Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1887.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Speaking of "the plan of compaign" the *Scotsman* says that the fact ought to be plain enough that the pretence by which the "plan of campaign" is justified is false. That pretence is that tenants cannot pay their rents. Not a word was heard of it while Mr. Gladstone's bill was before the country. No one cried out about the poverty of the tenants then. Not until the country had rejected the bill and the present government had been installed did Mr. Parnell begin to talk about the poverty of the tenants. The pretence that they cannot pay is further shown to be false by the manner in which they are paying, either to the landlords, or to the managers of the "plan of campaign." Perhaps too much stress ought not to be laid upon this latter point; for it seems doubtful whether the "trustees" are receiving anything like the sums which they have declared have come into their hands. It is noticed that at Loughrea only £80 was found in the rent receiving rooms; yet the tenants who were supposed to be paying should have put in thousands of pounds. Mr. O'Brien has, it seems, been asked to explain this, and having first said that he was not taken by surprise by the police, afterwards asserted that some £1,100 had been received. There is no evidence in support of this statement—the evidence is all the other way. Clearly, it has been part of the game of the leaguers to pretend that the "plan of campaign" was being heartily taken up; and they have represented that they have received large sums of money. No one could check the statement. Out of twenty tenants five might pay and fifteen refuse or hold back. The tenant would not tell; the "trustees" would not; and a general statement that so much had been received could not be denied by those who had paid money, or by those who had not. But when a seizure is made while the rents are being collected, and only £88 are found though Mr. O'Brien says £1,100 have been received, a fair test is applied to the value of the boastings of which so much has been heard. Mr. O'Brien doubtless wishes to create the impression that he is clever enough to have outwitted the police. Let those who choose believe that. The condition of the leaguers shows that they know they have received a blow which is fatal to their scheme. Let the government follow up that blow with vigor, and the condition of Ireland will be a full justification of their most necessary action.

THE BULGARIAN DELEGATES.

"In ministerial and court circles here," says a Vienna correspondent, "some annoyance is displayed owing to the indirect censure passed on the Bulgarian policy of the Vienna cabinet by the Berlin foreign office. The Bulgarian delegates were recognized here as a deputation, and received by the foreign minister himself; in Berlin they were treated as private gentlemen by the secretary of state. The Vienna foreign office also secured for the deputation an interview with Count Lobanoff, but no such intervention was thought advisable in Berlin. Finally, the candidature of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, in which Austrian personages of exalted rank have taken a lively interest, is treated in Berlin as non-existent. The Emperor of Austria does his best to soothe the wounded feelings of the Coburg family and this morning he gave a long audience to Prince Philip, the eldest brother of Prince Ferdinand. The crown prince and the other archdukes are also doing what they can to reconcile the Coburg family to disagreeable facts, but it cannot be denied that the German official treatment of this candidature has created a certain amount of ill-feeling in Vienna. The foreign office has also good reason to be displeased. Even after making every allowance for the necessities which compel the German chancellor to give way again and again to Russia, it is clear that the views entertained in Vienna on the Bulgarian question widely differ from those of Berlin; and as in the recent exchange of civilities between the Russian *Official Messenger* and the *Norddeutsche* Austria was treated as *une quantite negligeable*, the Austro-Hungarian press, both inspired and independent, has once more begun to express distrust, fearing that Austria's vital interests will be sacrificed on the altar of the German-Russian understanding. 'Germany, says the *Vienna Tagblatt*, 'denies us her support in the Bulgarian question in order to save her peace with France.'"

WAR RUMORS.

