6th was received on the 3rd of September.”

3.—To the third question : “The judges are Messrs. E. E. Taché, H. Stavely, of Quebec, and M. Mesnard, of Montreal.”

4.—To the fourth question : “The Road Committee have voted as fees \$200 to each of the judges, and, in addition, travelling expenses to those non-resident of Quebec.”

Special meeting of the 10th October, 1890.

Pursuant to notice given, Councillor Gagnon moved, seconded by Councillor Gignac :

That the Special Committee who have the appointment for the plans for the new City Hall be requested to report to this Council by resolution, at the next meeting of the said Council, giving the names of those whom they believe to be qualified to discharge this important duty, together with the fees that each of them is to receive.

And the aforesaid motion being put to vote, it was moved by alderman Robitaille, seconded by alderman Hearn :

That all the words after “That” in the motion be struck out and replaced by the following :

“That this Council consider the answers given, at its last meeting, by His Worship the Mayor, to the question in relation to the proposed new City Hall, as being the only report that should be made by the Committee entrusted with the choice of

judges ; but that the Road Committee do report to this Council the sum voted as fees for each judge.”

And the principal motion thus amended, being put to the vote, was adopted.

Present : Messrs. Frémont, Bédard, Delille, Fiset, Leonard, Hearn, Kirouac, Letellier, Miller, Rhéaume, Robitaille, Angers, Barbeau, Bussièrès, Chambers, Drolet, Foley, Gagnon, Gignac, Gourdeau, Jacques, Jolicœur, Kaine, McGreevy, Parent, Paul, Rancour, Tessier, Vincent.

REPORT OF THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

City Hall, Quebec, 28th January 1891.

Present : His Worship the Mayor, alderman Letellier in the chair, councillors Barbeau, Gignac, McGreevy, Bussièrès, Jacques and Paul.

Your Committee having to consider the question of the plans for the new City Hall, have the honor to recommend that a final plan be prepared, drawn out from the six plans of the competition for the new building, pursuant to the advice tendered by the judges of the competition concerning the said plans, and that Mr. Peachy, architect, be requested to prepare said final plan, under the supervision of the City engineer, the Committee to have the power to appoint another architect or a draughtsman for the preparation of said final plan, and in order to hasten its completion, if necessary, the amount to be taken out of the funds authorized for building the new City Hall.

Humbly submitted,

J. B. E. LETELLIER, chairman.

The said report was adopted by the Council on the 13th February, 1891, with the condition that the cost of said final plan shall not exceed \$400.

Quebec, 31st October, 1890.

To His Worship the Mayor, the aldermen and councillors of
the City of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN,

The undersigned, judges appointed to award the prizes offered for designs for the proposed new City Hall have the honor to submit the following report :

We have examined the six designs bearing the following mottoes or devices, viz:—"Albany, Fideas, Escutcheon, Fides, Alms and Stadacona," and have carefully analysed the various drawings with the view of placing the designs in order of merit combined with consideration of the cost of the same and have unanimously decided to recommend as entitled to first prize that one entered by "Stadacona," which in most points is superior to the others, while at the same time more nearly approaching the amount stipulated in the instructions issued for the guidance of competitors. We give second place to "Escutcheon (Ecusson) whose design combines fairly good interior arrangements with elevations of much character.

To "Fides" we assign third place, his interior arrangements are good, but the probable cost of executing this design would be greatly in excess of the amount named in the "Instructions."

In our humble opinion, should your honorable body adopt any one of the before mentioned designs, alterations would have to be made to meet the requirements of the case, such as giving more liberal space to the Treasurer's Department in "Stadacona" plan, and the more convenient location of the Recorder's Court in the plan of "Escutcheon" (Ecusson). Some amendments are also required to this plan to overcome the inconvenient and indirect exit provided for the apparatus of the Fire Department, while, as regards "Fides" we think some modifications in the elevations would be desirable.

We have much pleasure in referring to the very convenient manner in which the designs were displayed, under the direction of Charles Baillairge, Esq., City engineer, our work being

thereby greatly facilitated. To the same gentleman, we also wish to note our appreciation of the full and explicit instructions which he prepared for the guidance of competitors.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed) VICTOR ROY,
“ HARRY STEVELY,
“ E. E. TACHÉ.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Friday, 23rd January, 1891.

Read, the 898th report of the Road Committee, which being put to the vote was adopted on division and it was in consequence,

Resolved : That the Council do keep the three plans which have not been awarded prizes, said plans to become the property of the city upon payment of \$300 for each plan, this sum to be taken out of the amount authorized by the Legislature for the construction of the new City Hall, to each of their respective authors, Messrs. Stalker, Berlinguet and Brooks, as a small compensation for their work, and especially with the view of choosing in those plans as well as in the three others, what will be found best as to distribution or style of architecture, so as to secure as perfect an edifice as can be obtained under the circumstances.

His Worship Mayor Parent seeing that the time granted by the Government was near its expiration, wrote the following letter :

Quebec, 15th October, 1894.

HON. G. A. NANTEL,
Commissioner of Public Works, Quebec.

Sir,

The City of Quebec, has bought from the Government of the Province of Quebec, the property known as the Jesuits' property, Upper Town, St.-Louis Ward, for the price of \$20,000, and amongst other conditions, subject to the obligation of erect-

ing on said property a City Hall, within five years dating from 2nd November, 1889.

This delay of five years will expire on November 2nd, 1894, and I wish to know :

1st. In the event of the Council wishing to begin immediately the construction of a City Hall, would the Government grant an extension of time for the building of it ?

2nd. In the event of this extension of time being refused would the Government be willing to resume the property and reimburse to the city the \$20,000 already paid ?

3rd. In the event of the Government retaking the property and reimbursing to the city the \$20,000, will it exact from the city any indemnity for :

(a) The ground taken to widen Ste.-Ann and Fabrique streets and to open a street, joining Ste.-Ann and Fabrique streets.

(b) The demolition of the houses and buildings erected thereon, and the excavations for the procuring of stone therefrom.

(c) Permission given to the Telephone Company to set posts for its lines.

I would be exceedingly obliged, if you would kindly transmit an answer to each of these questions.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. N. PARENT,

Mayor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 17th October, 1894.

S. N. PARENT, Esq.,

Mayor of the City of Quebec.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Government is willing to grant

a delay for the finishing of the work of building a City Hall on the grounds of the old "Quebec College" or "Jesuits' College," provided such work is begun *bona fide* this autumn.

The resumption of the ground seems impossible; but if it had to take place, there would certainly be motive on the part of the Government to claim from the City of Quebec indemnity for the items mentioned in your letter. And in the event of the City of Quebec keeping and property without erecting a City Hall thereon, there would still be reason on the part of the Government to claim indemnity (besides other claims for damages interests), considering that the strip of ground given up gratuitously to the Corporation for the widening of Fabrique street was only so given under the express condition that certain improvements and structures, including the building of a new City Hall on the old "Jesuits' property," would be effected.

This cession of a strip of land for the widening of Fabrique street *et al* was made, as you know, in 1888, while the sale of the property of the old College took place in 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. NANTEL,

Commissioner of Public Works.

On the 19th of November, 1894, a deputation of citizens of Quebec, asked and were granted an interview with the Local Government, in the course of which they presented a petition to the Cabinet, praying for an extension of the delay appointed to begin the construction of the new City Hall.

Honorable G. A. Nantel answered by a letter accompanied with a copy of the Order-in-Council, granting the said extension of time.

Copy of a Report of the Honorable Executive Council dated 21st November, 1894, and approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st November, 1894.

Concerning the delay for the construction of a new City Hall, on the Jesuits' property in Quebec,

In a report dated 21st November, 1894, the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works set forth that, by an Act passed by Mr. Jos. Allaire, N. P., dated 2nd November, 1889, the Corporation of the City of Quebec has become proprietor of part of the ground of the old Jesuits' College, of which the Provincial Government was then proprietor, at certain conditions, one of which is as follows :

“ The City of Quebec will construct and complete a City Hall on said parcel of ground within a delay of five years from date of the deed of sale,”

That the said Corporation has not been able to conform itself to said condition, but as a large number of citizens have asked the Government to extend the time granted for the construction of the said City Hall and without conditions as to the date on which the construction should be begun,

Considering the above, the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works recommends that the delay granted the city to commence the construction of the new City Hall, as stipulated in the contract dated 2nd November, 1889, hereinabove mentioned, be prolonged to the 19th November, 1897, without prejudice to the other conditions of said contract, but always on condition that if the works are begun within the above-mentioned delay, the execution of said work will be pushed with due diligence until complete execution of the works.

Certified,

(Signed) GUSTAVE GRENIER,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

*Petition of the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council,
presented to the City Council on the 30th of November, 1894.*

To His Worship the mayor, to the aldermen and councillors
of the City of Quebec :

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that I have been authorized to send you a copy of the following resolutions which have been passed at a special meeting of the Quebec Central

Trades and Labor Council, held on Tuesday, the 27th November, 1894, concerning the building of the City Hall.

That the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council considering.

10. The absolute want of work to support the laboring classes this winter after such a disastrous summer as the last passed ;

20. The report of the Road Committee favoring the claims of the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council ;

30. The total amount of the tenders recommended by the Road Committee, which are below the amount authorized for the building of a City Hall ;

Be it resolved :

10. That the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council declare that they are not only in favor of building the new City Hall, this year, on the old Jesuit's College grounds, but that they insist with all their power that the members of the City Council shall vote in favor of the report of the Road Committee, which is now before the Council and should be adopted at the next meeting.

20. That the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council, representing the working classes of the city of Quebec, generally, shall consider as enemies of the working classes all the Aldermen and Councillors, who shall vote against the realisation of this project this year.

30. That copies of these resolutions be sent to His Worship the Mayor to be distributed among the members of the City Council of Quebec.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HECTOR POITRAS.

Secretary *pro tem.*, T. L. C. Q.

F. MAROIS,

President.

Read also a petition from Mr. E. Moloney and others, over 150, asking for employment.

Letter from Mr. C. Baillaigé, City Engineer.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,

Sir,

Having been asked by Your Worship to report on the plans for the new City Hall, as prepared by Mr. Tanguay, architect, at the request of the Road Committee, I am of opinion that the distribution seems all that can be desired as to the number of rooms, and their dimensions, for the requirements of the civic service, and the architects appear to have fully provided for the exigencies of the laws of hygiene, viz. water closets, sinks, light, heating apparatus, ventilation and drainage, consistently with our resources, and quite of the latest style, not at the richness of the materials, but after the most improved systems convenient to our climate.

The thickness of the outside and interior walls and their construction as specified are sufficient to warrant the solidity of the building.

The exterior ashleavings in rock-faced stone of St. Albans with cut stone facings around the windows and doors, belt courses and cornices with the exception of the eaves of the roof which are in galvanized sheet iron, the pointed roofs ornamented with dormers and finials, the main tower rising above the roofs, the hose tower with its belfry and the projected wings, are, in the opinion of *connaisseurs* calculated to give life and ornamentation to the building, and in keeping with its moderate cost.

As to the floors being made of spruce, every body knows that nowadays, when pine is so costly, floors are made of spruce in nine cases out of ten.

And were they to be made of hard wood or tiles, or in parquettery of hard wood, which is never more than one inch thick, and mostly always half an inch or five-eighths, a first flooring of spruce is all the same required to receive them, as is the case in the Chateau Frontenac.

The tenders are, it is true, very low. But the accepted tenders are from well known parties, who have proved their

ability, and are solvent, and the prices are so low that the building can be made and completed for the \$116.612, amount of the tenders.

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Mayor,

Your obedient servant,

CHS. BAILLAIRGÉ,

City Engineer.

President of the Architect Association.

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tion.

VALUATION of the Federal and Local Government Properties, and the amount of Water Rates charged thereupon.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.	Annual Value.	Annual Value at 5 p. c.	Amount at 12½ p. c.	Present Water Rate.	Increase at 12½ p. c.
Drill Shed.....	\$ 80,000 00	\$ 4,000 00	500 00	300 00	200 00
Cartridge Factory.....	80,000 00	4,000 00	500 00		
Laboratory.....	8,600 00	430 00	53 75	3,000 00	6,303 75
Citadel.....	1,460,000 00	70,000 00	8,750 00		
Cavalry Barracks.....	32,000 00	1,600 00	200 00	200 00	
Militia Office.....	4,800 00	240 00	30 00	30 00	
Old Court House.....	40,000 00	2,000 00	250 00	300 00	50 00
Custom House.....	200,000 00	10,000 00	1,250 00	300 00	950 00
Examining Warehouse.....	80,000 00	4,000 00	500 00	500 00	200 00
Post Office.....	100,000 00	5,000 00	625 00	750 00	125 00
Marine & Fisheries Department.....	100,000 00	5,000 00	625 00	200 00	425 00
Observatory.....	6,400 00	320 00	40 00	40 00	
		\$ 6,580 00	\$ 13,323 75	\$ 5,420 00	\$ 8,078 75
			5,420 00		Decrease \$175
			7,903 75		
				Nett gain.	
				6,250 00	
				1,750 00	
				75 00	
				3,125 00	
				1,500 00	
				62 50	
				1,607 50	
				9,655 00	
					Nett gain \$1750

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Parliament Buildings.....	1,000,000 00	50,000 00	6,250 00		
Quebec Jail.....	280,000 00	14,000 00	1,750 00		
School of Arts.....	12,000 00	600 00	75 00		
Court House.....	500,000 00	25,000 00	3,125 00		
Archives Office.....	10,000 00	500 00	62 50		

**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL ADJOURNED
FROM 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.**

Saturday. December 1st, 1894.

Present : His Worship the Mayor and Alderman Bélanger, Sharples, Tanguay ; Councillors Boisseau, Boisvert, Cook, Côté (St. Sauveur), Drolet, Duchaine, Dussault, Gignac, Griffin, Poitras, Rancour, Reynolds, Tessier, Thibaudau.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The orders of the day having been called.

Read, the 574th report of the Water Works Committee (*Re* water filter and Rivière Cachée).

Councillor Boisvert moved, seconded by Councillor Thibaudau, and it was

Resolved,—That the said report be referred back to the Water Works Committee for reconsideration.

Read, the 575th report of the Water Works Committee (*Re* water rates on Government properties).

Ordered, that the report be continued to the next meeting.

Pursuant to notice, Alderman Sharples moved, and it was

Resolved,—That the portion of the resolutions passed by the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council, submitted to this Council and which reads as follows :—

“2. That the Quebec Central Trades and Labor Council, representing the working classes of the city of Quebec generally, shall consider as enemies of the working classes all the Aldermen and Councillors who shall vote against the realization of this project (the new City Hall) this year.” be struck off from the minutes of this Council, as insulting to the members of this Council.

Alderman Tanguay moved, seconded by Councillor Thibaudau, and it was

Resolved,—That the speech of His Worship the Mayor on the question of the City Hall delivered in last night's meeting, and the documents to which it refers be published and printed and form part of the minutes of the meeting held the 30th of November, 1894.

It was also moved by Councillor Boisvert, seconded by Councillor Boisseau, and

Resolved,—That the speech delivered by Councillor Cook be also printed and published, and form part of the minutes of the said meeting as containing the opinions expressed against the construction of the new City Hall.

Councillor Poitras moved, seconded by Councillor Boisseau and it was

Resolved.—That Mr. G. Emile Tanguay, architect, be appointed the architect to superintendent the execution of the plans adopted by this Council for the construction of the new City Hall, and that an arrangement be first come to between Mr. Tanguay and His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Bussières and Councillor Gignac, as to the emoluments to be paid to him for the execution of the said works.

Alderman Tanguay moved, seconded by Councillor Boisseau and it was

Resolved,—That Councillor Boisvert be appointed Pro-Mayor for the ensuing term of three months.

Councillor Duchaine moved, seconded by Councillor Drolet and it was

Resolved,—That this Council do now adjourn until Friday, the 14th of December instant, at 7.30 p. m.

Adjourned.

CITY-HALL.

Quebec, 21st November, 1894.

REPORT OF THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

PRESENT :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Councillor Gignac, President, in the chair

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE PRESENT.

MM. Rancour, Bussières, Drolet, Griffin, Boisvert, Angers and Pouliot.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL PRESENT :

MM. Thibaudeau, Boisseau, Dussault, Madden, Tanguay, Côté, Stafford, Bélanger, Cook, Leonard and Poitras.

Your Committee has the honor to report as follows :

That at a meeting of the Road Committee held on the 24th september last at which were present :

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor Gignac, President of the Road Committee.

MM. Martineau, Pouliot, Rancour, Boisvert, Drolet and Bussières.

Also MM. Madden, Thibaudeau, Dion, Dussault and Fiset non members.

His Worship the Mayor called the attention of the committee to the question of repairing the present City-Hall or building a new one and expressed his desire that the matter be brought before the Council to be finally decided this year.

Resolved on motion of Councillor Bussières that the following members of the Road committee, MM. Gignac chairman, Rancour, Angers, Drolet, Martineau, Boisvert be named as a sub-committee with power to add to their number, to consider the question.

That at a sub-committee meeting held on the 26th September last, at which were present :

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor Gignac president, and MM. Rancour, Boisvert and Drolet.

Also MM. Aldermen and Councillors, Bélanger, Tanguay, Leonard, Cook, Thibaudeau and Boisseau it was resolved to report as follows to the Road Committee ;

The sub-committee has the honor to report to the Road Committee that it is unanimously of opinion that it is urgent either to make repairs or additions to the present building, or to erect a new City-Hall on the site known as the Jesuits' property purchased for the purpose by the City from the Government. The sub-committee on the advice of its engineer estimates at \$50,000 the cost of repairing and enlarging the present site and at \$150,000 the cost of building on the Jesuits' property.

Notwithstanding that at first sight the difference seems to be of \$100,000, it is reduced to \$80,000 by the sale at \$12,000 of the present site and the \$8,000 represented by the \$400 rental paid by the City for No. 1 Police Station Ursule street. But the

difference would be reduced to \$60,000, if, as per condition of the deed of sale, the City is to loose even after returning the property to the Government, the \$20,000 paid for it; and to \$50,000 if to the \$20,000 we add the \$10,000 for interest and expenses incurred on the new site.

Your sub-committee wishes to draw the attention of the Road committee to the fact that about twenty offices could be disposed of in the new building, which being heated and lighted ought to bring at least \$125 per year each, together \$2,500 which will cover the interest at 5o/2o on the said difference of \$50,000 of the cost of the two schemes. The final cost of the improvement would in reality be only of \$50,000 instead of \$150,000 which would only add \$2,500 to the yearly indebtedness of the city. Moreover the sub-committee would with regret see the city deprived of the Jesuits' property which is certainly worth more than double the price paid for it, and requests the Road Committee to consider the advautages of the new site, and the increase in value that such a building would give to the surrounding properties and the prestige that such an improvement would give the city compared with that of an old building with additions, alterations on such a small site as the present one, having to confine ourselves to the narrow streets surrounding said property, always dangerous in case of fire in adjoining buildings; we would not even have space to erect a fountain and put the building ten feet back from the line of street to plant a row of trees in front of it.

The Committee and the City Council will have to take into serious consideration the advisibility of profiting of this occasion to give a chance to the unemployed to earn a living so as not to run the risk of being, as we were three years ago, forced to spend \$8,000.00 uselesly in displacing the stone of the 1889 landslide and under the pretext of widening a street already wide enough for its purpose, or to be forced as the Mayor of Toronto was two years ago, to spend \$5,000.00 towards shoveling snow to help people who were afterwards the first to blame him for uselessly expending the people's money.

There is no better time in the opinion of your sub-committee to commence the erection of a new City-Hall, labor and materials, considering the want of work by the laboring class, being reduced to their lowest possible figure.

Your sub-committee does not exaggerate in saying that such a building as we require can be built for \$150,000 considering that the new building erected by the "Hotel-Dieu" of about

the same frontage and Number of stories is said to have cost only \$135,000 as stated by the architect Mr. Tanguay and the contractor Mr. Pampalon and others who have had something to do in connection with the building, which consequently allow us to hope that we can put up a building for \$150,000 which will be a credit to the City.

That at a meeting of the Road Committee held on the 27th last, at which were present :

His Worship the Mayor, President Gignac in the chair and MM. Pouliot, Rancour, Griffin, Boisvert, Martineau, Bussières, Tessier, Angers and Drolet members.

And MM. Dussault, Poitras, Madden, Thibaudeau, Boisseau, Belanger, Dion and Tanguay, non-members.

The report of the sub-committee dated 26th Sept. last was read and it was resolved on motion of councillor Bussières.

That Mr. Tanguay, architect do receive instructions to prepare a sketch of a new City-Hall to be constructed on the site known as the Jesuits' property, the cost of said building not to exceed \$125,000 and that the plans already submitted be put at his disposal to help him to prepare his sketch.

