Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

With the increase of our population and the extension of the suburbs of the city an unrestricted supply of water for domestic and other purposes is becoming more urgent every year. The source of the supply is practically unlimited; but the capacity for conveyance, however adequate at the time when the main was first laid, is totally insufficient at the present time for even ordinary requirements. The remedy for this is one that has been frequently advocated, and consists of the construction of a large reservoir on a high level, which would be of inestimable advantage in many ways. It is well known the difficulty that ratepayers on the more elevated portions of the city experience in the summer time in obtaining a requisite quantity of water for household purposes apart from being unable to obtain any for the irrigation of garden or other land, while those who are unfortunate enough—in this respect—to reside beyond the city limits have to be refused the extension of the pipes to their dwellings; or, the connection having been made, have found that the supply has been cut off by an injunction obtained by citizens. This is not fair, it is not right; and it is only one of many other reasons why there should be constructed a reservoir or tank of such dimensions as would enable every application for water to be granted, and to ensure that every house or other building to which the service is extended should be furnished with a supply abundant for all ordinary purposes. As it is at present a break in the main from the dam causes inconvenience and frequently loss; but it is patent with other results that might be far more serious than any that have yet happened. Imagine a fire concurrent with such a break, and the consequences at once become so easily foreseen as to require no relation. Should two such events occur in conjunction with a high wind, the populace might find themselves witnessing the destruction of half the city by fire, while they, powerless to subdue the work of destruction, would be bemoaning their tardiness to adopt means to prevent such a sad possibility. Who of us but remembers when symotic diseases were prevalent, the year before last, and when though the gutters were stagnant with filth, the council found themselves forced to admit that no water could be spared to flush the accumulations away? Why, again, should clouds of dust in the dry season be allowed to choke the lungs, and permeate the clothing of those out of doors, or enter the houses impregnating everything in its way, and creating discomfort and injury? Why should this be permitted when liberal street sprinkling would almost entirely obviate it, and when non-utilized tons of water are available at the source of our supply? On the grounds then of comfort, convenience, safety and health it is advisable to seriously consider what it is not too strong to term the urgency of the measure suggested, and as it is more than probable that a scheme with this end in view will shortly be laid before the council, it is hoped the public will give to it what it is certain to receive from the hands of the board—that weight and mature consideration to which its importance entitles it.

GLADSTONE'S PLANS FOR IRELAND.

The following opinions of several German journals are embodied in their remarks upon the concessions which Gladstone proposes to make to Ireland. They are as forcible comments upon his attitude on the Irish question as any we remember having seen: "It is easy for a rich country like England to expropriate all the Irish landowners; but how the rents of the new class of farmers will be collected when Ireland is governed by a native parliament is more than Mr Gladstone or any one else can say. Mr. Gladstone's plans are based on the supposition that the Irish farmers will pay conscientiously, and that the Irish parliament will punctually and freely contribute Ireland's quota to imperial expenditure. Such ideas are those of a man in his dotage. To accept them one must be ignorant of the history of Ireland. The enormous success of the Irish in their demands from England, far from satisfying them, would encourage them to raise new claims, more preposterous than ever, which could only lead to a complete separation from England or to civil war. Mr. Gladstone's senseless tampering with the unity of the kingdom, and his vain idea of settling the Irish question by means of a federalism which would hopelessly enfeeble England, can only be described as the extravagances of senility. We must still hope that the practical sense of the English nation, and of the liberal party in particular, will turn away from such follies. The English and Scotch are men of business, and before paying a colossal sum of money to bribe the Irish into loyalty, they will certainly consider whether their outlay is likely to achieve the desired result. Mr. Gladstone's egotism is exacting intolerable sacrifices from his party. Europe looks on amazed at the sight of sober-minded English politicians preparing to ruin their country for the sake of proving their loyalty towards a statesman who has always miscalculated the effects of his Irish policy, and who, in the natural course of things, cannot live to repair the mischief that must be caused by his last and most egregious miscalculation."

REDUCTION WORKS.