The Cracow papers are again filled with detailed accounts of the Russian war preparations, of councils of war at Gatchina, the concentration of troops on the Radziviloff-Dubuo-Rosono line, etc. They further announce, on the authority of "an excellent Russian military source," that Prince Dondukoff-Korsakoff has elaborated the plan of a Russian campaign in Central Asia next spring. Five regiments of infantry and five of cavalry, eight batteries of field artillery, with sanitary, engineer, and sapper detachments had arrived in the Transcaspian district between September 1st and November 1st. The Transcaspian railway has been opened as far as Charjui, near the Amu Daria, and the work is going on day and night; two Russian gunboats, the Peter and the Alexander, are conveying troops on the Amu Daria, and two other vessels will ply on this river next spring. Russia is preparing for the occupation of the whole territory up to the Paropamisus Mountains. These reports are given for what they are worth—probably very little.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The contest that was decided yesterday was one of the sharpest that has ever taken place in Victoria. The various candidates and their friends were very confident, and the greatest possible interest was shown from the beginning to the end of the polling. Mr. Fell's re-election as Mayor was not altogether unexpected, since the opposing forces divided their strength on two candidates who collectively polled 456 votes to the mayor's 361. The fight in all the wards was keen. In Yates street ward Mr. R. Lipsett, one of the best men on the late board, was defeated, Mr. Braden coming in for the two years' term, and Coun. Vigelius being re-elected. In Johnson street ward Mr. Pearse drew the two years' prize by a large majority, and Messrs. Coughlan and Robertson tied on 141 and the returning officer gave the casting vote for Mr. Coughlan, thus electing that gentleman. Mr. Humber, who made an excellent councillor, was defeated. In James bay ward the retirement of Mr. Smith made the fight a three-cornered one. There were four candidates for the three seats. Mr. Harris came in at the head with an enormous majority. He was followed by Coun. Barnard with 42 votes over Coun. Higgins, who only headed Mr. Boyd with seven votes. The opposition to Mr. Higgins was very decided. He was chairman of the committee that had proposed to raise $500,000 for sewerage purposes, and contrary to the advice of friends indiscreetly invited the electors, if they did not approve of sewerage, to reject him. They nearly took him at his word. The new council will be composed as follows: Yates street ward—Messrs. Grant, Braden and Vigelius; Johnson street ward—Messrs. Styles, Pearse and Coughlan; James bay ward—Messrs. Harris, Barnard and Higgins.

LORD IDDESLEIGH'S DEATH.