That a meeting of the Road Committee held on the 7th of November at which were present His Worship the Mayor, President Gignac in the chair and MM. Pouliot, Boisvert, Angers, Bussières, Rancour, Drolet, Martineau and Tessier and MM. Tanguay, Leonard, P. J. Côté, Cook, Madden, Thibaudeau, Dussault, Stafford and Boisseau, non-members of the Committee.

After having examined the plan of the new City-Hall, submitted by architect Tanguay, named to this effect at the last sitting of the Road committee,

His Worship the Mayor shows that there is \$150,000 to the credit of the city for the building of a new City-Hall, which must not be exceeded and believes that the best way of settling the matter is to ask for tenders without delay.

Should these tenders exceed the \$150,000 we can dispose of, no report will be made to the Council ; if, on the contrary, the amount asked for the building is equal to or under the \$150,000 we can dispose of, we should build.

Resolved on motion of Councillor Boisvert,

That the plan of Mr. Tanguay be accepted: which was resolved on the following division :

For—MM. Tessier, Boisvert, Drolet, Bussières and Ran-
cour. (5)

Against—MM. Martineau, Pouliot and Angers. (3)

It is proposed by Councillor Boisvert and resolved on same
division.

That tenders be asked for the building of said new City-Hall,
for Wednesday, 21st instant, at 4 P. M.

Resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to superintend
the drawing of the plans and preparation of blank forms for
tenders, composed of His Worship the Mayor, president Gignac
and councillor Angers, but Mr. Angers having refused to be
one of the sub-committee he is replaced by councillor Bussières.

Resolved to include the following conditions in the blank
forms of tenders and notice published in the newspapers : as
follows.

Prices to be given for each item separately.

No. 1. Excavation, Masonry, Cut stone, Brickwork, Plas-
tering, Drainage and Ventilation.

No. 2. Carpenter and Joiner's work.

No. 3. Plumber's work and Gas Fitting.

No. 4. Heating apparatus.

No. 5. Roofer's work.

No. 6. Painting & Glazing.

No. 7. A block sum for the whole.

Each tender to cover an accepted cheque equal to 50% (per
cent) of the amount of the tender.

Resolved that two prices be asked for : one binding the
contractor to employ, for the stone cutting and labor, etc., none
but workmen living in Quebec and paying taxes, either as ten-
nants or proprietors. And a second price giving the contrac-
tor's full liberty to employ or engage any workmen they may
elect for the cutting of the stone and execution of the work,
preference being given however at same price, to workmen liv-
ing in Quebec and paying taxes or assessments.

His Worship the Mayor submits to the Committee the fol-
lowing correspondence relating to the Jesuits' property sold
by the Government to the City on Nov. 2nd, 1889, under condi-
tion that a City-Hall be erected on it within five years.

Quebec, 15th October, 1894

HON. G. A. NANTEL,

Commissioner of Public Works,

Quebec,

Sir,

The City of Quebec has bought from the Government of the Province of Quebec the property known as the Jesuits' property, Upper-Town, St. Louis ward, for the price of \$25,000, and amongst other conditions, subject to the obligation of erecting on said property a City-Hall, within five years dating from November, 2nd, 1889.

This delay of five years will expire on November 2nd, 1894, and I wish to know ;

1st. In the event of the Council wishing to begin immediately the construction of a City-Hall, would the Government grant an extension of time for the building of it ?

2nd. In the event of this extension of time being refused would the Government be willing to resume the property and re-imburse to the City the \$20,000 already paid ?

3rd. In the event of the Government retaking the property and re-imbursing to the City the \$20,000 will it exact from the City any indemnity for :

(a) The ground taken to widen Ste-Ann and Fabrique streets and to open a street joining Ste-Ann and Fabrique streets.

(b) The demolition of the houses and buildings erected thereon, and the excavations for the procuring of stone therefrom.

(c) Permission given to the Telephone Company to set posts for its lines.

I would be exceedingly obliged, if you would kindly transmit an answer to each of these questions.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. N. PARENT,

Mayor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Quebec, 17th October, 1894.

S. N. PARENT, Esq.,

Mayor of the City of Quebec,

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Government is willing to grant a delay for the finishing of the work of building a City-Hall on the grounds of the old "Quebec College" or "Jesuits' College" provided such work is begun "*bona fide*" this autumn.

The resumption of the ground seems impossible; but if it had to take place, there would certainly be motive on the part of the Government to claim from the City of Quebec indemnity for the items mentioned in your letter. And in the event of the City of Quebec keeping said property without erecting a City-Hall thereon, there would still be reason on the part of the government to claim indemnity (besides other claims for damages-interests), considering that the strip of ground given up gratuitously to the Corporation for the widening of Fabrique street was only so given under the express condition, that certain improvements and structures, including the building of a City-Hall on the old "Jesuits' property" would be effected.

This cession of a strip of land for the widening of Fabrique street & al., was made, as you know, in 1888, while the sale of the property of the old College took place in 1889.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. NANTEL,

Commissioner of Public Works,

Your committee has now the honor to report :

That at the meeting of the Road Committee held this day (November twenty first, 1894) the following tenders have been received for the total or partial execution of the works for which

tenders had been asked by Public Notice printed in the newspapers.

(See tabular statement of tenders received, page 56.)

Your committee, in conformity with the proceedings and deliberations herein above mentioned at present submitted to the Council, together with the plans and specifications on which the call for tenders is based, and after having heard a delegation of the Central Council of Trades and Labor, asking that the said works be executed by workmen residing in Quebec and paying taxes thereto, and after having examined the said tenders has come to the conclusion to recommend to the council, on motion of councillor Bussières seconded by councillor Rancour :

That the Council do now proceed to the construction of a new City-Hall in conformity with the resolutions and proceedings adopted by the Road Committee and therein above mentioned.

That the separate tenders be accepted, to wit :

Item No. 1 of the call for tenders : Excavation, Masonry, Cut Stone, Plastering, Deafening, Drainage and Ventilation to J. B. Jinchereau, for the sum of seventy-one thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars (\$71,316.)

Item No. 2. Carpenter's and Joiner's work to J. B. Gingras, for the sum of twenty-seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six dollars (\$27,966).

Item No. 3. Plumber's work and Gasfitting, to Paul Parent, for the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy five dollars (\$1,775).

Item No. 4. Heating apparatus, to O. Picard & Fils, for the sum of seven thousand, four hundred dollars (\$7,400).

Item No. 5. Roofer's work, to N. K. Connolly, for the sum of five thousand, four hundred dollars (\$5,400).

Item No. 6. Painting and Glazing, J. Gauthier & Frère, for the sum of two thousand, seven hundred and fifty five dollars (\$2,755).

The said tenders being the lowest and most advantageous forming the total sum of \$116,612, (one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars,) the tenderers being tax-payers of Quebec. The stone to be cut and the work to be done in Quebec by workmen residing in Quebec, and paying taxes either as proprietors or tenants.

The said amount of \$116,612, (one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars to be taken from the sum of \$150,000, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars which the City is authorized to borrow, for the construction of the said City-Hall, on the said Jesuits' property in virtue of the Act of Quebec, 53 Victoria, chapter 68, section 26th, sub-section 5.

J. H. GIGNAC,

Chairman.

Copy of a report of the Honorable Executive Council dated 21st November, 1894, and approved of by the Lieutenant Governor on the 21st November, 1894.

Concerning the delay for the construction of a new City-Hall, on the Jesuits' property in Quebec.

In a report dated 21st November, 1894, the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works sets forth that by an act passed by Mr. Jos. Allaire, N. P., dated 2nd November, 1889, the Corporation of the City of Quebec has become proprietor of part of the ground of the old Jesuits' College of which the Provincial Government was then proprietor at certain conditions one of which is as follows "The City of Quebec will construct and complete a City-Hall on said parcel of ground within a delay of five years from date of the deed of sale.

That the said Corporation has not been able to conform itself to said condition, but as a large number of citizens have asked the Government to extend the time granted for the construction of the said City-Hall and without conditions as to the date on which the construction should be begun.

Considering the above, the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works recommends that the delay granted to City to commence the construction of the new City-Hall as stipulated in the contract dated the 2nd November, 1889, herein above mentioned, be prolonged to the 19th November, 1897 without prejudice to the other conditions of said contract but always on con-

dition that if the works are begun within the above mentioned delay the execution of said work will be pushed with due diligence until complete execution of the works.

Certified,

Signed GUSTAVE GRENIER,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

CITY-HALL

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Quebec 8th November, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for New City Hall," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office up to Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., for the erection of the aforesaid building as per plans and specification which can be seen at the office of Messrs. Tanguay & Vallée, Architects, No. 38, St. Eustache street, on and after Monday next, the 12th instant.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless it is made on a printed blank form which can be had on application to Messrs. Tanguay & Vallée, said blank to be signed by two responsible parties willing to ensure the execution of the contract.

Separate prices will be received for the following items :

No. 1—Masonry, Excavation, Cut Stone, Plastering, Drainage and Ventilation.

No. 2—Carpenter and Joiner's work.

No. 3—Plumber's work and Gas Piping.

No. 4—Heating Apparatus.

No. 5—Roofer's work.

No. 6—Painting and Glazing.

No. 7—A block sum for the whole.

Each tender to cover an accepted cheque equal to 50% (per cent) of the amount of the tender which will be retained against all tenderers until the contract is signed and against the contractor until the contract is completed, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The City does not bind itself to accept the lowest or even any of the tenders.

The contractor to pay the city notary for drawing up the contract and supply the City Engineer with a certified copy thereof.

Signed,

CHS. BAILLAIRGÉ,

City Engineer.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD THE 1st OF DECEMBER, 1894.

Alderman Tanguay moved seconded by councillor Thibaudau, and it was resolved :

That the speech of His Worship the Mayor on the question of the City Hall, delivered at last night's meeting, and the documents to which it refers be published and printed and form part of the minutes of the meeting held on the 30th of November, 1894.

Councillor Boisvert seconded by councillor Boisseau, moved and it was Resolved :

That the speech delivered by councillor Cook be also printed and published, and form part of the minutes of the said meeting, as containing the opinions expressed against the construction of the new City Hall.

CITY OF QUEBEC

CITY-HALL.

Quebec, 3rd December, 1894.

Adoption of the 1112th report of the Road Committee.

At a special meeting of the City council of the city of Quebec, held on the thirtieth day of November, 1894, it was Resolved :

That the 1112th Report of the Road committee recommending to construct the new City Hall, be accepted entirely.

That the Council do now proceed to the construction of a new City Hall in conformity with the resolutions and proceedings adopted by the Road Committee and therein above mentioned.

That the following separate tenders be accepted, to wit :—

Item No. 1 of the call for tenders : Excavation, masonry, cut stone, plastering, deafening, drainage and ventilation, to J. B. Jinchereau and Ignace Bilodeau, for the sum of seventy-one thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars (\$71,316.)

Item No. 2, carpenter's and joiner's work to J. B. Gingras, for the sum of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars (\$27,966.)

Item No. 3, plumber's work and gas fitting, to Paul Parent, for the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy five dollars (\$1,775.)

Item No. 4, heating apparatus to O. Picard & Fils, for the sum of seven thousand, four hundred dollars (\$7,400.)

Item No. 5, roofer's work, to N. K. Connolly, for the sum of five thousand, four hundred dollars (\$5,400.)

Item N. 6, Painting and glazing, to J. Gauthier & Frère, for the sum of two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five dollars (\$2,755.)

The said tenders being the lowest and most advantageous, and forming the total sum of (\$116,612) one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars, the tenderers being taxpayers of Quebec. The stone to be cut and the work to be done in Quebec by workmen residing in Quebec and paying taxes either as proprietors or tenants.

The said amount of (\$116,612) one hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars to be taken from the sum of (\$150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars which the city is authorized to borrow for the construction of the said City-Hall, on the said Jesuits' College grounds in virtue of the Act of Quebec, 53 Victoria, chapter 68, section 26, subsection 5.

L. S.

A true copy,

H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,

City Clerk.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF TENDERS RECEIVED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CITY-HALL.

NAMES of TENDERERS.	The work to be executed by workmen residing in the City and paying tax- es as proprietors or ten- ants,	The work to be executed by any workmen what- ever the City requiring that for the same price preference be given to workmen residing in Quebec and paying tax- es or assessments.
EXCAVATIONS, MASONRY.		
H. Dorion.....	79,500 00	
Louis Larose.....	81,518 00	
W. J. Peters.....	79,000 00	
N. K. Connolly.....	128,300 00	128,300 00
J. B. Jinchereau.....	71,316 00	69,016 00
Frs. Parent.....	88,147 78	79,272 78
CARPENTER AND JOINER'S.		
J. Bussières.....	29,429 00	29,429 00
J. B. Gingras.....	27,966 00	
E. St.-Pierre.....	36,720 00	
W. J. Peters.....	37,000 00	
N. K. Connolly.....	35,000 00	35,000 00
PLUMBER'S WORK & GAZ FITTING.		
Paul Parent.....	1,775 00	
James Maguire.....	2,115 00	
N. K. Connolly.....	2,900 00	2,750 00
L. Z. Trudel.....		2,363 00
O. Picard.....		
Chs. Vézina.....	3,430 00	
	2,349 00	2,349 00
HEATING APPARATUS.		
N. K. Connolly.....	10,800 00	9,500 00
O. Picard.....	7,400 00	
Chs. Vézina.....	10,139 00	10,139 00
ROOFER'S WORK.		
J. J. Barbeau.....	5,472 00	
Langlais & Labrecque.....	5,473 00	5,473 00
N. Barbeau.....	5,900 00	
N. K. Connolly.....	5,400 00	5,000 00
PAINTING AND GLAZING.		
J. Gauthier & Frère.....	2,753 00	
W. J. Peters.....	3,200 00	
N. K. Connolly.....	3,200 00	3,000 00
A BLOCK SUM FOR THE WHOLE.		
E. Lafontaine.....	141,000 00	
F. DeVarennes.....	131,000 00	129,000 00
W. J. Peters.....	134,800 00	
N. K. Connolly.....		178,550 00
J. A. Charlebois.....	129,801 57	124,638 15
Frs. Parent.....	144,591 00	135,716 00

**Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the City of Quebec and
of the actual financial situation of the City presented
by His Worship the Mayor to the Council on
Friday, the 20th of April, 1894, published
by order of the Council.**

I

REPORT of the City Auditor on the Finances from May 1st, 1893, to the 16th of April, 1894.

Consolidated Debt in England.....	\$3,541,910 00	
do do in Canada.....	1,943,562 34	
		<hr/>
		\$5,485,472 34
Mortgages payable.....		10,184 00
Overdrawn at La Caisse d'Economie, 16th April, 1894....		528,426 23
		<hr/>
		\$6,024,082 57
Appropriations, 1893-94.....		\$ 587,194 18
Revenue of the City to date, including school tax, judicial deposits, &c., &c.....		\$ 591,075 66
Net revenue of the City to date.....		\$ 532,865 00

EXPENDITURE.

From 1st May, 1893, to 16th April, 1894.

Accounts.

Interest.....	\$320,140 18
Ground Rents.....	754 58
Salaries.....	28,782 60
Conveyance of Prisoners.....	187 50
Jail Guard.....	1,600 00
Fire Commissioner.....	1,332 76
Light and Fuel.....	27,731 07
Municipal Buildings, and Insurances.....	3,399 82
Police, for general purposes.....	4,778 42
Do Wages.....	29,906 22
Fire Department, for general purposes.....	9,250 00
do do wages.....	27,173 92
	<hr/>
Report.....	\$453,037 07

	Report.....	\$455,037 07	
St. Peter's Ward Station.....		2,047 80	
Roads, for general purpose.....		28,153 05	
do Wages.....		24,900 37	
Markets, for general purposes.....		3,365 55	
do Wages.....		7,417 26	
Ferry.....		4,675 06	
Water Works, for general purposes.....		7,835 90	
do Wages.....		15,791 95	
Health, for general purposes.....		1,591 82	
do Wages.....		3,047 09	
Advertising, Printing, etc.....		6,107 43	
Legal.....		5,631 29	
Contingent and Unforeseen.....		8,449 26	
Health, for Disinfectors.....		3,933 60	
			<hr/>
			\$577,984 50
Disbursements as per appropriations.....	\$577,984 50		
Reimbursement of taxes, redeeming of bonds, Beemer's claim and Civic Hospital.....	26,602 57		
			<hr/>
			\$604,587 07
Accounts unpaid, for road, market and fire committees, electric light, interest, etc.....	\$15,000 00	\$619,587 07	
			<hr/>
Expenditure over ordinary revenue.....		\$86,722 07	
Expenditure (unpaid accounts) permanent improvements payable in bonds as authorized by 55-56 Vict.....		\$90,652 41	
			<hr/>

In those \$86,722.07, are comprised \$45,119.50 which are ordinary expenses exceeding the ordinary revenue, \$15,000.00 for the unpaid accounts, and also \$26,602.57 which we have paid for unforeseen expenses. If we add to this \$90,652.41 spent for unpaid accounts, etc., as per bonds authorized by 55-56 Vict. this will explain the surplus of overdrawal at the bank, from the 1st of May last up to date, [that] is over \$160,000.00. From the deficit of \$86,722.07 there will have to be deducted \$20,000.00 which are to be collected as per special tax of 1/12 of one per cent, which tax has not been collected yet.

II

STATEMENT of Debentures authorized, but unissued, and amounts expended against the same ; also, balance unexpended.

Debentures, to issue.	Amount	Purpose	Amount	Expended	Unexpended
	\$		\$	\$	\$
Balance of issue, 53 Vic	19,810				
New City Hall, 53 Vic.....	150,000				
Fire, Water and Road Depart- ments, 55 Vic.	390,575				
To cover Bank over-draft.....	300,000				
		New City Hall...	150,000	5,739 43	144,260 57
		Fire Department.	16,000	17,733 06	
		Water Works...	178,075		
		St. John St. sewer	44,800	32,671 24	12,128 76
		St. Sanv. const. account.	50,000		
		Do add issue 53 Vic...	250,000	331,705 48	8,294 52
		Other Works as detailed.....	43,275	19,754 19	23,520 81
		Road Department	190,500		
		St. Sanv. const. account.....	100,000	19,706 42	76,449 78
		Dept. in Const	.....	3,843 70	
		Street widening, new stairs, &c.	96,500	58,360 17	35,017 83
		Dept. in Const..	.....	3,122 00	
	\$840,575			\$402,655 79	\$299,672 27

037 07
 047 80
 153 05
 900 37
 365 55
 417 26
 675 06
 835 90
 791 95
 591 82
 047 09
 107 43
 631 29
 449 26
 933 60
 984 50
 9,587 07
 6,722 07
 00,652 41
 ences ex-
 26,602.57
 spent for.
 explain the
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 20,000.00
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III

CASES pending in Court in which the city is concerned either as plaintiff or as defendant.

SUPREME COURT

1st Petition of right, indemnity claimed from the Federal Government for damages caused by the landslide, Champlain street, September, 1889.

SUPERIOR COURT

- 2nd Jos. Debigaré vs. the city.—Damages : \$300.00.
- 3rd George Paré vs the city.—Damages : \$400.00.
- 4th The City vs the Bell Telephone Co.
- 5th Godfroid Tremblay vs the City—Damages : \$5,000.00.
- 6th {
- 7th { The Provincial Government vs the City.
- 8th { Four prosecutions amounting to \$72,617.00.—Care of lunatics and prisoners.
- 9th { One action for 88,000.00.—City contribution—Building Court House.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(IN APPEL).

- 10th The Gaz Co. vs the City.—Damages \$300.00.
- 11th The heirs Young vs the City.—\$1,800.00.

CASES FROM SAINT-SAUVEUR

- 12th Circuit Court.—Leclere vs the City.....\$ 2 95....Contested
- 13th do —Samson vs “ 3 35.... “
- 14th Superior Court—Samson vs. “ 153 45.... “
- 15th do —The City vs. Robertson.. 1,393 00....Expropriation
- 16th do —The City vs Martin..... 1,543 00.... “
- 17th do —The City vs Brodrigue..... 1,698 40.... “
- 18th do —The City vs Brodrigue..... 1,538 00.... “
- 19—27—19. Sales of immoveables.—Duval, Vallières, Juneau, Trudel, Paquet, Gagnon, Cardinal, Cantin, Forgues.
- 28—33—6. Sales of immoveables.—Chartré, Lépine, Rochon, Bleau, Beaulé, Chrétien.

IV

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

RE ANNEXATION OF SAINT-SAUVEUR.