The city council, following the good example of the legislature, have taken a decided stand in favor of bonusing industrial enterprises. The Wednesday evening sitting of the council was largely devoted to considering a report from the finance committee with respect to a bonus for a woolen mill; and a report from the industrial committee favoring the bonusing of reduction works, to be erected within or near Victoria city. It appears that the provincial government, acting upon the authority conveyed by an act of parliament, have contracted with Mr. George Henderson, a well known mining engineer, for the erection of works for the reduction of gold, silver, copper and lead ores anywhere within the province, and have agreed, after one thousand tons of ore shall have been converted into bullion, to pay to Mr. Henderson a bonus of $7000. Mr. Henderson is of opinion that there exists on both island and mainland extensive ledges of rock that carry in payable quantities the four metals; and he and his associates are prepared to invest their capital in opening and operating the mines and concentrating and reducing the ores by a new process which within the past two or three years has been successfully applied elsewhere. Under the circumstances it is believed the legislature have done a praiseworthy act in providing the bonus; and it is peculiarly the interest of Victorians to encourage the establishment of industrial enterprises in or near this municipality. The industrial committee of the council reported a bylaw authorizing the payment to Mr. Henderson from the civic revenues of the sum of $3500; provided, that the works shall be erected at some point distant not more than four miles from the city limits; that the works shall have a capacity of thirty tons in twenty-four hours, and that the payment shall not be made until after 1000 tons of ore have been assayed. This bylaw, after having been duly passed by the council, must be submitted to the ratepayers for their approval. The working force of the reduction works will be from sixty to one hundred white men. The employment of labor near the municipality will be a consideration of moment to the business public; but far away and beyond all other considerations there is the feeling that by the establishment of this industry the early development of the mineral resources of this richly endowed province will be assured. There are scores of good mines in the province, the ore from which assays highly; that may be operated profitably when the proposed works are once underway. We leave the reader to imagine what will be the effect on the country at large, and this city in particular, if a mining population of many thousands should secure steady employment in the quartz ledges of the province through the erection of these works. Would not an impetus be given to every branch of industry?

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Joe Chamberlain's Speech in Opposition.

A Majority of Twenty Anticipated.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Evening Post's correspondent in London says: Chamberlain's great speech was the sensation on Friday evening. It passed into a personal quarrel between him and Gladstone. He began by explaining his reasons for joining and quitting the cabinet, saying it was at Gladstone's strong request. His speech was a weighty indictment of the government scheme. The climax of his speech, however, was a blow at the prime minister's position in 1861. "Sir," said he, "I remember at a time when its greatest crisis was upon it, when it was in the most terrible moment of its fate, my right honorable friend counselled disintegration of the United States."

Gladstone said, "I did not."

Chamberlain said, "My right honorable friend says he did not counsel it, but he gave the weight of his great name to the fact that they had become separate nations. I dare say," continued Chamberlain, "that my right honorable friend himself would admit that in view of the situation he made a mistake. Ah," said Chamberlain, syllable by syllable, his finger leveled at the prime minister's bowed head, "are you certain that he is not making a mistake again?"

It was a tremendous blow. The tories, of course, yelled like madmen, and from liberal benches arose several cries of "Shame!" directed at Chamberlain. The latter, however, had one more shot to deliver. Leveling his finger again at the front bench, almost inarticulate with passion, he demanded what should have been said of him if, like some servile partisans who disgraced political life, he had remained on that bench pretending to serve his country with a lie in his mouth. This was aimed at Sir William Harcourt, and produced a tremendous sensation.

A MAJORITY OF TWENTY PREDICTED.

The New York Herald's London special says: I heard these predictions regarding the first test vote, made by an old statistical whig, on the fate of Gladstone's bill: "Six hundred and twenty-six members will divide, some liberals abstaining from voting, and others pairing, thereby reducing the vote from the full 670." Of these he thought would divide for the scheme 86 Parnellites, with 240 liberals, making 326. Then against the scheme there would be 240 tories, say ten paired out of their full number of 250, being an equal number with liberals voting, and 60 voting followers of Hartington and Chamberlain, thus making a majority of Parnell preponderances of twenty-six.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Mother and Son Condemned to Die for a Brutal Deed.

BERLIN, April 6.—Eighteen months ago a woman named Marunge, living at Charlottenburg, called at the police office in great agitation, and announced the disappearance of her husband, an honest mason. Search was made without result. The matter seemed forgotten, when suspicious circumstances led the police to examine the widow's cellar, where, buried beneath the floor, in a sack they discovered the mutilated and decaying remains of the missing man. It was then remembered that Marunge had long been on bad terms with his family. One son had robbed him and another had been turned out of doors for savagely

ASSAULTING HIS FATHER.

Evidence collected pointed to the guilt of the wife and the sons, Albert and Hermann, who were arrested. The facts divulged at the trial were horrible. One night, having planned the murder with his mother, Albert stole into his father's bed-room with a heavy mallet and hid himself. While he waited to pass away time he lit his pipe and dressed himself in the mason's Sunday clothes. Presently his father returned, worn out with work, and got into bed. Before the victim was asleep the parricide crept in with his mother and dashed his brains out. The younger child in the next room, hearing the noise, called out, "Mother! mother!

WHAT'S FATHER DOING?"

"Father's got the cramp," replied the woman, who was then tying her husband up in a sack. The child peeping through saw his brother Albert, but, owing to his clothes, mistook him for his father. The murderers threw the body out of the window, dragged it to the cellar and buried it. The same night Albert Marunge disported himself at a ball, while his accomplice stayed at home to wash away the blood stains on the sheets. After a trial lasting two days the jury acquitted Herman Marunge. The other prisoners were found guilty and condemned to death.