The sudden and unlooked for death of Lord Iddesleigh, formerly Sir Stafford Northcote, has caused a genuine sensation throughout the English-speaking world. It was only the other day that we read of his withdrawal from the cabinet, and were told by the cable that he was indignant at the treatment to which he had been subjected. The subsequent resignation by his son, Henry Stafford Northcote, of the position of surveyor-general of ordnance somewhat bore out the fact of the Earl's deep displeasure, since the salary was regarded as quite an inducement to the son of so poor a nobleman. It was then added that the conservative party were glad to get rid of him as he was of no benefit to the foreign office. Alas, he has been gotten rid of forever sooner than had been expected and the faithful old soldier in the conservative ranks has gone to join the great majority. His tragic death occurred in Downing street, in which he had so long been a familiar figure; in the rooms of the prime minister. While it is stated that such an ending of a very full and rounded life was not unexpected by his physicians and immediate friends, the intelligence comes too late to prevent that shock which all must experience in reading suddenly of his lamented demise. For though he was not a brilliant statesman, not a commanding orator who the idol of a people for his superior talents and easy familiarity, he was withal a good citizen, a plodding worker, and his heart was always centered in the Old Flag. Though he has occupied the highest positions in the gift of the state when he desired, he might have amassed riches, he has lived and died poor in this world's goods—a sufficient tribute to his stern integrity and moral worth. This is the side of his nature which his friends will love to linger upon, seeing in him the faithful servant of the crown, the loving husband, the affectionate father and the faithful friend. He was in his youngest days a follower of Beaconsfield, attracted to him undoubtedly by that dash and brilliancy which captured the more ardent spirit in English politics; but when his chief died his feelings underwent a change and he cultivated a more cautious and conservative spirit. Henceforth his motto was *festini lente*, and he had as much faith in the silly vagaries of Lord Randolph Churchill as in the levelling principles of the extreme radicals. He was a Tory of the tories, and it was long predicted that the same party could not long contain two such opposite spirits as the late chancellor of the exchequer and the late foreign secretary. Sir Stafford Northcote will be remembered as having been the capable leader of the house from Disraeli's elevation to the peerage to the downfall of the conservative government in 1878. During his term of office he conducted the business of the commons in a most creditable manner and won high encomiums for his strategic abilities and forcible eloquence. Perhaps the most notable of his speeches was that delivered on the occasion of his defence of the action of the British government when the British ironclads sailed up the Dardanelles to the defence of Constantinople in January, 1878. He was at home in the house of lords, and was eager in accepting the elevation to the peerage to which he was well entitled, and which he adorned by his many admirable qualities of head and heart. The death of so distinguished a statesman cannot but have its influence on English politics, more especially at the present time when the balance of parties is so evenly balanced and the ruling power subject to constant change. It is a sad homily on the uncertainty of human life, that Lord Iddesleigh's family and friends stated only a few days ago that his rejection of the privy seal in the new cabinet was not due to ill-health, since, the interesting duties of the foreign office had such a beneficial effect upon him that he felt better than at any time since he left the house of commons—he only withdrew, they said, from the ministry under a strong sense of having been ill-treated. Within forty-eight hours he who believed himself to be strong, was still in death and the destinies of a nation for him had no more part. Since in life, like the gentle Chevalier, he was *sans peur et sans reproche*, wearing with a modest dignity "the white flower of a blameless life," may we not well believe that he has reaped the eternal reward promised to all who have been good and faithful servants in their conduct of the affairs of life.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have noticed that not only in the mother country, but in various other places, great preparations are in progress to do honor to this year of jubilee on the occasion of our Queen having attained the fiftieth year of her reign. I take the opportunity of suggesting that in this city, named after Her Most Gracious Majesty, we could not do better than to testify our loyalty by the erection of a handsome edifice to be called "The Jubilee Public Library." I submit such a mode of testimonial to serve as a monument of our appreciation of the benefits and advantages that our country has enjoyed under the benign rule of Her Majesty, would be not only a lasting ornament to our city but would be eminently calculated, by its social influence, to promote the general happiness. It cannot be said we have not the means for the accomplishment of such an object, inasmuch as many of our citizens, it is well known, have quite a plethora of wealth; indeed, in few cities of its proportions under the British flag is there an equal amount of individual wealth. Amongst our neighbors in the United States we often read of magnificent donations for the promotion of the public good. We have yet to experience any such patriotism on the part of our citizens, but should this proposition cause any individual member of it to be thus seized and possessed, it would be well it should not exhibit itself in such an ostentatious manner as to create a monopoly, and deprive others who may be equally desirous of testifying their loyalty to be deprived of the opportunity. W. K. B.

LET JUSTICE PREVAIL.

TO THE EDITOR—Some time ago the police by deception entrapped two Chinese girls in a brothel—so far, so good—but are the custodians of public morality to stop there? Are they to be allowed to discriminate whom they shall permit to carry on the nefarious traffic. Chinese women of whatever fame do not flaunt their paint and degradation in the face of the public, whilst white women of doubtful fame are more aggressive—have their establishments, drive about in carriages, parade the streets, and let their paint shine before men. Are these to be allowed to escape public justice with impunity, whilst the Chinese are punished—although justly? Is it not as easy to entrap white women slaves as it is Mongolian? Are the police to be allowed to be discriminators and judges in this matter? FAIRPLAY.

VANCOUVER CHINESE.

The Chinese agitation at Vancouver still continues. Fourteen were escorted to the Louise on Tuesday and compelled to leave the city on the steamer, together with all their belongings. According to the *News*, fully 100 Chinese have left since Sunday last. Arrangements are being made to buy out the Chinese laundries, five in number. Only ninety Chinese now remain in the city. The *News* says: "The citizens who have been served with writs are not at all alarmed at the procedure. They do not anticipate that anything will come out of the action, as they are informed by professional men that the steps taken are very ill-advised."