1889-90 and 1893-94.—Cost of permanent work executed in Saint Sauveur :

Purchase of property, introduction of water, paving of streets, sidewalks, etc \$349,933 00

Annual interest at 5 1/2% (paid to La Caisse d'Economie).....	17,500 00
Annual revenue St. Sauveur Ward.....	28,993 00
do do St. Valier Ward.....	23,857 00
	<hr/>
	52,350 00
Market, stall, etc., etc.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	55,850 00

TO BE TAKEN FROM REVENUE.

Interest on capital.....	\$17,500 00
Redemption of debentures issued by the Municipality of St. Sauveur (1888). Yearly.....	2,800 00
	<hr/>
	20,300 00
Net revenue.....	835,550 00
The expenses of police, fire, electric light, roads, water etc., to be taken out of this amount, (<i>ordinary</i>).	

V

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Property exempt from taxation within the City :	
“ Federal and Provincial Governments.....	\$ 4,128,000.00
“ Religious Institutions, etc.....	2,923,180.00
Harbor improvements, Louise Embankment, etc.....	3,000,000.00
(This item adjudged by the Superior Court, 1892) to be	
	<hr/>
	\$10,051,180.00
Value of Municipal property.....	4,283,948.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,335,128.00
Property subject to taxation according to the new mode of assessment.	16,500,000.00

VI

CITY REVENUE FOR THREE YEARS.

Total revenue for three years (1890-1891, 1891-1892, 1892-1893)	1,624,653.38
Total of appropriations do do	1,656,951.06
Total of amounts spent on appropriations.....	1,784,788.07
	<hr/>
Expenditure over appropriations.....	127,837.21
Add thereto expenditure over revenue.....	32,297.68
	<hr/>
Forming for those three years a difference of.....	\$ 160,134.89

S. N. PARENT
MAYOR.

\$349,933 00

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE
— OF THE —
NEW CITY HALL.

15TH AUGUST, 1895

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

— BY THE —
CITY COUNCIL.

TO HIS WORSHIP Mr. S. N. PARENT,

Mayor of the City of Quebec.

Member of the Legislative Assembly, etc.

MR. MAYOR.—In my quality of Pro-Mayor, I have been requested to communicate to you the exceeding pleasure which the members of the City Council feel at your presence, and that of the many citizens of Quebec, now here assembled, to assist at the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of our new City Hall.

An occasion of the kind is well calculated to inspire them with many feelings, among which the most salient are of pride at the thought that it is under their administration that this

This morning the laying of the corner stone of the new City Hall took place, in a solemn and imposing manner.

In spite of threatening appearance of the skies, thousands of people were massed on the Basilica square, long before the appointed hour.

The arrival of Mayor Parent and the Mayoress, driving in a splendid two horses rig, was saluted by loud applause.

His Worship and Madame Parent took their seat on a stand which had been erected for this occasion. We have noticed on the stand, amongst many others, His Highness Mgr. Begin, Archbishop of Cyrene, Mgr. Têtu, Mgr. Gagnon, the Consul General of France, the Consuls of the United States and Spain, Sir Hector Languevin, Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, Hon. Frs. Langelier, Hon. D. A. Ross, etc.

edifice, which will be one of the ornaments of the Capital of the Province of Quebec, is being reared, and one of joy at the reflection that, under its sheltering roof, will be hereafter held the meetings of those into whose hands will be hereafter committed the task of promoting the dearest interests of our city and of realizing, by their wisdom and foresight, the destinies which we believe to be held in store for us by the future.

Coupled with these sentiments, Mr. Mayor, there is also the pleasant satisfaction to us all of being able to avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate you upon the great amount

The address presented to the Mayor had been enluminated by Mr. Arthur Lafrance. It is a remarkable feat of penmanship. On the address are the photos of His Worship the Mayor, and of the Mayoress, the arms of the city, a good picture of the New City-Hall, the whole splendidly decorated, and very tastily arranged.

The address was accompanied by two splendid gifts: a silver trowel with ebony handle, inlaid with gold; this trowel had been made by MM. Chateauvert & Cantin; and a splendid silver hammer, with an ivory handle, made by M. Cyr. Duquet, both suitably engraved.

On the arrival of the Mayor and Mayoress at the new City-Hall, Mr. H. J. J. B. Choinard, the City Clerk, presented to M^{me}. Parent, in the name of all the Civic employees, a splendid bouquet and silver holder.

After the reading of the address, Miss Boisvert daughter of alderman Boisvert, accompanied by alderman Gignac, also presented a magnificent bouquet to M^{me}. Parent.

The usual official ceremonies being closed the corner stone was laid in the place it is to occupy over the main entrance.

His Worship the Mayor threw in the first trowelfull of mortar, and M^{me}. Parent struck the stone with the hammer.

The corner stone was suspended over an excavation, in the masonry, which had been prepared to receive certain documents. On the stone was a plate with the following inscription:

"The corner stone of this City-Hall was laid by S. Napoléon Parent, Mayor of the City of Quebec, in presence of several Church and State dignitaries, and of all the aldermen and councillors of this city, on the fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty Victoria Ist, Queen of England.

His Excellence Count of Aberdeen being Governor General of Canada.

His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, being Archbishop of Quebec.

The Honorable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau being Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

His Highness Mgr. L. N. Begin, administrator of the diocese of Quebec.

The Very Reverend Andrew Hunter Dunn, being Lord Bishop of Quebec.

TANQUAY & VALLÉE,

Architects.

The ceremony was closed by the singing of the Canadian national anthem, and the band playing God Save the Queen.

The above details were published in "*L'Electeur*" of the 15th of August, 1895.

of labor which you have accomplished since your elevation to the Mayoralty, and upon the zeal which you have displayed in following up our municipal affairs in all their details.

All are agreed in acknowledging that your administration has been one of the happiest, and that it has been crowned with a great deal of success.

In this stone, which our imagination or rather our wishes would fain invest with a character of indestructibility, we are about to deposit some pieces of our current coin, certain parchments and various other souvenirs, together with a metal plate upon which are inscribed the names of our principal dignitaries of Church and State, those of the architects who furnished the plans of the building, and also mention of the historical fact, so interesting to our city, that in 1635, on this very same site, was erected the first classical college in North America.

To properly lay this stone, other instruments than the modest tools of the workingman are needed ; which is the reason, Mr. Mayor, why the contractors for the execution of the works have commissioned me to present you with this trowel, which, we are sure, you will preserve as a cherished reminder of this memorable day.

As a mark of homage, also, to the important role displayed by the ladies in the achievement of even the smallest undertakings, and recognizing, as we do, the deep interest taken by Madame Parent in all your labors, the members of the City Council, your colleagues and associates in the administration of our civic affairs, respectfully request her acceptance of this hammer, as a modest souvenir, which will recall hereafter one of the brightest days in your tenure of office as Mayor of Quebec.

May this solemn and imposing demonstration mark the inauguration of a new era of prosperity for the City of Quebec.

GEO. TANGUAY,

Pro-Mayor.

REPLY OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

GENTLEMEN.—I am exceedingly flattered at the honour which you have done me in requesting me to lay the corner stone of Quebec's new City Hall.

It is always an occasion of deep satisfaction to a public man to find his efforts and his work recognized and appreciated by his constituents.

You are right in saying that it is with feelings of joy and pride that the citizens of Quebec are assembled here to-day to take part in a ceremony that will form an epoch in the history of our municipality.

To lay the corner stone of a public building or of a monument is to mark the opening of a new era, to proclaim our confidence in the present and our faith in the future, in fine to give substantial proof that we are in the path of progress.

This is what you desire to assert in the face of the entire country, which is, perhaps, surprised, but which to a certainty rejoices with us at such striking evidence of our energy and vitality.

In the flattering terms of your address, you award too great a share of merit to the Mayor of Quebec, for, altogether, we have contributed to the attainment of the gratifying results, of which this celebration is the crowning demonstration.

Yes, gentlemen, it is to our united efforts that we owe the recuperation of our finances, the settlement of many difficult questions, the extensive reforms effected in nearly all the branches of the administration, all the works of construction, repair and maintenance carried out for the embellishment of the city ; the restoration of the equilibrium between our receipts and expenses ; and to crown the whole good work, the steady enhancement of our credit in the estimation of canadian and foreign capitalists.

Here, briefly summed up, gentlemen, is the work done by the present Council.

As your official head, I am proud to proclaim it, in the presence of our fellow-citizens.

Nor do I hesitate to accord an honorable mention to those of our colleagues, who offered a loyal opposition to our project. Their vigorous, but always well meant criticism, served to enlighten our deliberations, to increase their wisdom and to save us from the perils of an over confident and too self-reliant policy.

And now, gentlemen, that we are in presence of an accomplished fact, tell me, is there one amongst us who does not feel happy to assist at the inauguration of a City Hall, which will be one of the ornaments of the Capital of the Province of Quebec? In the first place, the construction of this building meets an urgent and long felt want, not only as regards the requirements of our municipal service, but as regards the raising of our civic administration in our own and the public estimation. Then tourists are being more and more drawn to our city, with its wealth of historic monuments and associations, and it is necessary to embellish it, in order to render it as attractive as possible to the wealthy visitors who come to us from abroad.

Further, this undertaking is being carried out under conditions which are extraordinarily favorable from the financial point of view.

The plans, which emanate from two of our own fellow-citizens, both young architects of talent and brilliant promise, possess the merit of combining the harmonious whole, ample proportions and solidity of construction with exceptional cheapness.

Even the site is suggestive, of the happiest associations, for we are here in the very heart of the city founded by Champlain, within the fortified line erected for the defence against Indian surprise and the assaults of enemy; in fine, in that old Quebec, which during two centuries, struggled and suffered through all the vicissitudes of our history, without hardly knowing during that long period any of the blessings of the peace and prosperity which have since been the fortunate lot of its younger districts. We stand on the grounds once occupied by the College of Quebec, founded and conducted by the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, the oldest shrine of science and letters in the New World, and we are also within a few steps of the Seminary of Quebec, another monument dedicated to the glory of education, which shared with the Jesuits College for two centuries, the task of rearing up and instructing the youth of our country.

In front of us, the venerable Basilica of Notre-Dame rears its facade, that Church of Quebec, the fruitful mother and pioneer of the hundreds of dioceses into which North America is now divided.

Well, gentlemen, I am happy to find that in Quebec as in the old Capitals of Europe, we are going to have our City Hall in front of our old Cathedral,—the house of the people facing the house of God. And here as there, we shall enjoy the charm of the symbolism which lies hidden in those two expressions ; the house of the people facing the house of God, thus recalling that beautiful page of history, in which it is related that, on leaving the Catacombs, the people, emancipated by Christianity and filled with gratitude towards the Church which had abolished slavery, proclaimed individual liberty and the quality of all before the law and established the reign of brotherly love in the world, built the temple of God, that is to say, the Basilica or the Cathedral, and then, imbued with the importance of their rights and their new duties erected in front of it the house of the people, or in other words, the City Hall, as the meeting place of the representatives charged with the care of the city's temporal interests. And it was in this way that the City Hall became almost everywhere the centre and heart of the municipality and very often also the fortress and rampart of the freedom of the citizens.

Was it not right and proper, gentlemen, to preserve here, in this unique city, retaining as it does more than any other on this continent the stamp of another age, this dualism which appeals as much to the mind as to the heart ?

Let us be grateful to our fellow-citizens of the younger sections of Quebec, who, when the choice of this site was in question, put aside their legitimate local aspirations to bow down before these loftier considerations and the majesty of these reminiscences.

But I must stop, gentlemen, for I perceive that I am allowing myself to be carried away too far by my imagination, and because the rays of the sun, sparkling upon the delicate tools (I was going to say jewels), which I have just handled, recall me to the reality.

To the contractors who have presented me with this magnificent implement, I offer my most heartfelt gratitude. I shall preserve with precious care a souvenir which is of such exquisite workmanship, and which is such a happy omen of the

good taste and perfection which they will bring to the completion of their noble undertaking.

To you, my colleagues in the civic administration, Madame Parent begs me to tender her most sincere thanks for the superb gift which you have presented to her. She is personally convinced that you fully deserve the support of the ladies and she is also certain that their votes will not fail you, if you appeal to them at the next election.

One word more, gentlemen, and I have done.

As we cover up this stone and lay it definitely in place, does it not strike you that we can draw from this ceremony a sublime and valuable lesson? We have met here to inaugurate a vast and imposing edifice, which combines in itself a regular mountain of stones. These stones have come from all parts. They have been brought from the shores of Beauport, the cliffs of Deschambault and St Alban, and the quarries of Cape Rouge. They differ from each other in color and structure, and the workman's hammer has imparted to them the most varied shapes and dimensions. And yet as they come to rise one upon the other and to take their several places, on these broad foundation, it is discovered that they each fill a useful and goodly role. And cemented, united together, they form a combination of strength and beauty which the tooth of time alone can affect and destroy, unless they are demolished by the pick.

On this solemn day, when the same sentiment unites all hearts and all wills, may the harmonious whole formed by all the stones composing this vast edifice, be the image of the peace and concord whose reign we all desire to see prevail in our country, and especially in this city, which is so dear to us.

At a time when burning questions threaten to divide our country into two hostile camps, let us boldly proclaim that in the work of building up a great nation, it behooves us to secure the concurrence of all minds and elements and to utilize all our live forces and resources, no matter whence they spring, provided always that they only are honorable, and efficacious.

What matter of differences of language or diversity of origin or even of creed if we are agreed to labor together to the development, the prosperity and the grandeur of our common country, and if, hand in hand, we continue here the work of civilization and enlightenment accomplished in the Old World by the two proud and noble races from whom we are descended.

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This is, gentlemen, why we have called together to-day the representatives of all classes of our population, and, in the name of the City Council, I thank you for the zeal which you have displayed in accepting our invitation.

The corner stone of this City Hall has been laid by S. Napoléon Parent, Mayor of the City of Quebec, in the presence of several church and state dignitaries and of all the aldermen and councillors of the city, this fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five—the fifty-eighth year of Her Majesty, Victoria I, Queen of England's reign.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen being Governor General of Canada.

His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau being Archbishop of Quebec.

The Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau being Governor of the Province of Quebec.

His Grace Mgr L. N. Begin being administrator of the diocese of Quebec.

The Right Rev. Andrew Hunter Dunn being the "Lord Bishop" of Quebec.

Tanguay & Vallée, being the Architects of the building.

The grounds on which this edifice has been erected was formerly given by the "Compagnie des Cent Associés" to the Jesuit missionaries who erected thereon, in 1635, the first classical college of North America.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

SPEECH OF
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
S. N. PARENT, Esq.,

ACCOMPANIED WITH A STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION
OF THE CITY, DELIVERED TO THE COUNCIL, ON THE 5TH
OF MAY 1896, AND ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL
TO BE PUBLISHED AS FORMING PART
OF THE MINUTES OF THE
COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

When, on the 2nd of April, 1894, I was, for the first time, elected to the high office of Mayor of the City of Quebec, I then briefly mentioned several important questions which required the most serious consideration of the City Council :

The sad condition of our roads and the urgent improvements to be made to the principal streets of our City ; the absolute need of a new city hall ; the importance for Quebec of securing the next Provincial Exhibition and the study of the best means of bringing back to our City its prosperity and employment for the people, such was the plan which I exposed in a few words, when I thanked my fellow-citizens for the honor which they had conferred upon me.

Since that day, and during the past two years, many other important questions were discussed at our meetings.

Although I intended to do so on that day, I must say that, through sickness, I was prevented from giving a brief account of the work done by the City Council during the past two years before the municipal election. It has occurred to me that now that we are ready for action and that we are going to work to-

gether for the next two years, it was advisable to review the past and to sketch a programme of what we have to do to justify the confidence placed upon us by our fellow-citizens. For the last two years, the meetings of the permanent and special Committees of the Council have been as follows :—

MEETINGS.

City Council	68
Finance Committee.	48
Road Committee.....	46
Special Committee <i>re</i> building of the new City Hall.....	17
Health Committee.....	13
Fire Committee .. .	36
Committee on By-Laws.....	7
Ferry Committee.....	16
Markets.....	30
Police.....	24
Water Works	33

Meetings of the City Council.....	68
Meetings of Committees.....	270
Total.....	338

Reports of Committees to the City Council, 180, viz., making a total of 338 meetings for 600 working days or one meeting for each two working days. Here follows the number of by-laws passed by the City Council.

By-laws passed by the City Council from the first of April, 1894, to the first February, 1896.

Nos.

- 312—*re* sweeping of chimneys,
- 322—*re* tax of 20 per cent, 1894-95.
- 323—*re* hydrometers.
- 325—*re* raising of funds (amending by-law No. 200.)
- 326—*re* sale of revenue from Champlain Market and others.
- 327 - *re* internal economy of the City Council.
- 328—*re* extension of Charlevoix street.
- 329—*re* taxes on insurance companies.
- 330—*re* division plans. " buildings lots."
- 331—*re* sale of in Market revenues

- 332—*re* posters.
 333—*re* inspection of meat.
 334—*re* taxes for 1895-96 (17½ per cent.)
 335—*re* electric railway.
 336—*re* the naming of Dufferin Terrace.
 337—*re* opening of Lee street.
 338—*re* extension of Dalhousie street.
 339—*re* amending by-law *re* hydrometers.

As far as the management is concerned, the by-laws respecting the internal economy of the City Council, the Committees, the officers and employees, the sweeping of chimneys, the inspection of meat and the posters are new and most important improvements.

The opening of Dalhousie street, as far as Champlain market, and the extension of Charlevoix street meet demands of improvements asked for since a long time.

The opening of Lee street at the outer end of Montcalm Ward leads us to expect, in a near future, an extension of the City towards the suburban roads of Ste. Foye and Grande Allée.

The naming of our unrivalled Terrace, known the world over, has been an act of justice and gratitude towards our most illustrious Governor Dufferin, in accordance to the words in the by-law which gives his name to the Terrace. It is therein officially stated that he took great interest in the City of Quebec, and that it is on account of his most powerful interference that the historical fortifications of Quebec were preserved and restored, and it was the duty of the City Council of Quebec to mention in its records the name of Dufferin as one of the highest benefactors of the City of Quebec.

The by-laws respecting the finances have opened new sources of revenue; the by-law respecting the sale of the revenues of the markets was a happy innovation which cut short to the considerable expense caused by the maintenance of these markets which will henceforth be saved to the city.

But the most important by-law which we have had to attend to was the one respecting the electric railway, and the completion of this scheme will be the beginning of a new era for Quebec according to past experience elsewhere.

The public appear to be anxious about the delays in the beginning of the construction of such railroad. These delays are forfeited and nothing seems to have been done.

Without undertaking their defense, I think it is only just to call your attention to the fact that the risks of this costly scheme are much greater here than elsewhere on account of our long winters and the enormous quantity of snow which accumulates in our streets, and also of the almost complete stoppage in the business dealings during our winter months.

And then the expectation of serious complications between England and consequently between Canada and the United States retarded the financial organization of the company. But the latest developments are most encouraging, and Mr. Beemer is on the eve of completing his financial arrangements on condition that the city accedes to certain delays.

Let us now take into consideration the work done by the Committees, and let us begin by the Road Committee, whose work has been the most visible and important.

The following is an extract of the report of the City Engineer, Mr. C. Baillaingé, on the construction, repairs and embellishments made in Quebec since two years.

CITY HALL.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Never in such short space of time (hardly over two years) have we seen such a change as we can see now to-day at St. Sauveur, this new annex to the city. There, where we could see the dirty waters running down the streets, drainage has been introduced, also water service in over twenty one miles of streets, and these streets levelled and macadamised. The City has built forty two miles of sidewalks, hundreds of crossings, dozens of gully-wells, so much so that St. Sauveur is now one of the cleanest suburbs of the City. Several of its streets have been extended to commercial thoroughfares. Amongst others Montcalm, St. Bernard and Aqueduc streets. St. Valier street has been widened, opposite St. Peter Market. In all the streets, electric lights, telephone and fire-alarm lines and telegraph lines have been introduced.

Another annex to the City, called Tower Field No. 4, has had its streets drained, levelled and macadamised, also supplied with necessary sidewalks, water courses, crossings, gully-wells and necessary water supply.

Amongst the extended streets, Lee street deserves a special mention, as it now opens to our fellow-citizens a new artery to the municipality of the Parish of Quebec which is now

called "La Banlieue." The old wards of the City have not been forgotten or neglected; Caron street has been widened; St. Paul street has been also widened to twice its former width, opposite the Q. & L. St. John RR., and extended as far as St. André street, thus clearing the view to the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Station, previously hidden behind a lot of old sheds.

A new fire station (No. 5) has been built on St. André street near the Custom House.