IN THE COMMONS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

Mr. Pope moved the second reading of the bill respecting the railway from Esquimalt and Nanaimo. He explained that the company had constructed a portion of the work with very much sharper curves than were allowed in the agreement between the government and the company. The government engineer had reported that he considered this had been done in good faith under a misapprehension, and that the road was a substantial one. The bill, therefore, proposed that the governor-general in council might, with the assent of the legislature of British Columbia, accept curves of not less than 573 feet radius. He had learned by telegram that the legislature of British Columbia had given its assent by resolution.

Mr. Blake said he was not prepared to say that the government was wholly wrong in proposing this measure of relief, but he did not see how the company could possibly have misunderstood the terms of the agreement. The contract provided that the curves should not have less than a certain specified radius, and should not be sharper than those used on the C. P. R. in British Columbia. Now, whatever he company might presume from the sharpness of the curves which the C. P. R. had been allowed to use in British Columbia, there could be no mistaking the positive stipulation as to the length of radius.

Mr. Charlton said that this company, which was largely composed of American railway magnates, had obtained a large subsidy, and he did not think the terms should be relaxed. He pointed out that among the seven men named as the formers of the company were Leland Stanford and C. B. Huntington, American railway magnates, and five of the seven of these corporators were Americans. The railway was necessary, no doubt, but the subsidy was larger than the people should be called upon to pay, and these men should be compelled to carry out their contracts.

Mr. Baker (Victoria) said three-fifths of the stock was held by Dunsmuir & Son, who were British Columbians.

Mr. Cook—That's a monopoly.

The bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

Discussion Continued in the Commons by Harcourt, Goschen and Gladstone.

First Reading of the Bill Carried.

SIR WM. VERNON HARCOURT.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, tonight resumed the debate on the Irish bill in the house of commons. He began by saying that those who condemned the government's measure failed to state an acceptable alternative scheme. Nobody accepted Mr. Trevelyan's plan. Mr. Chamberlain's project was in turn repudiated by Lord Hartington, and Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Chamberlain have propounded a scheme of great importance; but that scheme had never been submitted to the government. He, Mr. Chamberlain, has recommended federation. What were to be those separate bodies in Great Britain and Ireland which were to be the subject matter of the federation recommendation? Mr. Chamberlain had a plan to stay evictions by act of parliament. Who was agreed upon that policy? Had he got the adhesion of Lord Hartington; had he got the adhesion of Mr. Goschen, or the adhesion of the right honorable gentleman and noble lord opposite? If he had not the speaker would like to know how it is that it was a practical policy? Lord Hartington had said he did not admit the impossibility of governing Ireland by a mingled system of remedial and repressive legislation. It was to the administration of Lord Spencer that he thought the government of Ireland ought to be restored. It has been stated by Lord Hartington that whatever the fate of this measure was, the mere introduction of it by a responsible government would do much that could never be recalled. That was perfectly true; but it was equally true of the events of last June. The consequences of those events could never be received. Those events entirely changed the whole aspect of the British question. The course then taken made home rule inevitable. [Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" and laughter.] The speaker taunted the opponents of the measure with having no basis for an agreement on the Irish policy. Did Mr. Goschen, he asked, approve of Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a central council at Dublin, or the suspension of evictions? Had the conservative leaders any policy except a condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's scheme?

Lord Randolph Churchill—Yes; they are against repeal in any shape or form. [Cheers.]

The speaker retorted that that might mean as much as Lord Beaconsfield's denunciation of the five pound franchise at the very moment when he designed to carry through the household suffrage measure. [Laughter.] Continuing he said the fact was that there was no alternative to the plan of the government, except the severest coercion. This would require a strong government; a government determined and persistent, in harmony with itself, supported by an overwhelming majority in parliament and in the country. Such a government had been dreamed of as resulting from a trace of party spirit and end to party warfare; but it was not by the breaking up of parties that a strong government could be formed. Reference, continued the speaker, has been made to the Irish in America. This house cannot, for a moment, be influenced by the actions of dastardly assassins like Ford and others; but the Irish nation in America is as numerous as the Irish are at home. These have not been parties to the actions of assassins. These actions of assassins receive condemnation from people of the United States. [Irish and liberal cheers.] But if you reject this bill do you believe and are you sure there will not be sympathy with those assassins, and with their schemes? (Hisses and cries of Oh, Oh.) I believe there will be a universal condemnation and disapprobation from all right thinking people—Irish and American—of such a treatment of Irish people. [Irish cheers.]

RIGHT HON. MR. GOSCHEN.

In the course of an energetic speech Mr. Goschen contended that there was no analogy between the position of Ireland and England, and that of Norway, or Sweden, or Austria and Hungary. The Irish and English interests, he said, were so interlaced that when they came to the finance question they would find it difficult to decide whether the income to be taxed was English or Irish. These interests could not be dissociated. In conclusion he, Goschen, denied that firmness could be called coercion, and said there would be no repression if there was no crime. The responsibility of weakening the ties which unite the British with Ireland rested with the premier and his followers. Those resisting the break up of the empire must close up their ranks, and stand shoulder to shoulder to resist the bill. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

GLADSTONE AGAIN SPEAKS.