PEARSON WILL PROTEST—CHIEF MURRAY RESIGNS.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 10.—Pearson's friends have decided to contest the election for the mayoralty, on the ground that the will of the people had not been carried out in the result of the contest.

Chief of Police Murray has tendered his resignation to the police commissioner.

TWO NEW SENATORS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—Two senatorial appointments were made on Saturday for Ontario vacancies.—Dr. Charles Doucet Casgrain, of Windsor, and Samuel Merner, of New Hamburg, were appointed representatives of the French and German elements. Mercer formerly represented South Waterloo at Ottawa.

ELECTION MEETING.

Full Attendance of the City Ratepayers.

Spirited Discussion of Civic Matters by the Candidates.

Sewerage the Main Question—What Candidates Will and Will Not Do—That is, if They are Elected—An Intelligent and Orderly Audience.

The city hall was well filled last evening by the ratepayers to listen while the various candidates explained the platforms upon which they sought election to the council to-day.

Before the meeting commenced Mayor Fell had his annual report distributed and Mr. Redfern personally handed around his address to the electors.

On motion of Mr. B. W. Pearse, Mr. S. Duck was voted to the chair. After thanking them for the honor, and explaining the reasons for calling the meeting, he called upon

MAYOR FELL,

who was loudly received. He said he had placed in their hands an outline of the work the council had transacted during the past year, which would soon be supplemented by the annual reports of officers, and printed for their information. He bore testimony to the energy and zeal of the council in transacting the city's business, and while he did not agree with all that they had done they were to be complimented. While he could not say he was an autocrat like Mr. Redfern, he was rather a democrat or a republican. The members of the council would not allow any mayor to force his opinions on them, and he would advise them not to elect a man who would breed dissension at the council board. In looking over his report he saw that he had neglected to refer to the library. He thought that no one would go against the fact that a public library was a great necessity. (Applause.) While the old hands did not need a library, yet the young of the city would be greatly benefited thereby. The library of the mechanics' institute must have cost eight or ten thousand dollars, and for the paltry sum of $450 he hoped that they would secure so valuable a nucleus for a library, and thus benefit their children and grandchildren. Whoever was elected to the council he hoped would see that it was taken over. (Hear.) Another question he would speak on was the sewerage question—no new thing to him, for he had proposed twenty-two years ago a scheme that would drain the city. Pickering & Crompton had prepared them an elaborate scheme which would require large expense to carry out. He believed in constructing the main sewer and draining the smaller ones into it, constructing them from year to year. It was for them to say whether it would be done. The cost now entailed for cleaning closets and back premises would more than pay the taxes for sewerage. (Hear, hear.) They had a name all over the east as a beautiful city and from year to year they would have an ever-increasing flow of visitors, and it devolved upon them to adorn and beautify the city so that it would always to sin its prestige. No matter where railways might end with their rails, the real terminus for Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Port Moody or Port Simpson, would be Victoria. (Loud applause.) He would leave himself in their hands, and if they thought that he would serve their best interests he asked them to return him to-morrow. He was not afraid to meet any question that might be put to him. Mr. Fell thanked the audience and retired amid applause.

EX-MAYOR REDFERN

would speak briefly as he had already spoken on two former occasions. He had been accused of being opposed to sewering the city, but in the first paragraph of his address he had proclaimed himself in favor of a reasonable scheme for that purpose. This was not a contest of sewerage or no sewerage, but it was, if we should have a system of sewerage on economical principles or at a large expense. No other candidate had given them anything tangible on this question. A month ago, Coun. Smith and himself were amongst the most earnest advocates of the sewerage scheme as proposed by Mr. Pickering, but they had now changed front and trimmed their sails to the popular breeze. He believed in first ascertaining before entering into any system every detail of cost, and the best plans that could be procured. They should not be satisfied with adopting the first plans that were submitted to them, but thought a series should be prepared before adopting finally a scheme. He believed the money spent on the plans secured was well spent, and he thought $10,000 or $15,000 would be well spent if they avoided committing themselves to a system that was at an advanced stage found to be undesirable. He thought a system of borings should be taken before any estimates of cost should be pronounced correct. To-day he believed Victoria one of the healthiest cities in the world. He knew that the combined system of sewerage was being abandoned in England, and the separate system adopted, as the former was deleterious to health. He did not believe it wise to contract any more loans at present, but thought a portion of the revenue should be set apart for a year or two for the purpose of making a commencement. They would have a couple of years of dull times, and he thought after the revival of trade and increase of population it would be time enough to go a loan to complete the system. He would state positively that he would oppose any more loans at present and if elected would do so. If they thought he would serve the city's interests to their advantage, he asked them to return him at the head of the poll to-morrow. (Applause.)