The police and fire stations in St. Paul street have been repaired and enlarged. The Hay-Market stalls have been rebuilt.

There is in St. Réal street, St. John's Suburb, a new police station. Another police station has been transferred to the weigh house, at Berthelot Market place.

There is further to mention the widening of Ste. Cécile street, the repairs of Côte la Négresse, a small square, at the intersection of St. George and Richelieu streets, the paving in stone of the steepest part of Ste. Geneviève Hill and also another square situate between Dauphine, Cook and St. Stanislas streets, which has been widened and levelled.

The paving of St. Peter street has, after 20 years hard traffic over its limited width, been renewed at a cost of \$4,000.-00. So have the greatest part of the other streets of the City.

At the intersection of St. Roch, Des Fossés and St. Paul streets, a new carters' stand has been placed and a kiosque has been asked for by the carters as a shelter from the sun and rain. New kiosques have also been erected at Place D'Armes, Grande Allée, Bridge street and also Basilica square and Mont-calm Market.

On Boulevard Langelier, there has been erected a new Band stand, elegantly built and covered with sheet iron.

The Dufferin Terrace Band kiosque has been completely repaired and a room for the musicians has been provided for under the Band stand. The kiosque on the Dufferin Terrace which had sustained such serious damages at the time of the great storm of January, 1895, has also been repaired, and so have the railings, some of which 1,500 feet in length were placed on new beams.

The flooring of the Terrace and the steps leading from the Terrace end to the Citadel have been renewed. The whole at a cost of about \$11,000.

But the masterpiece of the last Council's administration was, no doubt, the construction of the new City Hall, which has been such a long needed and desired improvement. Had the Council only this monument to leave to the City, it would suffice to prove its utility and foresight.

But the city has otherwise benefitted by the wise government of the last City Council ; namely by the addition of a wing to the former building of the Civic Hospital for the use of patients suffering from contagious diseases.

Also the establishing of a building on Des Prairies street for fumigating purposes and the necessary repairs required for keeping sheltered the costly machinery used for such work.

We are indebted to His Worship Mayor Parent for a system of inspection of buildings in case of accidents that might happen (as such is the case in many cities) due to defects in construction, and also improvements in cases where fire happens and necessitates the saving of life.

There is nevertheless in this City, as in many others, room for improvement, notably a sidewalk from the foot of the Citadel to the summit of the Cove Fields on the site of the Old French fortifications.

The magnificent lot of land bought from the Ladies of the General Hospital, for a park, the conversion of the English debt, the widening of Fabrique and other streets, the establishing of a public library and other minor works, and also the erection of a monument to Champlain and the granting of a piece of land for the building of a Church in the Palais Park.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—WINTER CARNIVAL.

The two leading events of the administration that has just left office are the Provincial Exhibition of 1894, and the Winter Carnival of January last held in Quebec, to which the City Council had subscribed liberally (according to its means), which both resulted in bringing to Quebec a large number of strangers.

I have no doubt that the result of this Exhibition gave entire satisfaction to its promoters. But I think that the City and public would have been more benefitted had this Exhibition been organized and conducted under a Board of disinterested citizens.

After the immense success of the Winter Carnivals of 1894 and 96, the general opinion is that it would not be advisable to hold them too frequently at such short intervals, in order

to allow the heads of the different Committees to prepare with time, a new and original programme, in order to satisfy the wants of the public which expects varied and novel amusements.

EXEMPTION OF TAXES TO NEW INDUSTRIES.

The retiring Council has continued to encourage new enterprises and industries.

Exemption of taxes has been granted to Mr. L. Richard for his new factory of leather cardboard, to Messrs. Boswell Bros. Brewers, who have considerably enlarged their establishment, to the Dominion Cold Storage Company, which exemption was afterwards transferred to another Cold Storage Company, organized in Quebec; but it is advisable to add that these exemptions are only for Civic taxes and do not include water rates or school taxes.

HYDROMETERS.—CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

During the last session of the Quebec Legislature a very important question was settled to the satisfaction of the City Council—namely the supplying of the aqueduc water by meter measurement to the different Educational and Charitable Institutions of the City.

Special rates had been agreed upon on different occasions, and the City Council in 1892, thought it advisable to considerably increase those rates by changing the mode of assessment on this class of property. The question was finally settled after long and tedious discussions by the Legislature, who decided the rates at which the City should supply water to these Institutions per 1,000 gallons. The immediate result of this law was to diminish the City revenue by over \$1,000.00 a year.

The state of our finances could not permit us to stand such a diminution in our revenue. We again attempted to have this law repealed by the Legislature and were hopeful of success when a satisfactory compromise was offered which was accepted, which increased the rate of water per 1,000 gallons meter measurement, from 40 to 60 cents and from 15 to 25 cents respectively.

I am glad to say that this question is now settled. But I wish to state that in this matter the City Council of 1895-96, and I may add the preceding Councils, considered this as their

duty towards the rate-payers of the city. However they have never harbored the slightest hostility towards these institutions, which are known to accomplish with such unselfishness, such great acts of charity which form part of municipal institutions. I mean public charity. Without a doubt, these institutions which have been opened and directed by charitably inclined persons have relieved the city of a very serious moral charge which would otherwise have formed part of the obligations of the City Council.

But, on the other hand, the City of Quebec is placed in very peculiar circumstances ; for the last thirty years our population has remained stationary with a tendency to diminution.

Our City limits have not been extended.

The disappearance of our large commercial and maritime industries, the construction of extensive railroads which have turned away the flood of business from our city, have prevented us from enlarging our City without relieving us of the obligation of making the necessary improvements.

It follows that we have to stand an increase in our disbursements without having a proportional increase of revenue.

And whilst the tax-payers were neither augmenting in number or wealth, public charity has secured in our limits considerable property which is free from municipal taxation.

And thus the tax-payer sees his taxes augmenting every day.

We read in the history of France that on several occasions the State being out of funds on account of the expenses for the defence of the country, appealed to the clergy and the numerous religious institutions which existed in France, and that they readily accorded their demands whereby large sums were raised to be used in defence of the country.

We now appeal to the Charitable and Educational institutions. We ask them to take of their own free will their share of the municipal charges, and when Quebec will have become a flourishing and prosperous City, her citizens will no doubt be happy to return to them by generous gifts what they would have given to the municipal treasury in the hard times of the present period.

This is, gentlemen, in as few words as possible, the history of the settlement of a question which has been so often mentioned in our meetings.

We can congratulate ourselves on the happy solution which we have reached.

FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The subject which I have just treated leads me to speak of another and what I am after saying anent our Charitable and Educational Institutions can moreover be applied to the Federal and Local Governments.

Much could be said concerning the relations between our City Council and these two large public bodies.

For several years they have claimed the privilege of complete exemption of taxes.

We must say in justice that the Charitable and Educational Institutions claimed the same privileges on account of their relative poverty and the great services rendered to the public, while the Government could not use the same arguments.

The Federal and Local Governments own within the City limits several important buildings which are exempt from taxes, and also hold large tracts of land from which the City derives no revenue whatever.

It is true that, during the last few years, we have obtained certain concessions, but it is a well known fact that neither the Provincial or Dominion Governments are contributing to the City revenue in proportion to the value of the property held by them in the City of Quebec, notwithstanding the fact that the City pays annually to the Provincial Government for the keeping of vagrants, the maintenance of lunatic asylums, court-house and jail guards, a sum exceeding \$13,000.00.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

Before closing, allow me to give in a few words the financial standing of the City of Quebec, on the 30th of April last, that is at the close of the fiscal year 1895-96.

For the second time, the City Council has been successful in controlling the expenditure and in arriving at a surplus in the ordinary revenue over the ordinary expenses.

It has also to its credit the sum of \$1,067.28 saved from the appropriations voted to the different departments.

Appropriations voted	\$597,336 24
Appropriations expended	596,268 96
	<hr/>
	\$1,067 28

Ordinary revenue collected for 1895-96 :

Revenue	\$620,087 00
Amount appropriated.....	597,336 00

Surplus..... \$ 22,751 00

Surplus on the amount of the budget, but if we take into consideration the real amount spent during last year, that is \$596,268.00, we arrive at a true surplus of the ordinary revenue over the ordinary expenses of an amount of \$23,719.00

The credit of the City is at its best at present.

Our bonds at 4 per cent have realized 101 above par.

Total net cash 30th April, 1896. . \$774,971 00

Less,

Special receipts.....	\$123,665 00	
Schools.....	31,219 00	
	<hr/>	\$154,884 00

Ordinary revenue		\$620,087 00
Appropriations for 1895 96.....	\$597,336 00	
Surplus.	22,751 00	
	<hr/>	\$620,087 00

CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

CITY OF QUEBEC.

*Statement of Revenue, &c., collected from 1st May,
1895, to 30th April, 1896.*

Bailiff's Collections	\$165,846 42
Recorder's Court Collections.....	4,898 94
Licences.....	22,261 30
Markets.....	26,595 42
Interest, including Bank Dividends, etc.	18,197 01
Assessments, Water Rate, Schools, etc	541,382 74
Sundries, Debentures sold, etc.....	*131,131 54
	<hr/>
	\$910,313 37
Less, amount charged "Bailiff's Collections".....	135,341 56
	<hr/>
Total net Cash.....	\$774,971 81

Credit balance "La Caisse D'Economie" per Bank
book..... 80,569 22

*Total "Special Receipts" to date.. \$123,665 73

*Statement of Appropriations and Expenditure From
1st May, 1895, to 30th April, 1896.*

Accounts.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Under Appropriation.
Interest	\$326,600 00	\$326,599 84	0 16
Ground Rents.....	1,000 00	836 38	163 62
Salaries	31,800 00	31,707 75	92 25
Conveyance of Prisoners	200 00	200 00	.....
Jail Guard.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....
Fire Commissioner.....	1,460 00	1,459 92	0 08
Light and Fuel	31,100 00	31,089 56	10 44
Municipal Buildings and Insurances.....	3,570 00	3,563 60	6 40
Police, for general purposes	5,200 00	5,193 56	6 44
Police, wages.....	31,760 00	31,600 34	159 66
Fire Department, for general purposes.....	11,170 00	11,163 07	6 93
Fire Department, wages...	26,720 00	26,704 84	15 16
Fire Department, No. 5 Station, 58 Vic.....	.....	1,137 00	.....
Fire Alarm, general pur- poses.....	800 00	791 18	8 82
Fire Alarm, wages.....	3,100 00	3,095 04	4 96
Roads, for general purposes	27,900 00	27,878 62	21 38
Roads, wages.....	23,400 00	23,354 14	45 86
Roads, Coast. Acct., 55-56 Vic.....	.....	29,106 47	.....
Roads, Const. Acct., 58 Vic.	.....	4,030 63	.....
Roads, sidewalks.....	.....	1,676 79	.....
Roads, sidewalks, 59 Vic..	.....	18,689 45	.....
Markets, for general pur- poses.....	4,020 00	4,008 50	11 50
Markets, wages.....	6,560 00	6,541 30	18 70
Ferry.....	5,020 00	5,001 59	18 41

OFFICIAL INAUGURATION
OF THE NEW
RECORDER'S COURT

9th September, 1896.

COPY OF AN ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS WORSHIP MAYOR
PARENT BY HIS HONOR THE RECORDER AND THE OFFI-
CIALS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE CIVIC SERVICE
OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

*To His Worship the Mayor, S. N. Parent, Esq., and the
Aldermen of the City of Quebec.*

MR. MAYOR AND ALDERMEN,

Allow me, on the occasion of this first public session of the Recorder's Court, in the new quarters, in which its sittings are to be held in future, to offer to you, as well in my own name as in that of all the officers of the Corporation, our hearty congratulations upon the truly extraordinary success which has crowned your efforts to carry out the vast project of the erection of a new City Hall.

My voice, even coupled with that of the other signers of this address, is only a feeble echo of the praises which are on the lips of the citizens of Quebec, without exception. But that voice, feeble as it is, does not the less deserve to be heard by all. Because it proclaims *the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.*

Yes, Mr. Mayor, yes, Aldermen, you have deserved well of your fellow-citizens by bringing to so happy an issue the work which you have achieved. I will not, Mr. Mayor, recall the circumstances which preceded and accompanied the execution of this splendid monument which has won for you, the post of honor among all those who have filled the presidential chair of the City Council. Let it suffice for me to repeat what all tongues proclaim—that there was probably but one citizen in Quebec, who had energy, devotion, good will and sense of jus-

tice enough to undertake, under like circumstances, a task of such importance, I might even say, so colossal and that man—need I name him, Mr. Mayor—was yourself.

Undoubtedly, you had the zealous and constant aid of your colleagues of the City Council, but who will dare deny that, without the benefit of your practical advice, without your encouragement and your determined and persistent labor, that the question of a new City Hall would be still where it was when you took it in hand? Like the famous general of antiquity, you said: *Veni, vidi, vici*, and like him you have performed prodigies of valor. This monument, which is the pride to-day of Quebecers and which every stranger admires, is your work and your name will remain coupled and identified with it as the general attaches the glory of the victories won by his army.

Please accept once more, Mr. Mayor and Aldermen, our congratulations which are only the prelude to the concert of praises that must necessarily be paid to you at an early date by all the citizens of Quebec.

So far, Mr. Mayor and Aldermen, we have spoken as citizens and ratepayers of Quebec; but now permit the presiding Judge of this Court and the different officials of the city to discharge towards you another duty—the duty of gratitude. How in fact, could we allow this solemn occasion to pass without telling you how grateful we are for the delicate, I might even say the paternal attention, with which you have looked after our interests and comfort in the distribution and furnishing of the apartments assigned to each of us.

Everywhere comfort is combined with elegance. Nothing has been spared and everything has been anticipated to render as agreeable as possible the quarters in which each of us must spend the greater part of his life. Until to-day the Recorder of the city of Quebec and the officers of the Corporation, as compared with other public employees, were housed in a way that placed them in a position of inferiority, which was really humiliating. Now, thanks to you, Mr. Mayor and Aldermen, they feel as if their stature had been increased by a hundred cubits. From inferiors they have become the equals, if not the superiors, of the employees of the Government. Hence their boundless gratitude and their lively desire to perform their respective duties better than ever.

No complaint, no recrimination, I am sure, has come to your ears, Mr. Mayor, because each one of us has received his share

of the same attentive and generous treatment. Believe me, Mr. Mayor, when I say that there is but one voice among us in proclaiming your merits and in openly and loudly avowing our gratitude.

In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, let us request you to convey to Messrs. Tanguay and Vallée, the distinguished architects, who drew the plans of this stately building in which we are now met, and who so carefully superintended its construction, our sincere congratulations on their incontestable success, together with the expression of our entire satisfaction for the attention which they bestowed upon giving to each of us his legitimate share of comfort and enjoyment.

REPLY OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Mr. Recorder and officers and employees of the City,

Now or never is the time to say that you take us by surprise—a pleasant surprise, I hasten to confess.

Because we had all heard with fear and trembling, that we had been summoned before your august Court and as our consciences, easy as they may ordinarily be, have at least some peccadilloes to reproach themselves with from time to time, we were somewhat troubled to know what Dame Justice might have to settle with us.

But behold—our apprehensions have been all at once dissipated by the exceedingly flattering tribute of praise which you have just paid us. The halls of the temples of Themis have seldom resounded to more eulogistic language. But, on entering for the first time this beautiful hall, in which your voice must necessarily always put on a severe, but just tone, you have probably perceived the rural scene, redolent of innocence, which spreads out in the splendid tapestry placed in rear of your seat as Judge and your address breathes the impression created in your mind by the graceful figures in that picture.

You will doubtless pardon us this pleasantry, when you reflect that we shall not be guilty of it again, as an inauguration is never repeated.

With this concession to pleasantry, I pass to the severe or rather to the serious part of the business which brings us together on this occasion.

I have already several times stated and, as a good witness anxious to bear testimony to the truth, I now repeat that the praises which you bestow on me, do not apply to myself alone, but to all my colleagues, the members of the Council.

The time had come to erect a new City Hall. The citizens of Quebec owed it both to themselves and the good name of their native city to house their Civic Administration properly and worthily. I would go further, gentlemen, and say that the citizens of Quebec and their representatives in the Council were bound to do an act of justice and to provide those who devote their time, their talents and, I would even dare to say, their lives to the good working of the municipal administration as officers and employees of every grade, with suitable offices, well furnished, lighted and heated and supplied with all the modern improvements to protect their health and facilitate their work.

To this great work of the construction of the new City Hall we have all, gentlemen, contributed in a certain measure, for, if I have had as Mayor, the good fortune to carry it to a successful issue, if, placed in the supreme command (to recall the classical souvenir which you evoke in your address) I had only to go upon the battle field to decide what had to be done and win the victory, it was because I was sustained on the one hand by my colleagues, forming, so to speak, a council of war, wise, far seeing and animated by the spirit of progress and, because I could count on the other, upon the help of brave and loyal soldiers and upon a staff of most competent officers, attentive to their duties and who never failed to steadily second the Mayor and Aldermen in the achievement of the reforms which have been effected. And it was thus, by the one contributing their business experience and the others their punctuality and assiduity to their respective functions, that we have together secured the splendid results which we note to day.

I am happy to seize this occasion to express before you all, gentlemen, what I privately stated to some of you on assuming the Mayoralty. It was and it is still my desire—and I am sure that my feelings on the subject are shared by my colleagues—to vindicate the civic service on all occasions from the complaints or charges which have too long obtained currency among the public in regard to them. Because one of two things: either we have officers who do not do their duty and who should therefore be replaced, or our civic staff are calumniated, and it is our duty to come to them and to defend them at need and to furnish them with an opportunity for their exculpation.

But I state at once that the Mayor and Council have not to reproach themselves with retaining in the city's service officers and employees who are unworthy. Undoubtedly perfection is rarely found in the men and things of this world; but I only proclaim a truth when I say that, taking them as a whole and as a body, the staff of our civic service can compare favorably with that of any other municipal or public service on the American continent.

The inauguration of our new City Hall marks the beginning of a new era for us all, citizens, representatives and officers and employees.

And I regard as a happy augury this expression of your gratitude which has been transmitted to us by the voice of the learned Judge who presides over this new Court. If life in the old City Hall was sad, monotonous and bare of all comfort, the future is opening up for wider, gayer and brighter aspects in your new domicile. Many of you will spend your lives in it.

Rest assured that it is a satisfaction to us to see you installed in apartments which will lead you to regret the sweets of your own homes. And the city itself will benefit by this, because you will feel yourselves fresher and more disposed for work, while you reflect that your fellow-citizens have at last recognized your competency and the value of your services. With a delicate sentiment which does you honor, you have associated with other names in your address those of Messrs. Tanguay and Vallée, the architects of the new City Hall, and you pay homage to the talent and the work of these rising young men. In naming them, you give me the occasion to say a good word of the contractors, who, at the cost of many sacrifices, carried out so successfully the plans of the architects and also to pay a well deserved tribute to the honorable and modest workingmen, who, by their skill and intelligent labor, contributed, they also, to the erection of the monument, which is the glory of the old City of Champlain. (1)

(1) In the afternoon of the 14th of September, on the eve of the official inauguration of the new City Hall, His Honor the Recorder and the officials and employees of the civic service, presented His Worship the Mayor with a beautiful gift as a token of gratitude for the kind attention he has bestowed on them, for their comfort and all that which may render their duties easy. It has been ordered by a resolution of the City Council held on the 2nd of October, 1896, that the above address and reply be filed in the City archives and also published in the City annual report.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

TUESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Solemn Innauguration of the Meeting of the Council in the City Hall.

Present : His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen Bélanger, Boisvert, Bussièrès, Cantin, Cook, Côté (St. Jean,) Côté (St. Sauveur,) Drolet, Drouin, Duchaine, Dussault, Griffin, Hearn, Lavery, Leonard, Madden, Norris, Paquet, Poitras, Pouliot, Rancour, Reynolds, Rochette, Roy, Savard, Sharples, Tanguay, Tessier, Thibaudeau and Vincent.

Alderman Thibaudeau, seconded by Alderman Sharples, moved and it was

Resolved,—That clause No. 8, By-Law No. 327, concerning the internal government of the City Council, be suspended and that the minutes of the last meeting be now read.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted.

Read, letters from His Excellency the Governor-General, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, His Highness Archbishop Bégin, the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, the Speaker of the Senate, Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, Judge Pelletier, and of His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, and many others, regretting of not being able to be present for the inauguration of the meeting of the City Council in the new building.

Presented, a statement of the revenue of the markets of the city for the month of August, as follows, to wit :—

Jacques Cartier Market.....	\$149 00
Montcalm Market.....	102 00
Finlay Market... ..	61 00
Montcalm Market for July.....	73 00

Read, a letter from Mr. Théo. Hamel offering to the city to pave certain streets and sidewalks with asphalt.—Referred to the Road Committee.