Gladstone replied at considerable length. He denied that the safeguards provided in the bill were dictated by a distrust of the Irish people. On the contrary they were insulted, in consequence of the mistrust that was felt by others. Gladstone argued that the fundamental fear of those who attack the home rule measure was that the Irish people would necessarily do wrong, that the administration of the country would necessarily be changed. (Cries of hear, hear.) In regard to questions as to the power of veto by the bill, he stated that there was no limitation to that proposition; and in reference to the income tax that would necessarily be as separate in Ireland as it would be in England. Of the bill generally, it proposed to give to the Irish people reasonable satisfaction to their demand, without imitating the example set by a former government in the case of America. He ridiculed the fear that had been expressed as to the further demands on the part of the Irish members if this bill were passed. As to the question of their having no mandate for this measure he contended that inasmuch as there had been no mandate for coercion, or for maintaining law, so no mandate was necessary for the proposals to strengthen means for maintaining law. He compared criticism on the bill, and pointed out that no one speech agreed with another. Speaking of the measure as a plan he remarked that it might be improved; but at any rate it held the field, as did also the subject. (Loud cheers.)

The motion that leave be given to introduce the bill was put by the speaker and agreed to without division, amid prutracted and enthusiastic cheering.

BY FORCE OF ARMS.

A Question of Privilege and Bloody Noses.

On the 6th inst., Dr. Orton rose to a question of privilege on the slanderous attack of the Globe in charging him with drunkenness, which the doctor denied as absolutely false. Probably a motion will be made by Dr. Orton for the expulsion of the Globe representative from the house. The next day, Dr. Orton meeting Mr. E. W. Thompson, Globe representative, in the lobby, accused him of writing the paragraph, and suddenly struck him a severe blow in the face. A fight ensued, and both got bloody noses before they were separated.

Newfoundland and Labrador.

HALIFAX, No. S. April 6.—Accounts from the sea fishery from St. John's, Nfld., indicate splendid season's catches for the fleet. Seals in great numbers are frequently seen on the coast and some thousands have been hauled ashore by people living in the fishing villages at various points. At one place as many as 5,000 a day for several days in succession have been brought ashore from the ice. The steamer Leopard has arrived at St. John with between 15,000 and 16,000, and another steamship, thought to be the Nimrod, is reported to be on the way to some port with a full fare. One or two coasting schooners have obtained full loads in the channel and are doing well.

Reports have been received from Labrador that the people living between Esquimaux Point and Blanc Sabin are starving, and are subsisting on dog meat.

Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Northern Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL, April 5.—An action for $250,000 on a mortgage has been entered in the Superior Court by James Ross against William Clendining, the foundry and stove merchant.

Shortly before midnight a disastrous fire broke out in the Montreal carriage works, No. 1,333 Ontario street. The building is a four story one, and where the fire broke out there were some 50 sleighs stored. The loss will reach $30,000 on the building and stock destroyed. Incendiarism is suspected.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 3.—Peter Joyce, the sea captain belonging to Descousse, C. B., who is charged with committing rape and with causing the ruin of 13 young girls, has been arrested at Tracadie and is being removed to Descousse. The case is the most extraordinary ever known in this region and its exposure has produced a sensation throughout the province.

The charter held by Dr. Green and associates for the construction of the eastern division of the short line railway was foreclosed by the Government of Nova Scotia to day. Eighty-two of 300 miles had been completed. The charter is likely to be given to a responsible French syndicate now on the way to Canada. By the completion of this line the Canadian Pacific will be connected with Louisberg on the Atlantic.

TORONTO, April 8.—Tuesday's storm did almost irreparable damage on the Island. Hanlan's hotel and the majority of the residences are badly damaged. The loss on these will be $20,000. The breakwater has been badly damaged, and the water-tight compartment in which connection is made between the bay and lake pipes is carried away, compelling citizens to resume drinking the foul water of the bay. In the southern portion of Ontario snow fell to the depth of two feet, and all trains are delayed. The snow is now rapidly disappearing.

It is understood the Canadian Pacific will erect an elevator here with a capacity of a quarter of a million bushels.

Charles Dale, the second victim of the gas asphyxiation of the Little York hotel, on Friday last, died in the hospital yesterday.

Col. Otter was presented with an address to-day signed by over six hundred prominent citizens, congratulating him upon his appointment as commander of "C" company. The address was bound in morroco and beautifully illuminated.

Chief of Police Draper this morning is having an inquest into the origin of the Mail fire. Detectives who saw the safe the morning of the fire, declared emphatically that the drill holes were not there then.