Mayor Fell, in reply to Mr. Redfern, said he had never been an advocate of the $500,000 loan. If Mr. Redfern thought the mayor was an advocate, he was very much mistaken. (Applause.) The mayor had told the council that having just got two loans passed, the ratepayers would refuse to adopt the sewerage bylaw. He had told them that the sum of $150,000, the cost of the main sewer, only should be asked. (Applause.)

EX-COUN. SMITH

said that it had been stated by Mr. Redfern that he had advocated the borrowing of $500,000 for sewerage purposes. He denied this—he had not. The bylaw was merely to ask the people to give them permission to go to the legislature and ask to be granted power to borrow $500,000. A report had been brought in by the sewerage committee, and he had opposed a frontage tax, as he thought it unequal. This was in September, and in December, when Coun. Higgins returned from the east he submitted a bill with frontage and assessment. The former he opposed, and it was voted down, and the bill asking permission to go to the legislature was passed in the council. He did not believe in a wholesale system of sewerage at present, but thought a main sewer would be sufficient, and the branches might be built of vitrified iron pipe. He was not in favor of borrowing $500,000 for sewerage, but was favorable to making it legal for the ratepayers to borrow $500,000 if the wished to do so.—He had no intention of running the city in debt. This had never been his policy. The ratepayers had been very generous to the last council in voting monies. The James bay bridge was costing between $7,000 and $8,000, and it was claimed that it would have been better to have built a retaining wall. This latter would cost $18,000, and it and the filling in of the tidal lands would cost $125,000. A company wanted to build the wall and retain the land as payment, but he thought the city should keep the seven acres donated them by the Dominion government. It had become necessary to rebuild the bridge as it was very rotten. With regard to the reservoirs, he had delayed the building of them until all plans had been prepared, and the ratepayers would be benefited by this. Mr. Smith here explained the scheme prepared for the high level reservoirs, which were not in accordance with his ideas; by constructing the reservoirs on Pemberton's rocks they would have a much better service. The fire department had been a large cost, but would be a great success. The electric light—he would inform Mr. Redfern that he was the father of the electric light. His administration handed it down to Mayor Carey's administration, who handed it over to Mayor Bithet's council, who had to take it over.

Mr. Carey—It was not.

Mr. Smith—It was.

Mr. Carey—I refused to pay for it and Mr. Bithet paid $12,000 for three stinking, rotten poles. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith—That is not so. I can say without fear or favor that Mayor Carey handed it down and we had to take it over.

Mr. Carey—That is not so.

Voices—Dry up—put him out.

Mr. Smith, after thanking the electors, retired amid applause.

COUN. VIGELIUS

said he had no doubt they were tired of sewerage. He was not an engineer, and he had not a plan of his own. He was of the opinion that they would not get a rest until they had commenced and finished a main sewer, which he thought must be done. He believed in a man going into the council for the purpose of serving the interests of the people and not for any selfish end. (Hear, hear.) If they had confidence in his efforts in the past he faithfully serve them then he hoped they would return him. He would not canvass them—he thought it unwise to both candidate and voter. He believed in the mayor and council submitting to the will of the people instead of casting reflections upon them, as had been done in the case of the market and library bylaws. (Hear,) He hoped they would return him again. (Applause.)