Read, a petition from ratepayers of Ste. Cécile street, praying the Council to prolong said street as far as Boulevard Langelier.—Referred to the Road Committee.

The city Clerk then deposited on the Council table, a list containing the names of all the Mayors, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Quebec since the organization of the municipal government.

Presented, the 1047th report of the Road Committee (tenders for the building of a hot house in the new Park)

Presented, the 1688th report of the Finance Committee (Re-conversion of the city debt.)

His Worship the Mayor then presented to the Council a statement of all the expenses incurred by the city for the building of the new City Hall, stating that the Construction Committee has kept within the limits voted to that effect, that is to say \$150,000.00.

Alderman Tessier, seconded by Alderman Cook, moved and it was.

Resolved,—That all documents put before the Council this evening be translated and printed and published in the annual report of the city.

Alderman Cook, seconded by Alderman Sharples, moved. That an oil painting of His Worship Mayor Parent in his official robes of office be taken with as little delay as possible and placed on the walls of the Council Chamber.—Referred to the Finance Committee.

Alderman Norris, seconded by Alderman Cook, moved, and it was

Resolved,—That Peter Johnston, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, be reappointed one of the Protestant School Commissioners for the City of Quebec, his terms of office having expired on the 1st of July last.

Alderman Boisvert, seconded by Alderman Griffin, moved, and it was

Resolved,—That the members of this Council offer their most sincere thanks to all the persons that have honored by their presence this solemn meeting of inauguration.

Alderman Tanguay, seconded by Alderman Madden, moved, and it was

Resolved.—That the Council do now adjourn till Friday, the 25th day of September instant, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The Council then adjourned.

Ajourned.

DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

QUEEN'S HOTEL TORONTO:

9th September, 1896

Dear Sir,

The courteous invitation addressed to Their Excellencies by yourself and the Aldermen of the City of Quebec has only now reached Their Excellencies, having been forwarded here from Ottawa: and I am desired by Their Excellencies to express their regret that engagements already made for the fifteenth of September, make it impossible for them to have the pleasure of being present, as you are good enough to propose to them, on the interesting occasion, which has their cordial good wishes.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obediently,

JOHN SINCLAIR,

Governor General's Secretary.

To His Worship)
The Mayor of Quebec.)

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT QUEBEC.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor begs to tender his thanks to H. W. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec for their kind invitation to attend, on the 15th, the inauguration of the meetings of the Council in the new City Hall, and regrets very much that former appointments will retain him in Montreal on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September, instant.

ARCHEVÊCHÉ DE QUÉBEC.

Quebec, 9th September, 1896

To His Worship

S. N. Parent, Mayor of Quebec,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of the courteous invitation which you have—together with the aldermen—sent me, to attend, on the 15th instant, the inauguration of the new City Hall.

I deeply regret that my departure for France will deprive me of the pleasure which I would have had, in being present at that demonstration.

Allow me to take advantage of the circumstance to congratulate you most cordially for having endowed our old City with a public building which will be an honor to it. Success has crowned your efforts and I feel merely rejoiced thereat.

Pray, agree, Mr. Mayor, with the expression of my entire devotion.

+ L. N. ARCH. OF CYRÈNE.

Administrator.

Sir Frank, Lady and Miss Lockwood regret very much that they are unable to accept the kind invitation of "Le Maire de Québec" for this evening as they are engaged.

Chateau Frontenac.

15th September, 1896.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS.

Ottawa, 12th September, 1896

His Worship the Mayor of Quebec,
and the Aldermen of the City of Quebec.

Mr. Mayor,

Madame Pelletier and myself regret infinitely that our absence from Quebec and the impossibility for me to be absent from my duties, in the Senate, in order to be there on September the 15th instant, will deprive me of the honor of accepting the kind invitation which you and the aldermen so kindly extend to us for the inauguration of the Council meetings in the new City Hall. I would have been most happy to join the citizens of Quebec, who owe you so much already, for all you have done for the City.

And to-day with the intelligent and efficient aid of the aldermen, who have also, a right to a large share of our gratefulness, you have graced the City with an edifice which reflects on you the highest credit. You have been the body and soul of this great enterprise which, hitherto, had been fraught with all manners of obstacles and which, it was thought, could not be overcome. That noble pile is the pride of Quebec, the admiration of strangers and the wonder of those who are aware of the ability and of the surprising economy with which you have accomplished this great scheme.

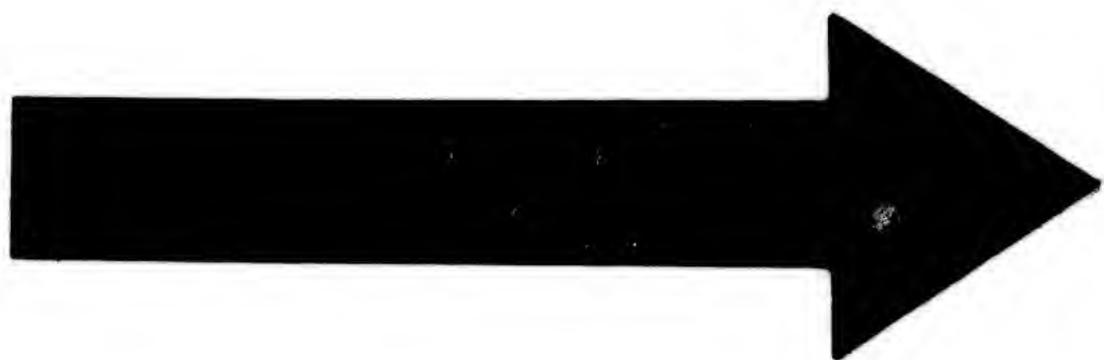
Please accept our apologies and deep regrets at our not being able to join ourselves to the mass of grateful citizens on this occasion.

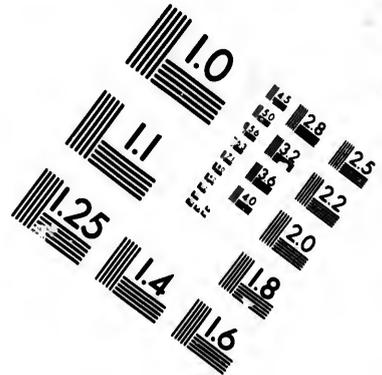
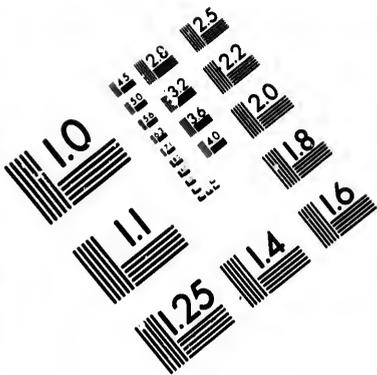
I have the honor to be,

Mr. Mayor,

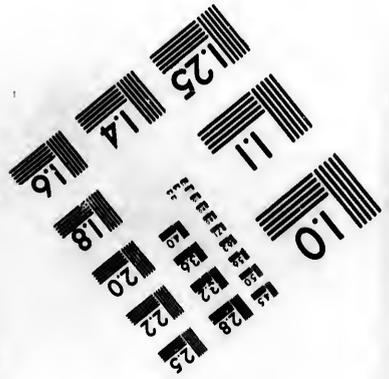
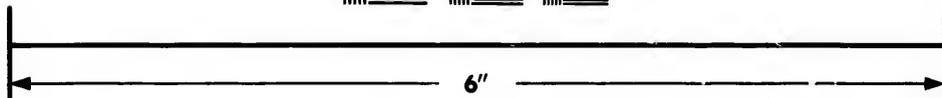
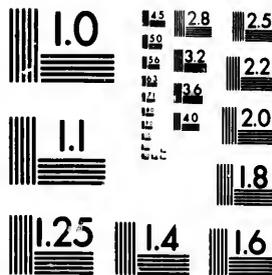
Your humblest and most devoted servt.,

C. A. P. PELLETIER.





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Ottawa, 8th September, 1896

Mr. and Madame Laurier regret very much that it is not possible for them, owing to former engagements, to accept the invitation from H. W. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec to attend a meeting of the City Council which will be held Tuesday, the fifteenth of September, instant, at eight o'clock in the evening, to inaugurate the meetings of the council in the new City Hall, and beg to tender to H. W. the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Quebec their sincerest thanks.

Ottawa, 12th September, 1896

S. N. PARENT, Esq.,

Mayor of Quebec.

Dear Sir :

I have received the invitation which you and the aldermen of the City of Quebec were kind enough to send me, to be present at the meeting of the City Council which will take place on the 15th, for the inauguration of the new City Hall.

Let me thank you for honoring me with this invitation.

I deeply regret of being unable to accept it, but if I am prevented to attend in person, I will be there heart and soul to join those who, in the name of the City of Quebec, will do homage to the talent and energy you displayed in endowing Quebec with so pretty an edifice as the new City Hall.

Believe me,

Your's truly,

H. G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE.

Richard K. Dobell has pleasure in acknowledging an invitation from the Mayor of Quebec, to be present at the opening of the City Hall, evening of Wednesday, 15th September.

Mr. Dobell regrets that owing to the death of the late Sir David MacPherson, he and Mrs. Dobell are unable to accept the same.

Ottawa, 12th September, 1896.

Mr. Bossé regrets that his unavoidable absence from Quebec will not permit him and Madame Bossé and Miss Bossé to accept the invitation from H. W. the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Quebec to be present at the meeting of the city council, Tuesday, the 15th of September, instant, to inaugurate the meetings of the Council, in the new City Hall.

St. Louis street, }
11th September, 1896. }

Honorable Justice Caron regrets very much that he cannot accept the kind invitation of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec, to be present at a meeting of the City Council which will take place Tuesday, the 15th September, instant, to inaugurate the meetings of the Council in the new City Hall, Madame Caron not being in Quebec.

Quebec, 14th September, 1896.

Quebec, 12th September, 1896

Dear Mr. Mayor,

I am sorry to tell you of my inability to attend, on Tuesday the 15th instant, the inauguration meeting of the new City Hall, as I leave Quebec to-morrow morning and will be absent a few days.

This drawback is all the more painful to me, as I consider it the duty of all citizens of Quebec to be present there, on Tuesday night, in order to lay before you their sentiments of admiration and of their gratitude for the construction of the magnificent City-Hall which the City of Quebec owes to your genius, integrity and to your boundless devotion to its interest. My heart will be with this demonstration to thank you for your zeal and labor.

I hope that the citizens of Quebec will acknowledge in a substantial manner all the care and labor you have imposed upon yourself, in order to favor them with an edifice worthy of the city they live in. I would join, most heartily in a movement to that end.

To the sincere regrets of my being unable to accept your kind invitation, may I add, Mr Mayor, the expression of my deepest esteem and gratefulness.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. PELLETIER,

J. S. C.

Mr. Justice Andrews regrets that he will not be able to attend the inauguration of the new City Hall this evening.

He is also sorry that the absence from town of his family has caused his reply to the invitation with the City Council has honoured him, to be delayed.

Judge's Chambers.

Tuesday morning.

Honorable Premier Flynn offers thanks, in the name of Madame Flynn and for himself, to His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen of the city of Quebec for their kind invitation to attend a meeting of the City Council which will take Tuesday, the 15th instant, at eight o'clock, in the evening, to inaugurate the meetings of the Council in the new City Hall and regrets very much that it will be impossible for him and Madame Flynn, owing to former engagements, to attend.

Mr Flynn must be at the Montreal exhibit on the fourteenth, and at Three Rivers, on the fifteenth.

Quebec, 10th September, 1896.

Mr and Madame F. Langelier thank the Mayor and the Aldermen of the city of Quebec for their kind invitation to the inauguration of the new City Hall, but they regret very much of not being unable to accept it, as Mr Langelier must leave tonight for Ottawa.

217, Grande-Allée.

14th September, 1896.

Monsignor Hamel thanks His Worship the Mayor of Quebec and the City Aldermen for their kind invitation to attend the inauguration of the new City Hall, and regrets that professional affairs compel him to stay at home Tuesday night.

Quebec Seminary,

14th September, 1896.

H. J. J. B. Chouinard Esq.)
City Clerk)

Mgr Pâquet sends his respects to His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen of Quebec and thanks them for their kind invitation to attend to the inauguration the meetings in the new City Hall.

He begs to be excused as he is detained in the country by important affairs which do not permit him to be at the meeting on the 15th instant.

St-Nicholas, 13th September, 1896

Honorable Mr Beaubien has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the kind invitation of His Worship the Mayor of Quebec and of the Aldermen of the City of Quebec to attend with Madame Beaubien, the meeting of the City Council which will take place Tuesday, the 15th of September instant, to inaugurate the meetings of the Council in the new City Hall, but regrets very much of not being able to avail himself of this invitation as he must be present at the official opening of the Three Rivers Exhibition, on that day.

Montreal, 14th September, 1896.

Mr F. Hackett compliments the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec, and while thanking them cordially for the official invitation to Mrs Hackett, and himself, to be present at the inauguration of the new City Hall, on the fifteenth of September, instant, regrets most sincerely, that a previous engagement will preclude the possibility of their acceptance.

Stanstead, 14th September, 1896.

His Worship,

The Mayor of Quebec.

Mr Pinault offers his thanks to H. W. the Mayor and the Aldermen of the city of Quebec for their kind invitation and regrets very much that he cannot be present at the meeting of the City Council which will take place Tuesday, the 15th of September, instant, at eight o'clock in the evening, to inaugurate the meetings of the Council in the new City Hall.

13th September, 1896.

Mr Adelard Turgeon and Madame Turgeon thank His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen of the city of Quebec for their kind invitation to attend a meeting of the City Council which will take place on Tuesday, the 15th of September, but regret of not being able to accept.

Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay regrets very much that his absence from the city will deprive him of the pleasure to accept the invitation of H. W. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec for the meeting of Tuesday, the 15th of September. Madame and Miss Duchesnay will attend it with pleasure.

19, St. Louis street.

14th of September.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

Ottawa, 8th September, 1896.

The Mayor of Ottawa has the honour of acknowledging the receipt of the kind invitation of the Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of Quebec to attend a meeting of their City Council on the 15th instant, and regrets very much that he will be unable to do himself the honour of being present.

To Mayor of Quebec.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

Toronto, 14th September, 1896.

His Worship the Mayor of Toronto acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of the kind invitation of his Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec, to attend a solemn meeting of the Quebec City Council, to be held on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of September, instant, at eight o'clock p. m., to inaugurate the meetings of the City Council, in the new City Hall.

The Mayor of Toronto regrets exceedingly his inability to be present.

(TELEGRAM)

S. N. PARENT,

Mayor of Quebec,

Quebec.

Montreal, 15th.—Thanks for invitation received on my return to city; exceedingly regret I cannot be with you at inauguration of new city hall. May it mark a new era of progress and prosperity in the history of the ancient capital of which we, Canadians, feel justly proud. Success to you.

R. WILSON SMITH,

Mayor of Montreal.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

Montreal, 15th September, 1896.

My dear Sir,

On my return to the city, your letter dated the 4th inst., and which has already been acknowledged, has been handed to me.

I regret exceedingly that absence from the city prevented me from arranging to be present with you at the inauguration

of the new City Hall, Quebec, and I thank you most cordially for your kind invitation. From what I saw of the structure when in Quebec recently, I consider it in every way worthy of the Ancient Capital, and the City is to be congratulated on the spirit of enterprise which dictated the erection of a structure suitable for your requirements.

Wishing you every success and with kindest regards.

I am, your's faithfully,

R. WILSON SMITH,

Mayor.

(TELEGRAM)

The Mayor Quebec.

Halifax, 15th September. — Just returned from Toronto and Ottawa, regret inability to attend solemn meeting of City Council of Quebec; send best wishes for successful inauguration.

D. McPHERSON,

Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

Fredericton, N. B., 9th September, 1896.

The Mayor of the City of Fredericton presents his compliments to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec and regrets that business engagements will prevent his being present at the solemn Meeting of the City Council of the City of Quebec, on the fifteenth instant, to inaugurate the Meetings of the City Council, in their new City Hall.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

Charlottetown, 11th September, 1896.

The Mayor of the City of Charlottetown expresses his regret, that, in consequence of a statutory meeting of the City Council to be held on Monday evening, the 14th instant, when business will be brought up requiring his attendance, he will be unable to accept the invitation of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec, to attend a solemn meeting of the City Council of the City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the 15th September instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Council room, to inaugurate the meetings of the City Council of Quebec, in their new City Hall.

TOWN OF REGINA

Clerk's Office, September, 1896.

To the Mayor
and City Council
Quebec.

Gentlemen,

I am instructed by the Mayor and Council of Regina to thank you for your kind invitation to the Mayor of Regina to the opening of your City Hall, on the 15th instant.

They regret the inability of the Mayor to be present on that occasion.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your's very truly

JAS BALFOUR,

Town Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

12th September, 1896

The Mayor of the city of St. John, N. B. regrets exceedingly that pressing civic business will prevent him from accepting the invitation of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec to be present at a solemn meeting of the City Council of the City of Quebec on the 15th instant.

The Mayor of St. John wishes every prosperity to the historical old City of Quebec.

CITY HALL.

Three Rivers, 9th September, 1896.

His Worship the Mayor
of the City of Quebec.

Sir,

His Worship the Mayor of the city of Three Rivers has directed me to forward you his sincerest thanks for your courteous invitation to attend the inauguration of the new City Hall of Quebec, on the 15th instant, and to inform you of his disappointment at being deprived of the pleasure of attending that fine demonstration, having to be present at Court, on that day.

I have the honor to be, etc.

THS. DESAULNIERS,

Sec-Trea. City Council.

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MAYOR'S OFFICE

City Hall.

Hamilton, 9th September, 1896.

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of
Quebec.

Gentlemen,

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the kind invitation of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Quebec to attend the ceremony of opening the New City Hall, and regret that press of municipal business will prevent my attendance on that occasion.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your's very truly.

GEO. E. TUCKETT,

Mayor.

CITY HALL.

St-Hyacinth, 10th September, 1896,

The Mayor of St-Hyacinth has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the kind invitation of His Worship the Mayor and of the Aldermen of the city of Quebec to attend, on the fifteenth of September, the meeting of the City Council to inaugurate the meetings of the Council in the new City Hall, and regrets very much that other engagements will not permit him to avail himself of it.

THE CITY HALL.

New-Westminster, B. C.

15th September, 1896.

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of His Worship the Mayor, to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to His Worship to be present at a solemn meeting of the City Council of Quebec, this day, to inaugurate the meetings of the City Council of Quebec, in their new City Hall. His Worship much regrets that the shortness of the notice and the length of the journey deprives him of the power of availing himself of your courteous invitation, which, otherwise, he would have had much pleasure in accepting.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. R. GROVER.

City Clerk.

His Worship the Mayor,)
Quebec.)

CITY HALL.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

City Clerk's office.

Vancouver, 15th September, 1896.

The Mayor of the City of Vancouver has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation from the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Quebec, to inaugurate the meetings of the City Council, in their new City Hall, and while thanking them for the same, regrets that the limited time will not allow him to be present.

St. Johns, P. Q., 8th September, 1896.

The Mayor of St. Johns thanks cordially His Worship the Mayor of Quebec and the Aldermen of the city of Quebec for their kind invitation and regrets very much that owing to former engagements he will not be able to attend the inauguration of the meetings of the new City Hall.

Mr and Mde J. D. Brousseau regret very much of not being able to attend the inauguration of the meetings of the Council in the new City Hall, not having yet returned to Quebec.

LETTER FROM MR THEOFRED HAMEL

Quebec, 24th July, 1896.

His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Quebec.

Gentlemen,

Knowing that question of introducing asphaltum paving and asphaltum sidewalks in several streets of the city is being agitated just now, let me beg the council to favor me of a sample order as an example of what the company which I represent can do towards giving the city full satisfaction. We are ready to offer any guarantees required and we are besides in a position to honor our engagements.

Quebec is one of the few cities of America where asphaltum has not been used and the public will only have an opportunity of appreciating the value of the system, when the council give it an occasion of judging of its immense advantages. As to public health, cleanliness, cheapness and embellishment, the superiority of asphaltum cannot be questioned and since Your Worship and your colleagues of the Council are aware of these advantages, may I hope that you will give the foregoing your kind attention. *The Sicily asphaltum Paving Co.*, is one of the few canadian firms financially qualified to offer the council the guarantees required for such important enterprise.

What a satisfaction it would be for one on St. Peter street if the council found means to change the course of the street railway in Dalhousie street and to change the present mode of

paving for asphaltum, if such means are not resorted to some of these days, the rate-payers of Quebec's *Wall Street* will be rendered deaf by the din and noise raised by the coal dealers scotch carts.