NAPANEE, April 8.—W. Hears, 90 years old, was killed by a Grand Trunk freight train near here to-day.

ST. CATHARINES, April 7.—The Welland Canal will be opened for navigation April 19.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 7.—Dr. Arnett, assistant general superintendent of the American Express Company, was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is not expected to recover.

OTTAWA, April 7.—The Beaty-Woodworth scandal was further ventilated in the railway committee this morning. The correspondence between Woodworth and the Minister of Finance was read by Woodworth. A letter entrusted to McLellan by Woodworth could not be found. Sir Hector read a telegram from the Manitoba Legislature, asking that fifty miles be built this year, and if necessary that the company be incorporated without delay. The committee agreed to postpone the bill for two weeks to enable Beaty to show his ability to build the road. Langevin explained that the postponement would have nothing to do with the Government's action as to whether they were for or against the measure. They would reserve their action.

Baptiste Ouellete, an aged cripple, with his legs amputated at the knees, one hand cut off at the wrist, and the fingers and thumb on the other amputated at the first joint, was yesterday driven into the city from Portage du Fort, and about 9 p. m. turned off the sleigh and left on Rideau street. The police soon took him in charge. He is on his way to Montreal to join his sister there. His limbs were amputated on account of their being frozen.

BELLEVILLE, April 8.—The Cronk block was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the contents of the stores situated therein, and the adjoining block badly damaged. Loss about $30,000; insurance, $22,000.

LONDON, April 6.—Mr. David Smith, an old and much esteemed citizen, died to-day at his residence on Dufferin-avenue, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Smith settled here some 42 years ago, having come from Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a public-spirited and enterprising citizen.

MONTREAL, April 6.—The seat of Mr. Peter Barnston, stock-broker, was sold to day for $3,000. The last seat sold at $5,750.

WINNIPEG, April 8.—The Sun newspaper made its appearance yesterday. Mr. T. H. Preston is managing editor. The new paper was well received.

Mullarky & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers here, have called a meeting of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $75,000, with assets nominally of $100,000. The largest creditors are Messrs. Shaw Bros. & Cassels and A. Goyer & Co., leather merchants. The firm has been financially embarrassed before, but got over its difficulties. A settlement is anticipated as soon as a full statement is prepared for submission to the creditors.

A NOBLEMAN SUICIDES.

Lord Shaftesbury Kills Himself

LONDON, April 13.—Earl Shaftesbury killed himself this p.m. He was in a cab riding through Regent street when he took his life. He drew a revolver and discharged the contents of its several chambers into his person. The corpse was conveyed to the Middlesex hospital. The suicide was 54 years of gge. He was the eighth Earl Shaftesbury, succeeding on October last to the title on the death of his father who was a noted philanthropist; he leaves a widow, Lady Harriet, daughter of the third Marquis of Donegal, and one son and five daughters. The Earl had latterly been unwell and complained of mental depression.

LATER PARTICULARS.

Lord Shaftesbury fired the first shot at his right temple, but missed his aim. The cabman descended from his seat and refused to proceed further, as he feared he would be shot. Lord Shaftesbury tried to persuade him to continue the drive and offered him a five-pound note, but the cabman was immoveable. A constable who had heard the shot fired, approached the cab. At this moment, Lord Shaftesbury fired again, the ball taking effect in the temple, the constable seeing that he was about to fire tried to seize his arm, but failed. Lord Shaftesbury was then driven in haste to the hospital. He did not speak after the shooting, and died in ten minutes after his arrival.

Municipal Council.

The regular weekly meeting of the council was held last evening at 8:15.

Present: A full board.

The clerk stated that his worship Mayor Fell was unable to attend owing to illness.

Coun. Lipsett was elected to the chair.

The minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From G. Adam stating that there would first have to be learned the extent of the wheat supply before taking any steps in reference to the establishment of a flouring mill in Victoria. He would like to hear from them on the matter. Referred to committee who had matter in hand previously.

From W. H. Phillips stating that there was no gutter or drain to carry off refuse water in front of his premises, Yates street, and also calling attention to delapidated condition of sidewalk. Referred to street committee.

From Wm. Irving asking that water be furnished to his brickyard on same conditions as to others. Referred to water committee.

From W. F. Tolmie stating that he had been led to believe if he allowed pipes to be run through his land, that water would be furnished him at certain rates, and he therefore thought that the law passed last year was unjust.

Water Commissioner Russell explained that Dr. Tolmie had permission to use water previously for watering cattle only. He now refused to sign the regulation provided by the by-law last year. He had no special privilege as to securing water.

The communication was referred to the water committee.

From J. P. Elford and Jas. Russell stating that their verandahs on Douglas street were within a few inches of the required height, and asking that they be allowed to remain as at present. Referred to street committee with power to act.

From D. Green, calling attention to the drain at present in course of construction in the rear of the Senate saloon, as it was the intention to connect water closets therewith. Referred to sanitary committee for report.