EX-COUN. BRADEN

said there were important matters to come before them next year. The electric light he would say little about, as everybody at the town wanted it. Sanitary matters required looking after more than the light at the time, but the $14,000 was voted for the light, and the $5,000 for the gutters voted down. If the light was wrong it was the people's fault. Many now said it was the coming light—it is a pity they had not waited for it. That was all he had to say about the light. He thought the building of the reservoirs wrong, as an additional main should have been constructed and then the reservoirs. With regard to sewerage he felt that they must have it. If they introduced a cheap system they would find out too late that they had made a great mistake. (Hear, hear.) While he opposed Pickering & Crompton at first he believed that they had submitted fine plans. (Hear, hear.) There was one mistake they were compelled to make and that was in taking the main sewer to Ross Bay instead of Finlayson point, where they would have a strong undertow to carry it off, instead of at Ross Bay, where it would wash the beach. There was a curse in this city in taxing improvements—in taxing the bone and sinew of the city who were trying to build a roof over their heads, for the benefit of the large property owners. He hoped the council this year would try and rectify it by passing laws that would compel property-owners to improve or sell. He believed our city officials were first-class, nothing had been found wrong with them. But he believed that they should have a competent auditor, such as Mr. Bal[illegible], every once in a while to place the books in shape to date (hear), and if he was placed in the council he would move that such be done. It had been reported that he was disqualified, but he hoped to-morrow they would place him at the head of the poll. It would show whether he was disqualified or not. (Applause.)

MR. S. L. KELLY

said so much had been said he would not detain them. If elected he would oppose loans. While he believed in sewerage, he thought the time had not yet come for it. If elected he would endeavor to serve them to the best of his ability. (Applause.)

COUN. LIPSETT

spoke briefly. He was in favor of sewerage, and always would be, whether returned or not. The electors need not be afraid of running into debt, and the taxes need not be increased one mill to give the city a perfect system of sewerage. Coun. Smith said that a tower twenty feet high would require a wall four-fifths of its height in thickness at the base. Well, he was off his base in that statement. (Laughter.) The old mossbacks (laughter) when the waterworks were first mooted, said we would be ruined, but what was the result? The waterworks were the best paying investment the city had ever made. (Applause.) He had acted independently and in a straightforward manner, and if they wished to elect him they could do so, but if they were dissatisfied they could let him stay at home. (Applause.)

COUN. HUMBER

said he felt sure that they were all in favor of sewerage—cheap or otherwise they must have it. (Hear, hear.) They never had a good light until he had become chairman of the electric light committee. It was so bright that now when it went out it was reported in the papers next morning. When the gas went out they never missed it. (Laughter.) He would try and improve the fire department in favor of Johnson street ward. He believed that he would be found at the head of the poll to-morrow. He had got everything for Johnson street ward that his constituents had asked him, and to-morrow they could elect him or reject him; but he hoped they would place him at the head of the poll. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON

said they had heard enough about sewerage, water-works and electric light—especially by Mr. Humber, who was a burning and shining light. (Laughter.) It was not his own will that brought him here; he was literally dragged before them. With regard to sewerage, he believed by donating certain of the waterworks revenue for a number of years they would get sewerage without any extra taxation. He was taxed enough, and didn't want any more. He didn't come to speak to-night, and to-morrow he would be better pleased if they voted him to stay at home. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. R. COLLIZER

said he would not detain them. If elected he would serve them to the best of his ability and entirely in their interests.

MR. B. W. PEARSE

spoke upon the sewerage question, and said he would, if elected, try to secure to the city the best possible scheme. Referring to the finance department he thought a very different system from that at present should be inaugurated so as to be certain that monies were in every case strictly accounted for. Mr. Pearse spoke at length upon the various questions, and was well received. If elected, he promised to look after the city's interests, as though they were his own.

MR. R. C. JOHNSON

said that to-morrow he would expect their votes, and if they thought he was a suitable person for the position he would thank them, and if they thought not he would thank them all the same.