I am with regards, etc.

THEO. HAMEL.

PETITION OF THE ST-CECILE ST. RESIDENTS

To His Worship the Mayor and the members of the City Council of Quebec.

The undersigned by their petition humbly submit the following :

St. Cecile street as it is at present is intercepted between Sutherland street and the upper part of Boulevard Langelier.

That, in order to reach the space between the above mentioned places, it is necessary to go up through Latourelle street and then make a considerable turn which offers such inconveniences over which it is needless to insist.

That the undersigned rate-payers, proprietors or tenants of ground lots situated in the vacant portion of the street are daily sufferers of these inconveniences as they have to make long and often difficult turns to reach the various places where their business calls them every day.

That the opening of the street between the points above mentioned would place them on an equal footing with other citizens by giving them direct communication with the neighborhood and by doing away with difficult turns.

That the value of their property would be increased and the city would benefit thereby, not only by the revenue it would derive thereby but also by ordinary traffic.

That the place thus closed to circulation is used as a dumping ground by a large number of persons which must be injurious to the general health of the city.

That the opening of the street would thus do away with these inconveniences which it would be difficult to suppress otherwise.

Hence and for the reasons given above, your petitioners humbly pray that the council take such reasonable means for the opening of the above mentioned street within the least possible delay and feel confident in the fairness of their cause for an early redress of their grievances at the hands of the council.

And your petitioners have signed at Quebec, this 8th day of September, 1896.

• Olivier Plamondon	Frs. Savard
Odilon Samson	Z. Fortier
Joseph Tremblay	A. Masson
Napoléon Audet	Napoléon Giroux
Engène Dorion	Elie Genois
Pierre Michaud	Uldérie Auclair
Jules Martel	Louis Pageau
Louis Gagné	Ed. Barry
J. E. Hardy	Emile Blouin
Sifroid Martel	

1688th REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
NEW CITY HALL

Quebec, 14th September, 1896.

Present : His Worship the Mayor,

Mr. Tanguay, in the chair,
Messrs Paquet,
Thibaudeau,
Pouliot,
Drouin,
Rochette,
Vincent.

Absent : Messrs, Cook, Sharples, Hearn.

Members of the council present : Messrs. Norris, Bélanger, Dussault, Roy, Cantin, Drolet, Boisvert & Madden.

Your Committee having taken into consideration the various tenders of Messrs. Hanson Brothers *re* : conversion of the debt and the offer made by "La Banque Nationale de Québec" to represent Messrs. Pannure, Gordon, Hill & Co.

and Mr. McFee, and to act as their agents, these gentlemen desiring to make the said conversion with a commission of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0/0, have the honor to submit to your Council all the documents respecting the said proposals.

Humbly submitted,

GEO. TANGUAY, Chairman.

CITY COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

REPORT OF THE ROAD COMMITTEE

Re HOT HOUSE ON NEW PARK.

Quebec, 31st August, 1896.

Present :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

Mr Chairman Roy, in the chair.

Messrs. Boisvert, Bussières, Coté J. B., Drolet, Duchaine, Leonard, and Rancour,

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL PRESENT :

Messrs. Belanger, Cantin, Cook, Coté P. J., Drouin, Dus-sault, Hearn, Lavery, Madden, Norris, Paquet, Pouliot, Ro-chette, Savard, Tanguay, Thibaudeau and Vincent.

Your Committee beg to report and recommend the awarding of the contract for the construction of a hot house on the new Park to Mr C. Giguère for the sum of \$815.94, that amount to be taken from the debentures issued for the construction of a new Park.

Humbly submitted,

CH. E. ROY,

Chairman.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

His Worship Mayor Parent then read his inaugural address as follows : —

Before passing to the order of the day, I desire to take advantage of the custom established by my predecessors and to select this moment to lay before the Council documents and explanations which, I believe, are of a nature to command its attention and that of this assemblage.

Two years have not yet flown over, since at a regular meeting held on the 30th November, 1894. it was resolved : That this Council do now proceed to the construction of a new City Hall.

Less than ten months afterwards, on the 15th August, 1895, on a solemn occasion, which all recall, the Mayor of Quebec laid the corner stone of this new City Hall.

And to-day, on the 15th September, 1896, thirteen months after that ceremony and less than two years after the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Quebec have the pleasure of inviting you to this inauguration meeting. We welcome you to the new City Hall, where you are at home, to this Hall in which the future sittings of the Municipal Government of your choice are to be held.

In order to impart more solemnity to this sitting, we have invited the highest dignitaries of the land.

And we are happy to note the presence of the respected Chief Justice Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, and several of our past mayors whose names appear in the decorations of this Council room. It is also with a feeling of pride that we note for the first time in our civic annals, the presence of ladies, a happy innovation, which we hope to transform into an established custom.

Those whom their duties of office or their labors or previous engagements have prevented from attending, have sent replies breathing the greatest kindness and the most flattering wishes to our city. To all who have come in response to our invitation, we beg to tender our most sincere thanks for the honour done us by their presence this evening.

We have thought to interest you by affording to you the spectacle of a regular sitting held according to all the rules and customs of the Council,

We have commenced by suspending Rule 8, which prescribes the reading of the minutes with closed doors. Then the letters, petitions and reports of Committees have been read and presented.

By a happy coincidence, at this sitting, which marks an epoch in our history, you have heard a letter read, which proposes to the Council the paving of our streets in asphalt, together with reports, the first of which recalls that the city is actually laying out a splendid park in Quebec-East, while the other places before the Council in tangible form the most important project ever yet brought before it. I refer to the conversion of our debt.

I may add that the establishment of the electric street railway appears to be on the high way to realization and that we have under consideration a project of an agreement with one of our most important library associations, which, if carried out, will endow our city with a public library of 6,000 volumes to begin with. But it is with a feeling of profound emotion that I mention another project which is dear to every Quebec heart. I refer to the erection, which is now assured, of a monument to the glory of our founder, of the man who has been styled the father of New France, the immortal Champlain. This eminently patriotic work has been led to a successful issue by one of our fellow-citizens, the worthy son of the eloquent orator of all our national festivities, I mean the Hon. Alexander Chauveau.

If, in the past, it could be said that the march of progress in Quebec was very slow, I believe that I was right thirteen months ago in saying: "To lay the corner stone of a public building or monument is to mark the beginning of a new era, to proclaim our confidence in the present and our faith in the future; in fine, to furnish absolute proof that we are in the path of progress." And this evening's gathering seems to confirm the truth of that assertion.

You will be indulgent, Ladies and Gentlemen, and you will pardon us, I am sure, this explosion of joy and the feeling of satisfaction experienced by those to whom you have entrusted the management of Quebec's municipal affairs. Their excuse is that, imbued with the greatness of the responsibility which you have placed on their shoulders, they have worked hard. But that work was one of love, which fully appreciated all the value of the generous heritage bequeathed to us by those who, in time of war, in fierce battles and sieges valiantly sustained,

made a rampart of their bodies and shed their blood to defend Quebec and save the country at critical periods of our history.

It is my turn to now make an important communication to the Council. By the Quebec Act, 53 Victoria, chap. 68, the city was authorized to borrow a sum of \$150,000 to build a City Hall on the Jesuits' property.

The report of the Road Committee, adopted on the 30th November, 1894, recommended that instructions be given to Mr. Tanguay, architect, to prepare a plan of a City Hall to be constructed on the Jesuits' property and to not exceed in cost the sum of \$125,000.

When the tenders were opened, it was found that trustworthy contractors were prepared to construct the building for the sum of \$116,612, and the contracts were awarded to them pursuant to their tenders.

Later, on different occasions, the Council asserted its determination to not exceed the sum of \$150,000 for the construction of the City Hall.

Now, at the moment at which I address you, the work of construction is almost entirely completed. The expenditure for the furnishing and fitting up of the building, has been nearly all made, and I have the honor to lay before the Council, a full statement of all the outlay, calculated and verified with the most scrupulous care, to date. I am also in a position to declare that we have kept within the limit fixed by the Council.

*Total of Expenses Incurred For the Construction
of the New City Hall.*

Juchereau & Bilodeau, contract for masonry.	\$71,316 00
J. B. Gingras, contract for joiners' work.	27,996 00
Paul Parent, contract for plumbing and gas..	1,775 00
J. R. Kane, contract for roofing	5,400 00
J. Gauthier & Frère, contract for painting... ..	2,755 00
O. Picard & Fils, contract for heating apparatus.....	7,400 00
	<hr/>
Principal contracts.....	\$116,612 00

*Additional Contracts Given During Work
of Construction.*

Jinchereau & Bilodeau.....	\$5,033 62
J. B. Gingras.....	3,675 07
Paul Parent.....	2,563 84
J. R. Kane.....	1,141 98
J. Gauthier & Frère.....	2,022 25
O. Picard & Fils.....	289 54
	<hr/>
	\$14,726 30
Thos. Laberge, contract for iron doors for cells.....	\$ 237 08
Nap. Barbeau, contract for floor in cement...	188 70
T. L. Boulanger, contract for lightning rods..	199 60
The Montmorency Electric Power Co., contract for electric light.....	2,550 00
Levelling, etc.....	2,295 80
G. E. Tanguay, architect, salary.....	5,800 00
O. Picard & Fils, telephone and electric light	1,875 00
	<hr/>
	\$144,484 48
Total of additional contracts.....	\$27,872 48

*Expenses Incurred for Furnishing
New City Hall.*

O. J. Coté, furniture.....	\$ 307 50
L. Guérard, do.....	375 00
C. Trudel, do.....	40 00
Webster Bros., do.....	76 20
Thos. Gagnon, do.....	698 50
N. P. Labelle & Co do.....	122 25
Jas. Perry, do.....	484 00
J. Pageau & Co., furniture rep.....	73 95
O. Gignac & Son, do.....	93 00
L. P. Ferland, do.....	101 00
J. Laliberté & Co., do.....	20 00
C. O. Bedard, do.....	516 75
Renaud & Co., glassware.....	24 60
L. Mongeon, furniture.....	300 19
George Vallière, do.....	314 50
Théo. Armand, clocks.....	162 10
Chas. Vezina, cuspidors and cans.....	62 50

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Pouliot & Gervais, repairing pictures.....	171 18
Glover, Fry & Co., carpets.....	2,431 80
J. Gauthier & Frere, blinds, etc.....	388 18
Z. Paquet, cork carpet, curtains.....	2,000 13
Cyr. Duquet, electric clock.....	850 00
Ph. Valliere, furniture.....	2,045 50
O. Picard & Son, gazeliers, etc.....	2,518 01
Chanteloup Manufacturing Company, grating for counters &c.....	1,086 00
W. H. Bailey, inscriptions.....	166 00
Office Speciality Co., vault fixtures.....	2,020 00
Montmorency Electric Power Co.....	50 00
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Furnishing.....	\$17,498 84

Such, gentlemen, is the statement as complete as it is possible for me to make it of what we have spent for the construction and the furnishing of our new City Hall. It is now to you to judge whether we have followed the line of conduct which we laid down, and whether you are satisfied with the manner in which we have discharged our trust.

Now that we are to-day taking possession of this superb building, allow me to give some little free scope to imagination and sentiment.

We are here located in a corner of the earth which has won for itself a name in history. We are standing at this moment in a building erected on the site of the Jesuits' College of Quebec founded in 1635, by René de Rehaut, Marquis de Gamache, the oldest establishment of higher education on the American Continent. And we glory in the fact that the acquisition which we have made is not stained by spoliation, and that it is the legitimate consequence of the settlement of a delicate question accomplished with the consent of all the parties interested by the Government of Hon. Mr. Mercier. The old College has disappeared but its memory is deeply engraved in the hearts of all our citizens. I am only their faithful interpreter in stating that we rejoice to note here this evening the presence of the Reverend Father Superior of the Jesuits' establishment in Quebec, which continue to exercise amongst us the spiritual ministry of the old Fathers.

On the other hand, I also perceive here the representatives of the Quebec Seminary and Laval University, the perpetuators of the admirable educational work begun by Fathers Massé.

Lallemant and de Brebœuf, and with whom we intend to live as good neighbors. So that Quebec's new City Hall, far from obliterating the memory of the old College in Quebec, will, on the contrary, revive and immortalize its souvenir.

It gives me pleasure to note here this evening, as on the occasion of the festivities celebrated by the old Jesuit Fathers, the venerable religious communities, who were the contemporaries in the foundation of Quebec, are represented, together with the benevolent and educational institutions which, later on, took root in our city.

In order that nothing may be lacking in this celebration, the clergy of all religious denominations, and our fellow-citizens of all races and creeds, have made it a point to meet in this hall to attest the accord and the perfect understanding which prevail between all the elements of our population.

At this moment when all our hearts throb in unison in what I might be tempted to term a family gathering, let us recall the memories of the past and, as citizens, let us boldly proclaim that we love our old Quebec, that we love it for itself and as it is, with the dust of its streets and the decay of its buildings, with its formerly impregnable battlements, which are now, it seems, out of the fashion. Let us avow our determination to preserve its peculiar aspect, while yielding as largely as possible to the exigence of modern progress.

If really this solemn sitting is to inaugurate a new era, you will, I hope, allow the First Magistrate of Quebec to express the wishes of all that we desire to be accomplished. The kind way in which you have accepted our invitations is for us a reward for the work that we may have accomplished, and an encouragement for what we have to do. We are going to set to work and give all our energy to conquer for our city the place that it should have in the commercial world. We have a precious inheritance of traditions and remembrances. While we cherish those memories, we do not leave aside the ambition to render our city rich in worldly treasures and possessions. We desire to see our city grand and prosperous, increasing in population, in order to be in a position to vie with the sister cities surrounding us. In order to do so, to have to unite the two shores of our St. Lawrence, and we realize the wishes of all the inhabitants of Quebec—the building of a bridge which, in the battle which is being fought for the supremacy in commerce and industry in the valley of the St. Lawrence, our city may be on an equal footing with other rival cities of Canada.

ALDERMAN TESSIER'S SPEECH

Alderman Tessier spoke as follows :

Mr. Mayor :

Before placing the resolution which I intend to propose, before this Council, I think it my duty to make a few remarks.

The event which brings us together to night is of an extraordinary nature ; indeed, a mere glance thrown around the Hall, at the distinguished audience assembled here tonight will convince one that the pageant which we are called upon to witness here viz : the official inauguration of the new City Hall is a remarkable ceremony. The Council and the public, Mr Mayor, must have been agreeably surprised on hearing from you that this magnificent edifice—An edifice which will be the pride of our City—in as erected at such a moderate cost.

As you have stated it, Mr Mayor, this great building has been erected within two years. The works were pushed with such a rapidity that we were led to believe that you were in possession of a magical wand from which you drew wonders every day. Those who spent the summer at the sea-side were agreeably surprised when they returned to see the grounds adjoining the New City Hall which were covered with debris and in deplorable condition when they left, turned into verdurant lawns studded with flowers, planted in such a way as to cast the greatest credit on the artist to whom you entrusted that task. I am sure of conveying to you the wishes of my colleagues, the City Aldermen, of the public and of the distinguished guests who honor us by their presence here to night, in offering you our sincerest congratulations on the successful accomplishment of this great scheme and for so many others which have made your administration as mayor of Quebec a brilliant one.

Your accession to the mayor's chair has been the commencement of a prosperous era in our municipal affairs. You have insured this success. In thus giving a large part of your time to the interests of the City you, undoubtedly, were inspired by the patriotism and by the civic virtues of the great citizens who preceded you on the seat you now occupy. As I look around this Hall, the first name that appears before me is that of Elzear Bedard, first mayor of Quebec. He was a man endowed with a noble and lofty character, one of the pioneers of our

responsible government and who, in order to secure us this precious inheritance did not hesitate to risk his life and liberty.

There are also here several other names of men who played an important part in our politics, in our liberal professions and in the business world.

If we have had distinguished men to fill the place of mayor, we can also boast of having had among the city officials remarkable men. Let me recall just one, a city clerk whose name will live for ever : F. X. Garneau who is justly known as our national historian—His place is filled to-day by an other writer who has written the history of our national festivities and the progressive march of the french canadian race in America.

Upon this auspicious day let us not forget that at the place where we now stand the Jesuit Fathers, at the birth of the colony taught and educated the youth of Canada. Many events, have passed away since then over which it would be useless to linger.

Let us remember, that if the City is in possession of that ground it is due to the enterprise of the Mercier government who wanted this City to erect an edifice to rival with the Parliament buildings and the Quebec Court house.

The correspondence of the late Honorable Mr. Mercier is in our archives and is a proof of the interest that gentleman took for our city.

If we are here on historical grounds, let us not loose sight of the fact that we are also within a parish which has quite a feature of its own. Its worthy curate who honors us by his presence here to-night is fortunate enough to hold a life appointment, contrary to usage followed for our local and federal ministers. It is much to be desired, Mr Mayor, that the same inamovibility could be secured to us in your case as the services you render are so useful to the City.

We earnestly hope, Mr Mayor, that you will again preside a long time over the destinies of the city ; your future success will be insured, surrounded as you are by aldermen who know how to appreciate your capacity, and by intelligent officers who understand that their duty commands their complete devotion to the service of the public.

ALDERMAN COOK'S SPEECH

Alderman Cook seconded the motion made by Alderman Tessier, and said that it gave him much pleasure to second the motion made by his friend, Alderman Tessier. It seemed to him right, in view of the trouble and labor which His Worship had taken to prepare a statement of the cost of the new City Hall, and of the circumstances connected with the building of it, as well as other matters of general interest to the citizens of Quebec, that the statement should be printed and made as public as possible. He congratulated the Mayor upon the successful issue to which the project had been brought, under his careful supervision.

In doing this, he said that he was imposing a severe task upon himself, because he was one of those who had strenuously opposed the idea of a new City Hall. His objections thereto had been largely based upon previous experiences in this city and Province, in the matter of public works. But he was free to confess that human judgments were frail, though, perhaps, he should not say so in presence of the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, and would consequently limit his remarks to the judgment of members of Municipal Councils.

It was evident, too, that in this particular case he, and those who had held similar views on the subject, had calculated without their host and had under-rated the ability of the man who was at the civic helm, and who, through his care and constant supervision, had agreeably disappointed his anticipations as to the cost of the present structure, and who had enabled us to have a building within the estimated cost, which did credit to the city of which we were all, as Canadians, so proud,—the old city of Quebec. The Alderman then gave interesting details of the manner in which the Council presided over by Mayor Parent had thought it necessary to increase the civic taxes, and of the results that had flowed from it. Within the last three years, not one cent had been added to the city debt, the Corporation had been living within its revenue, and though the increased tax had been reduced by one half, we had at the termination of the last civic year,—a thing unheard of in the history of the city for the past thirty years,—a surplus instead of a large deficit.

He spoke encouragingly of municipal affairs, showing that the credit of the city was as high to-day in the markets of the world, as that of any other in the Dominion. He spoke of the

duty of our City Fathers to further the material interests of the city, in every way in their power. Referring to the scheme soon to be discussed by the Council of helping to build the connecting link of the Parry Sound Railway which would unite us with the Georgian Bay and Lake system of the west, he expressed himself as strongly in favor of the project, and in making reference to the proposed line of Trans-Atlantic steamships, he thought that it was the one project which would mark a new era for the prosperity of the city, Mr. Cook urged that every effort be made by Quebec to secure this much desired boon. He had very much pleasure in saying that the electric line of street railway was now almost as good as an accomplished fact, and was pleased to say that it would be built by our own capitalists, who had the courage of their convictions and were willing to employ their money to further the prosperity of Quebec.

Speaking also of the bridge, he understood that our representatives in Parliament were using their best efforts to make it an accomplished fact. The Alderman was frequently applauded throughout and concluded by suggesting that one more extra be added to the list required for the furnishing of the City Hall and felt sure that he was voicing the sentiments, not only of the Aldermen and of the lady and gentleman visitors present, but of the whole body of the citizens, when he proposed that an oil painting of His Worship Mayor Parent, in his official robes, be ordered and placed on the walls of the City Council Chamber, in commemoration of his successful efforts and of the present inauguration of the municipal buildings.

ALDERMAN SHARPLES.—I feel most happy in seconding this motion.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.—There is an invariable rule which regulates all motions purporting expenditure of money. These kinds of motions must be first referred to the finance Committee to be taken into consideration. I am obliged to declare that this expenditure has to be approved of by the finance Committee, and that it cannot be taken into consideration but in the form of a report of said Committee.

The motion is referred to the Finance Committee.