From W. Bond, asking permission to connect drain with main sewer on View street. Referred to sanitary committee with power to act.

TENDERS.

Tenders for the making of Fernwood road passable were read as follows: Wm Irving, $349; John Haggerty, $395.50; Noel Leclaire, $250; James Baker, $249; Wm. Tierney, $395; W. H Snider, $275. The contract was awarded to J. Baker.

Tenders for the improvement of Montreal and Niagara streets: W. H. Snider, $859; A. Beswick, $970.50; Noel Leclaire, $500; James Baker, $509: John Haggerty, $760. The contract was awarded to N. Leclaire.

Tenders for the improvement of St. Lawrence street: John Haggerty, $385; James Baker, $294; A. Beswick, $408; N. Leclaire, $400; W. H. Snider, $429 The contract was awarded to J. Baker.

LAID OVER.

Coun. Grant's motion to amend certain by-laws was deferred.

ASSESSMENT.

Coun. Lipsett introduced a by-law fixing the time for the return of the municipal assessment roll, 1886, which was read a first time.

SANITARY.

Sanitary Officer Flewin reported in regard to a number of nulsances, altogether in the Chinese quarter.

The usual notices were ordered to be issued, and the matter reported in reference to the disposition of refuse water from washhouses was referred to sanitary committee for report.

STREET REPORT.

The street committee reported, recommending that a three plank sidewalk be laid on Dallas road from Beach street to Montreal street; a six-foot sidewalk on Meares street from Vancouver to Cook, and a few loads of gravel placed on same street; that the eight-foot sidewalk on Cormorant street between Blanchard and Quadra be continued to Quadra street; that an eight-foot sidewalk be laid on east side of Quadra street from Frederick to Pandora avenue; that a six-foot sidewalk be laid on north side of John street from Rock Bay avenue to Bridge street. They recommended the following works be deferred: Opening up Church way; removal of hill on Vancouver street; drain on Carr street; drain on Toronto street; sidewalks on Carr, Toronto, Princess, Simcoe and Douglas streets; also to lay over construction of sidewalk on east side of Blanchard from Queen's avenue to head of Pembroke street.

The report on motion was received and adopted.

Coun. Higgins asked if any economy had been observed in street work during the past week.

Coun. Styles said that about $20,000 of work voted on had been deferred.

Coun. Smith said that the force employed on the streets by the day had been reduced fifty per cent.

ESTIMATE.

The estimate of the city surveyor for certain works was handed to the council, which was on motion received and referred to the street committee for report, and that the street committee be empowered to place the steam drill where necessary for one week.

Some discussion occurred as to the employment of street labor, that married men should be employed in preference to those who were unfortunate enough to be single.

Coun. Robertson moved, seconded by Coun. Styles, that tenders be called for the blasting of the rock on John and Bridge streets. Carried.

FIRE REPORT.

The chief engineer reported that he had given notice to parties to remove burnt debris but this they had not done, and he recommended that they be summoned; that the police be instructed to proceed against many Chinese who place stove pipes through wooden walls; that a by-law be passed to prevent persons burning rubbish on the streets and adjoining lots; that the fire escape be placed in workable condition; the efficiency of the fire brigade was referred to; several changes in the staff were mentioned; the chief and assistant-engineers require by-laws for their guidance; he objected to the fire department horses being used to draw sprinkling carts; he had written for prices for canvas hose; a hydrant should be placed at northerly end of James Bay bridge, and the report was received and suggestions ordered to be carried out.

CITY POUND.

The committee recommended that the city pound be located in Spring Ridge, as at present there was no place in which to secure stray cattle.

On motion of Coun. Smith $1000 was granted for the construction of the pound at the gravel pit at Spring Ridge and the report received.

BONUS COMMITTEE

The committee on bonuses reported that an offer had been made by a Mr. Henderson, mining engineer, for the establishment of reduction works within four miles of Victoria. For their establishment he would require a bonus of $3500. The provincial government had guaranteed a bonus of $7,000 for the erection of such works anywhere in the province. The committee would recommend that the offer of Mr. Henderson be accepted, he guaranteeing to first reduce 1000 tons of ore, and not to employ Chinese labor.

Mr. Henderson's proposition was read.

A by-law granting the sum of $3,500 was attached to the report.

On motion of Coun. Higgins the report was received and the by-law read a first time.

WATER SUPPLY.

The waterworks committee submitted the report made by Mr. Pickering in reference to the water supply. This dealt extensively with the matter and outlined a scheme similar to that proposed last year and rejected by the city voters. It also referred to the necessity of additional filter beds, and in the course of time the laying of a larger diameter main than at present.

The report of the committee was received.