MR. J. COUGHLAN

was of opinion that drainage was required and should be provided if ways and means could be provided. As a source of supply reservoirs were not needed, as we had a lake quite capable of giving all the supply of water wanted. The electric light was not perfect, but we should make the best of it; it would be hard to take it away, especially from the outlying districts of the city. He thought proper grades should be provided for the streets, and promised to see that an accurate survey was made for that purpose.

COUN. BARNARD

said he had referred on nomination day to all matters which he would have to go over now. However, he would state some things which he thought should occupy the attention of the council this year. There should be another revision of the assessment roll; there were many small property owners taxed in a greater proportion than larger ones. He also believed that trades licenses should be graded, so that retailers would pay a proportionate tax and not as now, where an extensive dealer got off with the same amount as the man who ran the corner grocery. (Hear.) He also believed that the road tax, if more closely collected, would add several thousands of dollars yearly to the revenue than at present. He thought also that greater interest should be taken in municipal affairs by the small property owners and lease-holders. The council last year were progressive men, but as a rule councils did not please the large property owners. It was necessary that they should borrow money in order to make the improvements necessary to give Victoria the name as a summer resort of the first character. It had been stated by Coun. Vigelius that the mayor and several councillors had censured the ratepayers for defeating the library bylaw. Now, this was not so. They had merely regretted that the bylaw had been defeated, and he said now as he did then that he thought it pure selfishness on the part of those who had defeated it. He felt sure if the large majority of the real estate owners had turned out the bylaw would have been carried. (Applause.) The bylaw was one that had for its object the placing of a library so that those of our citizens who could not afford to purchase valuable books would have access to them. He would not detain them, but hoped that every voter in James bay ward would favor him to-morrow. (Applause.)

COUN. HIGGINS

said he loved a consistent man. He also loved a bad man if he was consistent in badness, but he admired a good man who was consistent in goodness a great deal more. (Applause.) He had been looking over Mr. Redfern's report when he was retiring from office as mayor and was glad that gentleman was then in favor of an extensive and elaborate system of sewerage. He (Mr. R.) now favored a piecemeal system on which $20,000 a year would be expended. Mr. Smith, who in his remarks tries very hard to place all the responsibility for the sewerage scheme on his (Mr. Higgins') shoulders, was a member of the excellent council that sat with Mayor Rithet in 1885. He was a member of the sewerage committee. His name was signed to the sewerage committee's report. That report adopted Pickering & Crompton's scheme. In open council Mr. Smith voted for the same scheme and here to-night he sought to saddle him (Mr. Higgins) with the responsibility which attached to him (Mr. Smith) alone. Ex-Coun. Boyd, too—he was a gentleman who at the nomination the other day spoke in favor of Mr. Redfern's slowcoach $20,000 scheme. The speaker then quoted from the *Standard* of January 15, 1884 (amid cries of "*Rats!*"), to show that Mr. Boyd then advocated an expenditure of $100,000 a year on sewerage, exactly the plan which he now condemns. The piecemeal system Mr. Higgins strongly condemned. Continuing, he said that if he was opposed to a sewerage scheme and if his wife or a child of his died of typhoid he would feel almost as if he were a murderer, (cheers) and if he sat in the council and opposed sewerage and an epidemic of malaria resulted from a want of action on the part of the council he would feel that he and the rest of the council were directly answerable for any deaths that might occurr therefrom. With regard to the remarks of Coun. Vigelius on the library bylaw, he (Coun. Higgins) had not censured the ratepayers but had expressed regret that the ratepayers had not seen the bylaw in the same light as he thought they should have regarded it. If Coun. Vigelius could extract any censure out of that he was welcome to it. While promising to do all he could for sewerage and other necessary improvements he cautioned the public against relinquishing the hold on the purse-strings they now had. He was about to enter upon a legislature with the one great object of protecting the interests of Victoria and Esquimalt from the inroads of rival towns. He would consider it an act of treason on his part if he were to attempt to alter the municipalities act so as to prevent the ratepayers putting the financial brake on a council that they had reason to believe were going too fast. (Cheers.) He asked them to remember that in them the power was vested, and that if they did not want sewerage they need not have it. But the responsibility would rest with the ratepayers and not with the council. He had been the subject of the chief vituperation in connection the sewerage scheme; but he would not withdraw one word or alter one opinion that he had advanced. Some of his colleagues had been strongly in favor of sewerage at the council board when there was no "indignant public" to face. But when there was a public meeting they were not there. (Laughter.) Now, he (Mr. H.) was there every time, whether the ratepayers elected him or not he would not alter his convictions or impressions on the necessity of sewerage. (Cheers.)