**DEED OF SALE OF THE GROUNDS OF THE
OLD JESUIT'S COLLEGE**

In the year eighteen hundred and eighty nine, on the second day of November, before Joseph Allaire, esquire, notary public for the Province of Quebec, residing in Quebec, undersigned ; were present : the Honorable David A. Ross, residing in the Banlieue of the City of Quebec, Commissioner of Public Works, *ad interim*, of the Province of Quebec, duly authorized to act in the present instance by an order of the Honorable Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, dated the thirtieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, of which a copy is annexed to this deed, and the Honorable François Langelier, Mayor of the City of Quebec, a resident of this city, acting now for and in the name of the City of Quebec, and authorized to act thus by a resolution of the Council of the said city, dated the twenty seventh day of September last, 1889.

The said David A. Ross in his aforesaid capacity, has sold with guarantee clear of any trouble whatever, to the City of Quebec, now represented by the Honorable François Langelier, acting and accepting, now, for the benefit of the said city, the lot of land hereafter described, viz :—a certain portion of ground on which was the old Jesuits' College, bounded by the Basilica square, Ste Ann street, Fabrique street, etc. and a line drawn from the gate opening on the said ground on Ste Ann street, to the property of the Canadian Institute, the whole being shown in red, on the plan hereunto annexed and marked by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, with also, the right of way over any streets or lanes which are to be opened in rear of the said ground, the said ground forming part of the cadastral lot (2816) two thousand eight hundred and sixteen of the St. Louis Ward of the said city of Quebec.

This sale is made on the following conditions and charges, viz :—

1o. The buyer to assume all active and passive servitudes of party property, and others which exist or may exist on the said portion of ground, and a right of way of exit to the proprietors of the other part of the lot, either by a street opening on St. Ann street, to be taken half on the said ground sold to the city, and half on the part of the lot ; and by another street to be opened by the corporation, going from the street above

mentioned, to Fabrique street, at the spot when there is already a lane existing, the said streets to be at least sixty feet wide.

20. The said City of Quebec will cause to be built and finished, a City Hall, on the said portion of ground, within five years from the date of the said deed of sale.

30. The said ground to be occupied only for a City Hall or other out buildings, for the use of the Corporation.

40. No building shall be erected on the said grounds, at a distance less than fifty feet from the line G. H., on the said plan.

50. The said City of Quebec will cause a monument to be erected, in marble or bronze, in honor of Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec, in front of the said City Hall provided that the Seminary of Quebec, or the Provincial Government consent to erect another one, at the same place, in honor of some other distinguished person, in the history of Canada.

Moreso, for and in consideration of a sum of twenty thousand dollars which the said Honorable David A. Ross declares having received from the said City of Quebec, of which receipt is given.

Made and written at Quebec, in the office of the said Honorable David, A. Ross, on the day, month, and year above mentioned, under number four thousand three hundred and three of the minutes of the said J. Allaire, N. P. and after the reading of such, the parties have signed with me, the said notary, as required.

(Signed) "DAVID A. ROSS,"

"F. LANGELIER, Mayor of Quebec."

"JOS. ALLAIRE, N. P."

True copy of the minute now in my office.

JOS. ALLAIRE, N. P.

Copy of a report of a committee of the Honorable Executive Council, dated the 30th of October, 1889, approved of by the Lieutenant Governor, on the 31st of October, 1889.

No. 551

In re: the sale of a certain portion of the ground of the old Jesuits' College at Quebec.

The Honorable Commissioner of Public Works, *ad interim*, in a report dated the thirtieth of October, 1889, exposes :

That, the Council of the City of Quebec, at a meeting held on the 3rd of May, 1889, decided to propose to the Government, to sell to the said city a certain portion of the grounds of the old Quebec College, or Jesuits' College, viz :—All the ground bounded by the Basilica square, St. Ann street, Fabrique street, etc., and a line, drawn from the gate opening on Ste. Ann street to the property of the Canadian Institute.

That in former negotiations, it had been understood that the sum which would be offered to the Government, as the price of this ground, would be \$20,000, and that this sum is now offered to the Government, on behalf of the said Council of the City of Quebec.

In consequence, with a view of facilitating the erection of a new City Hall, with necessary outbuildings, and under the authority of 51-52 Viet., Chap. 13, Sect. 6, the Honorable Commissioner *ad interim* recommends :—That the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized to sell to the Corporation of the City of Quebec, all that part of the ground of the old Quebec College, or Jesuits' College, shown by a red line on the plan attached to the said report, comprised between A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. of the said plan, making a total area of twenty one thousand six hundred feet, more or less, and this for the price and sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), payable cash ; and the buyer to assume all active and passive servitudes of said property, and other which exist or may exist on the said portion of ground, and a right of way of exit to the proprietor of the other part of the lot, either by a street opening on Ste. Ann street, to be taken half on the said ground sold to the city, and half on the other part of the lot, and by another street to be opened by the Corporation, going from the street above mentioned to Fabrique street, at the spot where there is already a lane existing, the said streets to be at least sixty feet wide.

The deed of sale will also have to mention specially :—

1o. That the said City of Quebec will cause to be built and finished a City Hall, on the said portion of ground, within five years from the date of the said deed of sale.

2o. That the said ground to be occupied only by a City Hall or other out buildings for the use of the Corporation.

3o. That no building shall be erected on the said grounds, at a distance less than fifty feet from the line G. H. on the said plan.

4o. That the said City of Quebec will cause a monument to be erected in marble or bronze, in honor of Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec, in front of the said City Hall, provided that the Seminary of Quebec or the Provincial Government consent to erect another one at the same place, in honor of some other distinguished person of the history of Canada.

Certified,

GUSTAVE GRENIER,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

True copy,

JOS. ALLAIRE, N. P.

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CATALOGUE
OF THE
CITY GOVERNMENTS

FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1833.

Up to the year 1833 the Municipal affairs of the city were administered by Justices of the Peace sitting in special sessions for that purpose, under the authority of Acts of the Provincial Legislature.

In 1832 the City was incorporated (1 William 4 chapter 52) and to that end was divided into ten wards ; namely . Saint Louis ward, Saint John ward, the Seminary ward, Palace ward, Saint Lawrence ward, Saint Charles ward, Saint Roch ward, Dorchester ward, Saint Geneviève ward & Carrières ward, each ward electing two members.

1833

MAYOR ;

Elzéar Bédard,

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Joseph Légaré,	Joseph Petitiere,
Charles Cazeau,	John Malcolm Fraser,
Ebénézer Baird,	Joachim Mondor,
Colin McCallum,	P. M. Pâquet,
Joseph Tourangeau,	Charles M. DeFoy,
Edouard Glackmeyer,	Joseph Hamel,
Jean Tourangeau,	Michel Tessier,
Pierre Dasilva,	R. E. Caron,
François Robitaille,	C. D. Planté,
Charles Deguisse,	Jean Langevin, Town Clerk.

1834 to 1837

MAYOR :

R. E. Caron,

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

C. D. Planté,	Joseph Hamel,
Edouard Glackmeyer,	C. M. Defoy.
Pierre Dasilva,	Charles Deguise,
Ebénézer Baird,	Charles Cazeau,
Joseph Tourangeau,	François Robitaille,
Louis Leclere,	Colin McCullum,
Jean Tourangeau,	John M. Fraser,
Michel Tessier,	Elzéar Bédard,
Joachim Mondor,	William Henderson *
Joseph Légaré,	
Jean Langevin, Town Clerk.	

The act 1 William 4 Chap. 52 expiring the first of May 1836 not having been revived the Corporation ceased to exist and its powers reinvested in the Magistrates as heretofore.

* M. B. C. A. Guky was a member of this Corporation representing St. Lewis ward.

1840, 1841, 1842. (1)

MAYOR :

* René Edouard Caron,

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

John Jones,	François Buteau,
Joseph Morrin,	John Munn,
Ebénézer Baird,	Louis Massue,
Hect ou Simon Huot, (2)	Robert Shaw,
Pierre Langlois, (3)	Michel Borne,
Joseph Parant,	Jean Tourangeau,
Pierre Boisseau,	James Clearihue,
George Black,	John James Chapman,
James Hunt,	
George Futvoye, City Clerk, appointed August, 20th 1840.	

(1) This Corporation was appointed by the Governor General for a term of office to expire 1st. Dec. 1842 their successors being subject to election by the people.

(2) Resigned and replaced by the M. Patton Esquire.

(3) Resigned and Vital Tétu elected in his place.

1843 (1)

MAYOR :

Edouard René Caron.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

William Petry,	Edouard Glackmeyer,
Louis Massue,	Jean Tourangeau,
Alexander Simpson.	Edward Pendergast,
John Wilson,	William O'Brien,
John McLeod,	Edouard Rousseau,
Thomas Guay,	Joseph Laurin,
François Buteau (2)	Louis Plamondon,
Michael Comolloy,	Joseph Robitaille,
F. X. Méthot,	George Futvoye, City Clerk.

(1) This Corporation was elected under the provision of the 4th. Vic. Cap. 35, the City being divided into six wards : viz : St. Lewis, Palace, St. Peter, Champlain, St. Roch, St. John, with three members for each ward.

(2) Resigned & replaced by Thos. Wm. Lloyd Dec. 23 1842.

— — —
1844

MAYOR :

Honorable R. E. Caron,

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Edouard Glackmeyer,	Alexander Simpson,
Louis Massue,	Jean Tourangeau,
Joseph Savard,	John Wilson,
Michael Comolloy,	Joseph Robitaille,
Joseph Laurin,	Louis Plamondon,
Thos. W. Lloyd,	Edouard Rousseau.
John McLeod,	Henry S. Scott,
William O'Brien,	George OKill Stuart,
John Doran,	George Futvoye, City Clerk.

— — —
1845

MAYOR :

Honorable R. E. Caron,

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Edouard Glackmeyer,	Jean Tourangeau,
Louis Massue,	Alexander Simpson,
Joseph Savard,	John Wilson,

Michael Connolly,
Joseph Laurin,
Thomas W. Lloyd,
John McLeod,
William O'Brien,
Joseph Robitaille,

Louis Plamondon,
Edouard Rousseau,
Henry S. Scott,
George O. Stuart,
John Doran,
F.-X. Garneau, City Clerk.

During the year 1845 by the act 10 V. C. 113 the office of Alderman was abolished & the time of the elections changed to the first day of February of each year.

1846

MAYOR :

G. O'Kill Stuart, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Al. Simpson, (0)
James Gillespie,
John McLeod,
Edouard Rousseau,
James Dean,
Joseph Robitaille,
John Maguire,
William O'Brien,
Thos W. Lloyd,
John Wilson,

John Doran,
Joseph Laurin,
Joan G. Tourangeau,
Germain Guay,
N. F. Belleau,
Ulric Tessier,
George Hall,
Louis Plamondon,
Henry H. Scott,
F.-X. Garneau, City Clerk.

0 Resigned and replaced by Michael Connolly Esq.

1847

MAYOR :

G. O'Kill Stuart, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Thomas Lloyd,
John McLeod,
N. F. Belleau,
Joseph Robitaille,
Ulric Tessier,
John Doran,
John Maguire,
Jacques P. Rhéaume,
William O'Brien,
F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

David McGie,
Jean Tourangeau,
Germain Guay,
George Hall,
Louis Plamondon.
Michael Connolly,
James Gillespie,
Edouard Rousseau,
James Dean,

1848

MAYOR :

G. O'Kill Stuart, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Thomas Lloyd,	John Maguire,
James A. Sewell,	John Doran,
N. F. Belleau,	John Frew,
Ulric Tessier,	J. Elie Gingras,
Germain Guay,	Alexis Dorval.
Joseph Robitaille,	Joseph G. Tourangeau,
Jacques P. Rhéaume,	Daniel McGie,
Jean Tourangeau,	George Hall,
James Dinning,	James Dean,
James Gillespie,	F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

1849

MAYOR .

G. O'Kill Stuart, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

George Hall,	Alexis Dorval,
N. F. Belleau,	J. Elie Gingras,
John Frew,	James Dinning,
Joseph Tourangeau,	Hugh Murray,
Edward Boxer,	James A. Sewell,
Ulric Tessier,	Jean Tourangeau,
Germain Guay,	John Doran,
David McGie,	Germain Guay,
Jacques P. Rhéaume,	Joseph Robitaille,

1850

MAYOR :

N. F. Belleau, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Joseph Tourangeau,	Joseph Robitaille,
Jean Elie Gingras,	Thos. W. Lloyd,
William Lampson,	James Dinning,
Germain Guay,	Ulric Tessier,
Alexis Dorval,	Joseph Carrier,
Hugh Murray,	John Maguire,
W. S. Sewell,	Joseph Morrin,

George Hall,
Jacques P. Rhéaume,
Edward Boxer,

James A. Sewell,
F. X. Paradis,
F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

—
1851

MAYOR :

N. F. Belleau, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

F. X. Paradis,
Joseph Carrier,
John Maguire,
Joseph Morrin,
Ulric Tessier,
Jacques P. Rhéaume,
Hugh Murray,
Olivier Robitaille,
Alexis Dorval,

William Lampson,
Germain Guay,
Charles A. Alleyn,
Paul Lepper,
James A. Sewell,
Angus McDonald,
Edward Boxer,
F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

—
1852

MAYOR :

N. F. Belleau, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

W. H. Anderson,
F. H. Paradis,
Ulric Tessier,
Jacques P. Rhéaume,
William S. Sewell,
Paul Lepper,
Germain Guay,
Angus McDonald,
Charles A. Alleyn,
Hugh Murray,

Thomas C. Lee,
Alexis Dorval,
James A. Sewell,
Olivier Robitaille,
John Maguire,
William Lampson,
R. A. Russell,
Joseph Morrin,
F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

—
1853

MAYOR :

Ulric J. Tessier, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Jacques P. Rhéaume,
George Hall,
Michael Connolly,
Prudent Vallée,

W. H. Anderson,
John Maguire,
Paul Lepper,
F. X. Paradis,

Joseph Lavoie,
Angus McDonald,
Alexis Dorval,
Charles A. Alleyn,
W. S. Sewell,
Olivier Robitaille,

James A. Sewell,
Thomas C. Lee,
William Quinn,
Hugh Murray,
Joseph Morrin,
E. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

1854

MAYOR :

Charles A. Alleyn, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Edouard Glackmeyer,
Joseph Larose,
W. H. Anderson,
Jean-Bte. Bureau,
Abraham Joseph,
Joseph Morrin,
Michael Connolly,
Thomas C. Lee,
Prudent Vallée,
George Hall,

Jacques P. Rhéaume,
Angus McDonald,
Olivier Robitaille,
Hugh Murray,
W. S. Sewell,
William Quinn (1)
Edouard Rousseau,
John Maguire,
Alexis Dorval,
E. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

(1) Unseated by Judgment of Sup. Court 5th. Sept. 1854 & replaced by M. Joseph W. Layercraft.

1855

MAYOR :

Joseph Morrin, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Edouard Glackmeyer,
James A. Swell,
Abraham Joseph,
T. C. Lee,
John Hearn,
Lawrence Stafford,
Alexis Dorval,
Edouard Rousseau,
Joseph Larose,
George Hall,

Joseph M. Leyercraft,
Joseph Larose,
J. B. Bureau,
Alex. Robertson,
Michael Connolly,
Prudent Vallée
W. S. Sewell,
J. P. Rhéaume,
Charles A. Alleyn,

18 V. C. 159 sanc., 30 May 1855- 13- see est. B. of Revision.

1856

MAYOR :

Olivier Robitaille, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Edouard Rousseau,	Alex. Robertson,
W. S. Sewell,	H. L. Langevin,
J. B. Bureau,	Edouard Lemieux,
Robert Shaw,	Abraham Amyot, (2)
Abraham Joseph,	Pierre Gauvreau,
John Giblin (1)	Zéphirin Chartré,
Alexandre Lemoine,	J. B. Martin,
George Hall,	Edouard Glackmeyer,
Jean Tourangeau,	Charles A. Alleyn,
Prudent Vallée,	Joseph Morrin,
John Hearn,	Jonathan Munn,
Jacques P. Rhéaume,	Lawrence Stafford,
	F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

(1) Unseated by judgment of the Superior Court of the 23 Feb. 1856 & replaced by W. Connolly, Esquire.

(2) Died & replaced by Pierre Châteauvert Esq.

— — —
1857 (1)

MAYOR :

Joseph Morrin, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Jacques P. Rhéaume,	J. Munn.
H. L. Langevin,	John Fitzpatrick,
George Hall,	Prudent Vallée,
Robert Shaw,	P. Châteauvert.
Edouard Rousseau,	William Eadon,
John Hearn,	G. J. Audette,
Jean Tourangeau,	John Young,
Edouard Lemieux,	P. Gauvreau,
J. B. Martel,	Ol. Robitaille,
Alex. Lemoine,	M. Connolly,
J. B. Bureau,	Alex. Robertson,
Zéphirin Chartré,	F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.
Lawrence Stafford,	

(1) By the act 19 Vict. chap. 69 the Mayor was elected by the electors generally assented to 19th. June 1856.

1858

MAYOR :

Hector L. Langevin, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Alex. Lemoine,	George Hall,
Robert Shaw,	Alex. Robertson,
J. B. Martel,	A. Fortin,
G. J. Audette,	Michael Connolly,
John Fitzpatrick,	F. N. Gingras,
Jon. Munn,	J. B. Bureau,
W. Eadon,	G. St. Pierre,
John Young,	Thomas Burns,
Prudent Vallée,	M. A. Hearn,
Pierre Châteauvert,	John Hearn,
Edouard Lemieux,	Pierre Gauvreau,
	F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

1859

MAYOR :

H. L. Langevin, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

John Hearn,	Aldérie Fortin,
Germain St. Pierre,	Edouard Rousseau,
John Fitzpatrick,	F. N. Gingras,
Thomas Pope,	Thomas McGreevy,
Alexander Robertson,	Robert Shaw,
George Hall,	D. Mercier (1)
Edouard Lemieux,	J. S. Hill,
G. J. Audette,	C. F. Baillairgé,
Pierre Châteauvert,	A. G. Tourangeau,
William Eadon,	George Irvine,
Pierre Gauvreau,	John Giblin,
Thomas Burns,	F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

(1) Died in October 1869 & was replaced by T. Gourdeau Esquire.

1860

MAYOR :

H. L. Langevin, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Alexander Robertson,	Pierre Gauvreau,
John Giblin,	Edouard Lemieux

François Gourdeau,
George Hall,
John Hearn,
A. G. Tourangeau,
Jacques P. Rhéaume,
J. S. Hill,
Robert Shaw,
George Irvine,
Thomas Burns,

Ger. St Pierre,
F. N. Gingras,
Charles F. Baillaigé,
Aldéric Fortin,
Jacques Crémazie,
Edouard Rousseau,
William Lampson,
E. J. Charlton,
F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

1861

MAYOR :

Thomas Pope, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Jacques P. Rhéaume,
Pierre Gauvreau,
John S. Hill,
Edouard Rousseau,
William Lampson,
George Hall,
Alexander Morril,
Jean Tourangeau,
François Gourdeau,
John Giblin,
E. J. Charlton,

Charles F. Baillaigé,
William Kirwin,
Edouard Lemieux,
Alexander Robertson,
Germain St-Pierre,
John Hearn,
John Lemesurier,
James Dinning,
Thomas Burns,
F. X. Garneau,
George Irvine.

1862

MAYOR :

Thomas Pope, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

George Hall,
Thomas Burns,
Alex. Merrill,
Pierre Gauvreau,
William Marsden,
Wm. Lampson,
Edouard Lemieux,
John Lemesurier,
Jean Tourangeau,
Germain St. Pierre,
John Hearn,

Edouard Rousseau,
Charles F. Baillaigé,
John Giblin,
Félix Lavoie,
John Laird,
Charles St. Michel,
L. J. Roy,
Philippe J. Jolicœur,
J. B. Alain,
F. X. Garneau, City Clerk.

Jean
C. F
Jos.
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12th. Feby

J. B.
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1863

MAYOR :

Thomas Pope, Esquire. (1)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Jean Bte. Alain,	Alex. Robertson
C. F. Baillairgé (2)	L. J. Roy,
Jos. Bowles,	Chs. St. Michel,
Jean Tourangeau, (3)	Germain St. Pierre,
Thomas Burns,	James Dinning,
John Giblin,	Norbert Germain,
John Hearn,	William Marsden, (4)
Philippe J. Jolicœur,	Jean-Bte. Renaud,
John Laird,	A. G. Tourangeau,
F. Lavoie,	Richard Alleyn,
John Lemesurier,	William Kirwin,
Thomas McGreevy,	R. F. Rinfret,
	F. X. Garneau, City Clerk. (5)

(1) Died on the 29th. June 1863 & A. G. Tourangeau elected by the Council to replace him.