Coun. Smith said that it was a scheme that met his views, and he would give notice that at the next meeting he would move that a sum be granted in order that Mr. Pickering might prepare plans and forward them with those of the sewerage. It had been contended that Mr. Hendry was not a competent engineer, and if the plans were prepared by Mr. Pickering the plan of increasing the supply would no doubt meet the wishes of the people.

The report of Mr. Pickering was ordered to be printed.

WOOLEN MILL.

The finance committee reported in regard to a woolen mill, recommending that the bonus bylaw offering bonus to a woolen mill, be amended.

Coun. Grant thought that a bonus should be offered of sufficient amount, as the provincial bonus was already secured by New Westminster, who would soon have a woolen mill in operation. Victoria should be more urgent in seeking the establishment of manufactories.

Coun. Higgins agreed that the report was a very good one, and was thoroughly in accord with the proposal to bonus a woolen mill and saw the great necessity of adding manufactories to Victoria, as it was by them that its population would be increased.

Coun. Humber was against the granting of bonuses to a woolen mill or any other factory.

Coun Robertson believed in the bonusing of factories, as it was only through this means that they could build up the city and make it a distributing centre. There were many places on the island that were adapted to sheep-raising, and while on Queen Charlotte Island he had seen territory that would compare with the hills of Scotland for sheep-raising, and if a woolen mill was established, these and other lands would be utilized for sheep raising.

Coun. Smith was in favor of granting a bonus to the woolen mill or other manufactory.

The report was received.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

The committee recommended that $250 be donated the Royal hospital and also that the water rates be reduced one-half.

Coun. Smith thought the amount should be increased and the water rates remain as at present.

Coun. Higgins said he thought the subscription altogether too small, and he would therefore move that the report be amended to read $500 and water rates remain as at present.

Coun. Barnard thought $250 was large enough. If the collectors were more faithful in their efforts the amounts would be greatly increased.

Coun. Robertson thought the government should support the hospitals altogether, and the council not be called on.

After further discussion the grant was increased to $300, water rates to remain as before, and the report adopted.

PUBLIC MARKET.

On motion of Coun. Robertson, seconded by Coun. Grant, the government were ordered to be conferred with in order to induce them to set apart a portion of the new court house for apublic market.

Couns. Smith, Grant and Robertson were appointed a committee to act in the matter.

SIDEWALK.

On motion of Coun. Smith a sidewalk was ordered to be laid on west side of St. Lawrence street.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Coun. Humber drew attention to the fact that no tenders had been received for the construction of electric light masts and poles.

The time for receiving tenders was extended one week.

Council adjourned until 7:30 Monday evening next.

"A DISGRACEFUL STORY."

Serious Charges Against British Naval Constructions—A Matter for Investigation.

LONDON, April 1.—The Daily News re-produces under the heading "A scandalous story," an article from the National Gazette, of March 6th, alleging that Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, ex-chief constructor of the British navy; Mr. W. H. White, the present chief constructor; the gunnery firm of Sir William Armstrong & Co., and other British naval experts, forming a syndicate, had designed certain new cruisers, to be built for the United States navy. The article further asserts that the latest vessels, designed under the supervision of Messrs. Barnaby & White for the British navy, are notorious failures; that they are condemned by the whole British naval service; that their armor has been badly placed and that it furnished little if any protection; that errors in construction are so complete that no remedy can be devised to make the vessels safe, and that the British Admiralty has been compelled to take the work of completing the vessels yet unfinished out of the hands of the official designers and order the construction of other vessels upon entirely different plans from those recommended by Messrs. White and Barnaby. In conclusion the Gazette says: "When the Government does not trust its own officials it behooves others to be on their guard in employing them." The Daily News in its editorial comments upon this article insists upon the immediate explanation by the officials mentioned, and by the British Admiralty as well. Mr. White was seen in reference to the publication by a cable news representative whom he authorized to state in his own words that the whole story is "a d—d lie as far as I am concerned, and I have written an explicit denial of it to the Daily News." The firm of Sir William Armstrong & Co., also authorizes a flat denial of the allegation contained in the Gazette's article.

An Interesting Event.

On Saturday afternoon a large congregation assembled at Holy Trinity church to see the corner-stone of the bell tower laid on the massive square that forms the base. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Sillitoe, the Ven. Archdeacon Woods and the Rev. Mr. Bell, all three in canonicals, represented the church; the Mayor and members of the town council represented the civic authorities, and the provincial national guards were represented by Captains Peele and Bole in uniform. About 400 persons were present, and they appeared to take a great interest in laying the corner-stone of the tower that is to hold the musical bells which are destined to wake the echoes of the forest primeval for centuries after all who witnessed the ceremonies on Saturday shall have passed out of this world and into the next.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the bishop and clergy. They then proceeded to the corner of the building, and the bishop, laying his hand upon the stone, invoked the aid and blessing of God upon the work. The Ven. Archdeacon produced a tin case. It contained copies of the Mainland Guardian and Columbian newspapers, published that morning in New Westminster, a scroll on which was written the names of the bishop, the rector, and the names of the church wardens, architects and builders, and with these things a few Canadian coins. The box was then placed in a cavity, and the corner-stone laid over it by Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Homer. The latter lady used the silver square with skill, and the former touched the mortar with a silver trowel like an artist. The square and trowel bear this inscription: "In remembrance of the laying of the corner-stone of the tower of Holy Trinity Church, New Westminster, April 10th, 1886."