(2) Resigned 20th, Feb. 1863 & William Hossack Esq. elected.

(3) Resigned 13th. Nov. 1863 & Ab. Hamel Esq. elected.

(4) Died 10th. Feb. 1863 Replaced by J. B. Pruneau Esq. for J. C. Ward.

(5) Resigned 1st May Replaced by L. A. Cannon Esq. elected by the Council 12th. Feby. 1864.

1864

MAYOR :

Adolphe G. Tourangeau, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

J. B. Alain,	John Laird,
R. Alleyn,	Félix Lavoie,
I. E. Bolduc,	John Lemesurier,
Joseph Bowles,	J. B. Pruneau,
Thomas Burns,	R. F. Rinfret,
Louis Abdon Côté,	Charles St.-Michel,
James Dinning,	B. Prior,
John Giblin,	M. W. Scott,
Ab. Hamel,	L. J. Roy,
John Hearn,	J.-B. Renaud,
William Hossack,	Norbert Germain,
P. J. Jolicœur,	L. A. Cannon, City Clerk.
William Kirwin,	

1865

MAYOR :

A. G. Tourangeau, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Jos. E. Bolduc,	L. J. Roy,
Thomas Burns,	Chs. St.-Michel,
A. L. Côté,	F. Dussault,
James Kirwin,	Miles O'Brien,
John Hearn (1)	Richard Alleyn,
Wm. Kirwin,	Joseph Bowles,
John Lemesurier,	Norbert Germain, (3)
Abraham Hamel,	William Hossack,
J. B. Pruneau,	B. S. Prior, (4)
J. B. Renaud,	R. F. Rinfret,
Félix Lavoie,	W. W. Scott,
William Withall,	L. A. Cannon, City Clerk. (5)
Jean Bte. Alain (2)	

(1) Resigned as Councillor 22 Dec 1865 W. John O'Mally elected in his stead.

(2) Dead & replaced by Charles Langlois Esq.

(3) Resigned 3 April 1865 Replaced by P. Légaré Esq. 3 July 1866.

(4) Resigned his seat 1st May 1865 Replaced by J. W. Henry Esq.

(5) Appointed the 12th January 1864,

1866

MAYOR :

Honorable Joseph Cauchon,

ALDERMEN : (6)

L. A. Côté,	George Hall,
William Kirwin,	Pierre Légaré,
Jean Bte. Renaud,	R. F. Rinfret,
William Hossack,	John Hearn,

COUNCILLORS :

J. W. Henry,	William Withall, (7)
Thomas Burns,	Félix Lavoie,
John Lemesurier,	Jean Bte. Pruneau,
Charles St. Michel,	L. J. Roy,
Joseph Bowles,	John O'Malley,
Miles O'Brien,	François Dussault,
J. E. Bolduc,	W. W. Scott,
Charles Langlois,	L. A. Cannon, City Clerk.
Abraham Hamel,	

(6) By the 29th. Vic. Chap. 57 one alderman & two Courcillors were elected for each ward.

(7) Resigned 22 June 1866 Replaced by W. D. Campbell Esq.

— —
1867

MAYOR :

Honorable Joseph Cauchon,

ALDERMEN:

L. A. Côté,
William Kirwin,
Jean-Bte. Renaud,
William Hossack,

George Hall,
Piere Légaré,
R. F. Rinfret,
John Hearn,

COUNCILLORS :

Abraham Hamel,
Thomas Burns,
John Lemesurier,
Charles St.-Michel,
L. J. Roy,
Miles O'Brien, (1)
J. E. Bolduc,
Charles Langlois,
J. W. Henry,

W. D. Campbell,
Félix Lavoie,
J. A. Mailloux,
R. W. Wurtele, (2)
John O'Malley,
Frs. Dussault,
W. W. Scott,
L. A. Camon, City Clerk.

(1) Died 12th. Jany. 1867 Replaced by Francis McLaughlin Esq. Sth. Feb. 1867.

(2) Resigned 15th. Nov. 1867 Replaced by H. Blanchet Esq. 27 Dec. 1867.

— —
1868

MAYOR :

John Lemesurier, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

L. A. Côté,
William Kirwin,
Jean-Bte. Renaud,
William Hossack,

George Hall,
Pierre Légaré,
R. F. Rinfret,
John Hearn,

COUNCILLORS :

Jacques Anger,
Hilarion Blanchet,
Joseph E. Bolduc, (3)
William Convey,
John Giblin,
Abraham Hamel,

M. A. Hearn,
J. W. Henry,
Joseph Julien,
Joseph A. Mailloux,
François McLaughlin,
John Ryan,

F. Ferdinand Peachy,
Louis Joseph Roy,

Charles St Michel,
William W. Scott,

(3) Resigned 21 Aug. 1868 & replaced by Joseph F. L. Lafrance Esq. 18 Sept. 1868.

1869

MAYOR :

John Lemesurier Esquire. (1)

ALDERMEN :

Louis Bourget,
Robert Chambers,
L. Abdon Côté,
George Hall,
John Hearn,
William Hossack (2)

R. F. Rinfret,
W. W. Scott,
L. J. Roy,
John Ryan,
Charles St.-Michel,
L. A. Cannon, City Clerk.

COUNCILLORS :

Jacques Anger,
Hilarion Blanchet,
William Convey,
John Giblin,
Abraham Hamel,
M. A. Hearn,
J. W. Henry,

Joseph Julien,
C. J. L. Lafrance,
Joseph A. Mailloux,
Francis McLaughlin,
Denis O'Hare,
J. F. Peachy,

- (1) Resigned Alderman Hossack elected Mayor by the Council 29 V. C. 57 S. 8.
(2) Seat declared vacant by Judgment of S. C. Jany. 1870.

1871-72

MAYOR :

Pierre Garneau, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

Robert Chambers,
L. Abdon Côté,
F. N. Gingras,
John Hearn,

Weston Hunt,
Ths. Norris,
Rémi F. Rinfret,
W. W. Scott,

COUNCILLORS :

Jacques E. Blais,
Jos. G. Bossé,
Ernest Gagnon,
John L. Gibb,
John Giblin,
M. A. Hearn,

Jos. Julien,
C. J.-L. Lafrance,
Jos. A. Mailloux,
Jeremiah C. Nolan *
J. Ferd. Peachy,
L. F. Roy,

J. B. C. Hébert,
Wm. Home,

H. T. Taschereau.
Pierre V. Valin,

* Resigned and replaced by Owen Murphy.

1872-73

MAYOR :

Pierre Garneau, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

Rob. Chambers,
L. Abdon Côté,
F. N. Gingras,
John Hearn,

Weston Hunt, (4)
Thos. Norris,
Rémi F. Rinfret,
W. W. Scott. (5)

COUNCILLORS :

Jos. G. Bossé, (1)
Henry Dimming,
Ernest Gagnon, (2)
John L. Gibb, (3)
John Giblin,
M. A. Hearn,
J. B. C. Hébert,
Wm. Home,

Jos. Julien,
C. J. L. Lafrance,
Jos. A. Mailloux,
Owen Murphy,
J. Ferd. Peachy,
Fred. W. Roy.
H. I. Taschereau,
Alfred J. Venner,

1- Resigned and replaced by Victor Bélanger.

2- do do Ferd. Hamel.

3- do do Alex. Wood.

4- do do P. Henchey.

5- do do Arthur Murphy.

1874-75

MAYOR :

Owen Murphy, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

Rob. Chambers,
L. Abdon Côté, (1)
Henry Dimming,
Edmond Germain, (2)

Pat. Henchey,
Arthur H. Murphy, *
Ths. Norris,
R. F. Rinfret,

COUNCILLORS :

Jos. Archer, Sur. (3)
Victor Bélanger, (4)
John G. Burns,
Wm. Convey,
Edw. Coveny,
Frs. Gingras,
Ferd. Hamel,
C. J. L. Lafrance,

Jos. A. Mailloux,
Wm. McLaughlin,
J. Ferd. Peachy,
Willis Russell,
Paul E. Smith,
Nazaire Turcotte,
Philippe Vallière,
Alex. Woods.

* Resigned & replaced by H. A. Murphy.

1875-76

- 1- Unseated & replaced by Chs. St-Michel.
- 2- Resigned & replaced by E. C. F. Gauthier.
- 3- Unseated & replaced by W. E. Brunet.
- 4- Resigned & replaced by J. D. Brousseau.

1876-77

MAYOR :

Ower Murphy, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

Rob. Chambers,
Henry Dinning,
E. C. E. Gauthier,
Patrick Henehey,

Ths. Norris,
Jos. Poitras,
R. F. Rinfret,
Chs. St.-Michel,

COUNCILLORS :

J. D. Brousseau,
G. Bresse,
W. E. Brunet,
John G. Burns,
Wm. Convey,
Edw. Coveny,
Philéas Huot,
F. N. Gingras,
L. A. Cannon, City-Clerk.

L. Marcotte,
Frs. McLaughlin,
J. Ferd. Peachy,
Willis Russell,
Paul E. Smith,
Philippe Vallière,
Alex. Woods,
F. O. Vallerand.

1877-78

MAYOR :

Owen Murphy, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

Robert Chambers,
Henry Dinning, *
E. C. E. Gauthier,
Patrick Henehey,

Thomas Norris,
Jos. Poitras,
R. F. Rinfret,
Charles St.-Michel,

COUNCILLORS :

J. D. Brousseau,
G. Bresse,
W. E. Brunet,
John G. Burns,
William Convey,
Edward Coveny,

L. Marcotte,
Francis McLaughlin,
J. Ferd. Peachy,
Willis Russell,
Paul E. Smith,
Philippe Vallière,

Philéas Huot,
Frs. Gingras,
L. A. Cannon, City-Clerk.

Alex. Woods,
F. O. Vallerand,

* Seat vacant replaced by l'Honorable John Hearn.

1878-79-80

MAYOR :

Robert Chambers, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

Louis Bourget,
Frs. Gingras,
Germain Guay,
Hon. John Hearn.

Patrick Honehey,
R. F. Rinfret,
J. P. Rhéaume,
F. O. Vallerand,

COUNCILLORS :

O. Beaubien,
G. Boucharl,
Charles Brochu,
J. D. Brousseau,
William Convey,
John Delaney,
Peter Johnston,
Hans. Hagens,

Andrew Hatch,
F. X. Langevin,
Frs. McLaughlin,
William McWilliam,
J. Ferd. Peachy,
F. W. Roy,
Willis Russell,
Richard Turner,

1880-82

MAYOR :

J. D. Brousseau, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

Louis Bourget,
Frs. Gingras,
Germain Guay,
Hon. John Hearn,

Patrick Henehey,
R. F. Rinfret,
J. P. Rhéaume,
F. O. Vallerand,

COUNCILLORS :

Joseph Archer,
James Bowen, jr.
H. J. J. B. Choninard,
Frs. Gann,
Hans Hagens,
Peter Johnston,
F. X. Langevin,
Frs. McLaughlin,
L. A. Cannon, City-Clerk.

William McWilliam,
Octave Migner,
J. Ferd. Peachy,
F. W. Roy,
Willis Russell,
C. J. Samson,
Richard Turner,
Roch P. Vallée.

1882-84

MAYOR :

Hon. Frs. Langelier,

ALDERMEN :

H. J. J. B. Chouinard,
Phil. Vallière,
Louis Bourget,
Hon. John Hearn,

Frs. Gingras,
R. F. Rinfret,
J. P. Rhéaume,
Germ. Guay,

COUNCILLORS :

J. D. Rousseau,
Willis Russell,
Peter Johnston,
Wm. McWilliam,
Francis Gunn,
Mathew Miller,
John Kaine,
Frs. McLaughlin,
L. A. Cannon, City-Clerk.

J. B. Charleson,
T. J. Molony,
J. F. Peachy,
Elz. Vincent,
Désiré Guay, *
Jos. Plamondon,
Léon Arel,
R. P. Vallée,

* Elected 17 November 1882 resigned and replaced by F. W. Roy.

1884-86

MAYOR :

Hon. Frs. Langelier,

ALDERMEN :

H. J. J. B. Chouinard,
Ph. Vallière,
Louis Bourget,
Hon. John Hearn,

Ferd. Delisle,
R. F. Rinfret,
J. P. Rhéaume,
Germ. Guay,

COUNCILLORS :

E. T. D. Chambers,
Cyr. Duquet,
Peter Johnston,
Wm. McWilliam,
Frs. Gunn,
Mathew Miller,
John Kaine,
F. N. McLaughlin, 1
L. A. Cannon, City-Clerk.

T. C. Aylwia, 2
T. J. Molony,
J. F. Peachy,
Elz. Vincent,
Désiré Guay,
Jos. Plamondon,
Jean Barbeau,
Philéas Bélard,

1- Dead & replaced by John Power 1885-86.

2- Unseated & replaced by J. B. Charleson 1885-86.

1886-88

MAYOR :

Hon. Frs. Langelier,

ALDERMEN :

H. J. J. B. Chouinard,
L. J. Demers,
W. J. Miller,
Hon. John Hearn,

Ferd. Delisle,
R. F. Rinfret,
J. P. Rhéaume,
Philéas Béland,

COUNCILLORS :

E. T. D. Chambers,
Cyrille Duquet,
Jules Tessier,
Wm. McWilliam,
Frs. Gunn,
Mathew Miller,
John Kaine,
James Murphy,
L. A. Cannon, City-Clerk.

T. C. Aylwin,
R. H. McGreevy,
J. F. Peachy,
Elz. Vincent,
Désiré Guay,
Jos. Flamondon,
Jean J. Barbeau,
Guil. Bouchard,

1888-90

MAYOR :

Honorable Frs. Langelier,

ALDERMEN :

H. J. J. B. Chouinard,
L. J. Demers,
M. Miller,
Hon. John Hearn,

L. Bilodeau,
R. F. Rinfret,
J. P. Rhéaume,
J. J. Barbeau.

COUNCILLORS :

E. T. D. Chambers,
Cyrille Duquet,
Jules Tessier,
Wm. McWilliam,
M. Foley,
S. J. Demers,
John Kaine,
John O'Connell,
L. A. Cannon, City-Clerk. (4)

J. Carrell,
Dr. Ed. Morin, (1)
Elz. Vincent,
Jos. Huard, (2)
Philéas Gagnou,
O. Goulet,
A. Laberge, (3)

1- Resigned and replaced Mr. Damien Matte.

2- Resigned and replaced Mr. Désiré Guay.

3- Elected to replace Mr. Olivier Rochette died.

4- Resigned 4th October 1889. Replaced by H. J. J. B. Chouinard, M. P.

1890-92

MAYOR :

J. J. T. Frémont, Esquire.

ALDERMEN :

Bernard Leonard,
J. B. E. Letellier,
M. Miller,
Hon. John Hearn.
Michel Fiset, M. D.

Ferdinand Delisle,
Amélie Robitaille,
A. A. Dechéne,
Philéas Béland,
Frs. Kirouac,

COUNCILLORS :

E. T. D. Chambers,
C. P. Angers,
Jules Tessier,
Wm. McWilliam,
M. Foley,
Oct. Jacques,
John Kaine,
James Paul,
Dr. W. Jolicœur,
S. N. Parent,
H. J. J.-B. Chouinard, City Clerk.
C. J. L.-Lafrance, Treasurer.

Noel Rancour,
R. H. McGreevy,
Sam. Bussières,
Elz. Vincent,
Félix Gourdeau,
Phil. Gagnon,
L. A. Drolet,
J. H. Gignae,
Alexis Barbeau,
L. Moisan,
C. Baillairgé, Inspector.

1892-94

MAYOR :

J. J. T. Frémont, M. P.

ALDERMEN :

Bernard Leonard,
J. B. E. Letellier,
Martin, Foley, jnr.
Hon. John Hearn,
Michel Fiset, M. D.

Frs. Delisle,
Amélie Robitaille,
Philéas Gagnon,
Philéas Béland,
Frs. Kirouack,

COUNCILLORS :

Noel Rancour,
L. Stafford,
Sam. Bussières,
Elz. Vincent,
Alp. Déchéne,
Nap. Dussault,

E. T. D. Chambers,
C. P. Angers,
Jules Tessier,
P. Johnston,
M. Thibaudeau,
L. A. Boisvert,

T. Duchaine,	Daniel Griffin,
J. H. Gignac,	Chs. Fitzpatrick,
Elzéar Pouliot,	Geo. Paquet,
J. B. Côté,	S. N. Parent,
H. J. J. B. Chouinard, City Clerk.	
C. J. L.-Lafrance, Treasurer.	C. Baillairgè, Inspector.

1894-96

MAYOR :

S. N. Parent, M. P. P.

ALDERMEN :

Bernard Leonard,	Frs. Delille,
G. Tanguay,	Samuel Bussières,
G. Madden,	Philéas Gagnon,
Hon. John Sharples,	A. J. Bélanger,
Michel Fiset, M. D.	Narcisse Dion, jur.

COUNCILLORS :

Archibald H. Cook,	Noel Rancour,
C. P. Angers,	L. Stafford,
Jules Tessier,	Sam. Bussières,
R. P. Boisseau,	Elz. Vincent,
M. Thibaudeau,	J. E. Martineau,
L. A. Boisvert,	Nap. Dussault,
Daniel Griffin,	T. Duchaine,
Ed. Reynolds,	J. H. Gignac,
Geo. Paquet,	Elz. Pouliot,
Jean Drolet,	J. B. Côté,
H. J. J. B. Chouinard, City Clerk.	
C. J. L.-Lafrance, Treasurer.	C. Baillairgè, Inspector.

1896-98

MAYOR :

S. N. Parent, M. P. P.

ALDERMEN.

A. J. Bélanger,	Georges Madden,
L. A. Boisvert,	Thos. Norris,
Sam. Bussières,	Geo. Paquet,
W. Cantin,	Ferd. Poitras,
Arch. H. Cook,	Elzéar Pouliot,
J. B. Côté,	Noël Rancour,
P. J. Côté,	Edward Reynolds,

Jean Drolet,	Gaspard Rochette,
Nap. Drouin,	Charles Roy,
Thos. Duchaine,	Elzéar Savard,
Nap. Dussault,	Hon. John Sharples,
Daniel Griffin,	Georges Tanguay,
John Hearn,	Jules Tessier,
J. I. Lavery,	Misaël Thibaudeau,
B. Leonard,	Elzéar Vincent,
H. J. J. B. Chouinard, City Clerk.	
C. J. L.-Lafrance, Treasurer.	C. Baillairgé, Inspector.

1833-1896

RECORDERS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

His Worship M. Gauthier, 1855.	His Worship C. Delagrave, 1872.
do J. Crémazie, 1859.	do E. Déry, 1877.

CITY CLERKS.

Jean Langevin, 1833-1836.	L. A. Cannon, 1864-1889.
Geo. Futyoie, 1840-1845.	H. J. J. B. Chouinard, 1889.
F. X. Garneau, 1845-1864.	

CITY TREASURERS.

F. Austin, 1833.	L. E. Dorion, 1868.
M. Bennett, 1850.	C. J. L.-Lafrance, 1878.
Aug. Gauthier, 1851.	

CITY INSPECTORS.

M. Larue.	Jos. Hamel.
Chs. Baillairgé, 1866.	

N. B.—From the reminiscences of two old citizens of Quebec, still living, Mr. Augustin Côté, editor and printer, and Mr. Leonard Lefebvre, burgess, it appears that the meetings of the City Council were held at first in the building at the corner of Palace and Charlevoix Streets, presently occupied by Mr. Lafrance, Silversmith.

H. C.

INDEX.

Meeting of the City Council—30th November 1897. Minutes.....	3
do Speech of His Worship Mayor Parent.....	7
do Speech of councillor Cook.....	19
do Documents published by order of the Council.....	24
Meeting of the City Council—1st December 1894.....	42
Tabular statement of tenders for the new City-Hall.....	56
Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—20th April 1894.....	57
Laying of the corner stone of the new City-Hall, 15th August 1895.—Address to His Worship Mayor Parent.....	62
Reply of His Worship Mayor Parent.....	65
Meeting of the City Council, 5th May 1896—Speech of His Worship the Mayor.	70
Official inauguration of the new Recorder's Court, 9th September 1896.—Address to His Worship Mayor Parent and to the Aldermen.....	82
Reply of His Worship the Mayor.....	84
Solemn inauguration of the new City-Hall—Meeting of the Council, 15th Septem- ber, 1896.....	87
Letters and telegrams.....	89
Remarks of His Worship the Mayor.....	107
Speech of alderman Tessier.....	113
Speech of alderman Cook.....	115
Deed of sale of the ground of the old Jesuit's College.....	117
Catalogue of the City Government 1833-1896.....	121

Mr.
appears
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