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Senators Alexander and McInnes Roasted.

Disorderly Discussion in the Canadian House of Lords.

OTTAWA, April 6.—The proceedings in the senate this session are much more entertaining than those in the commons. "Honorable" gentlemen vie with each other in this mock parliament in the exchange of epithets, interruptions, interjections and contradictions. The speaker is incompetent to maintain order or decorum. Below will be found some extracts from the official report of one of the official debates only, which will give some idea of the manner in which these irascible old gentlemen conduct themselves. They were discussing a motion by Senator McInnes, declaring that British Columbia was entitled to representation in the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Alexander—As regarding this question, the art or science of cabinet making is one surrounded with great difficulties and embarrassments, and we are all willing to admit we never had, and I suppose never will have again, a cabinet maker who has such a profound knowledge of his art and of men as our present first minister, Sir John A. Macdonald. He is a model cabinet maker. If there is any particular talent he possesses more than any other man on this earth, it is a talent for manipulating men and framing a cabinet so as to keep his party in power. The leader of the government, by his interruptions, sets a very bad example to this house. One would suppose that he had been educated and trained in some lower sphere of society. As I said, Sir John is no doubt a model cabinet maker. One chief object with Sir John has been how to keep on his side the church of Rome in all its grandeur, its power and its strength.

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach—Order.

Mr. Speaker ruled him quite in order.

Hon. Mr. Alexander, continuing, charged that Senator Macpherson had been called to the privy council because he had gone round with the hat and got up a testimonial to Sir John Macdonald. "What a strange reason for a first minister to appoint a person to the privy council, simply because he gets him up a testimonial of $80,000. Good God, what is the country coming to!" After further interruptions, and the use of the word "boor," the speaker ruled Senator Alexander out of order, but he continued as follows: In conclusion, I can entertain no doubt that the leader of this house will persuade the members of the senate that all appointments to the privy council have been wisely and properly made. His powers of persuasion generally prevail here, as, according to public rumor, they generally prevail with the fair sex.

Mr. Speaker—On several occasions the honorable member from Woodstock has, I think, contemptuously disregarded the rules of this house—contemptuously disregarded the ruling of the chair—and I can only say to the honoroble gentleman, if the spectacles which we have witnessed in consequence of the conduct of the honorable gentleman are to be persisted in, this house will be obliged to take some steps, by the revision of its rules, to protect its own dignity and authority.

Hon. Mr. Plumb—I rise to a question of order.

Hon. Mr. Alexander—Will the honorable gentleman keep his seat? What a boor.

Hon. Mr. Plumb—The honorable gentleman has been called upon to apologize for insulting remarks made to the leader of this house, and I appeal to honorable gentlemen as to whether he should persistently hold the floor while he occupies that position? I move that the honorable gentleman be no longer heard until he apologises to this house for the insult that he has put upon it by his remarks against one of the members of the senate. I ask that the sense of the house be taken upon that question, and I ask his honor the speaker to rule.

Hon. Mr. Alexander—When I rose to apologize to the house for the words I used in badinage, the irrepressible member from Niagara on my left would not allow me to open my mouth.

Hon. Mr. Plumb—Apologize.

Hon. Mr. Alexander—What an irrepressible boor. When I rose respectfully to apologize to the house for what I said in badinage—simply in badinage—

Hon. Mr. Ogilvie—That badinage is all reported and printed, though.

Hon. Mr. Alexander—I rose to apologize, and the honorable gentleman from Niagara who is continually interrupting the house—I wonder that the house does not put him down—

Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell—Do I understand the honorable gentleman to apologize for the expression he used towards me?

Hon. Mr. Plumb—Apologize.

Hon. Mr. Alexander—I of course apologize.

Hon. Mr. McInnes—Will the honorable gentleman—

Hon. Mr. Plumb—The honorable gentleman has already spoken.

Hon. Mr. McInnes—I hope the minister of interruptions will allow me to proceed.

Hon. Mr. Plumb—The honorable gentleman from Westminster poses as an independent member of this house. I remember looking not long ago at the Parliamentary Companion, which contains the records of representatives in both houses, and I was somewhat surprised to find the honorable gentleman's political complexion designated as a thorough independent. I saw him afterwards, and I said: "I thought you came into the house under the recommendation of the conservative government!" He said: "Of course I put my name down as independent; but there is no more faithful follower of the conservative government than I am."

Hon. Mr. McInnes—I rise to a question of