Mr. Redfern, in reply to Coun. Higgins, who had read from his report on drainage in 1885, said the conditions had changed. The debt of the city since that time had nearly doubled. Then the debt was $190,000, but in the past two years $146,000 had been added to that sum. The plan proposed by Coun. Barnard would be a much more costly plan than the one that he had referred to, which was to expend a certain amount annually until the work was finished. Under Coun. Barnard's system we would be paying for thirty years.

MR. D. R. HARRIS

said he was sure that they had all they they wanted about sewerage, water works and electric light to-night. All he would state was that if elected he would do his best in the interest of the ward and the city. He would not promise them what he would do—they would see that at the end of his term of office. With regard to sewerage he would look into the matter and endeavor to discover the best scheme. He did not think it wise to launch into $500,000 expenditure, before they had thoroughly examined into every detail. He thought there would be better health and a cleaner city if individuals would keep their back premises clean. That was one great cause of a large amount of the sickness at present. However, he would not detain them, but would promise that his record at the end of the year would be satisfactory to them. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN BOYD

said Coun. Higgins was much put out that he was running at all, but he felt sure that he would be returned at the head of the poll. Coun. Higgins had read from his remarks in 1885, when he had proposed a scheme of sewerage, which he (Mr. Boyd) had not got drift of, and he was sure no one else had. (Laughter.) He had proposed in 1880 to devote $5,000 annually to sewerage. It was easier now to take $25,000 yearly from the city revenue and devote to sewerage. He thought the personal property tax now collected by the government should be handed over to the city. If this was done they would be able to spend $30,000 annually on sewerage. He was in favor of sewerage just as much as any one present but he was not in favor of borrowing any money to do it for he felt sure that it could be done out of the city revenue. If elected to the city council, he would consider every question that came before them, and act so as to carry out the city's business in the most thorough and economical manner possible. (Applause.)

This closed the list of candidates, and a vote of thanks was moved the chairman and the meeting closed.

LYTTON NOTES.

Mr. J. S. Place, of Dog Creek, was robbed of $1,000 a few days since. The robbers cut out two lights of glass during the night and thus gained an entrance. The drawer of the till was not locked and of course the burglars helped themselves to the contents. Two Chinese were arrested on suspicion and a search being made $200 was found. They have been committed for trial.

There is a public school in course of erection at Dog Creek, and immediately on its completion a teacher will be engaged. When opened there will be a considerable attendance, as a number of the young men of the neighborhood intend taking advantage of the opportunity offered during the winter months.—*Kamloops Sentinel.*

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The wildest excitement was caused at Toronto on Friday afternoon by the *Globe* issuing a bulletin and announcing in its evening edition that the Dominion house had been dissolved. Remarks heard next morning on the street were not complimentary to that organ.

The Montreal bicycle club, with its seventy-six members, last year rode 6,050 miles; the highest individual mileage is 329.

Last week four Grenville county hotel keepers were fined $50 and costs each, and one $100 and costs, for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Scott Act.

A carload of whisky (45 barrels) has arrived over the Kingston & Pembroke railway. The bulk of the liquor, it is alleged, will be consumed in Scott Act counties.

A young lady resident in Detroit purchased a seal jacket intending to forward it to her mother in St. Thomas. The jacket was purchased in Detroit, the daughter wore it across to Windsor, and left it at the express office to be forwarded to St. Thomas. The customs officers had observed the young lady alight from the ferry boat, and suspecting her object followed her to the express office, seized the jacket, and sold it among other smuggled goods.

The new salvation army barracks recently opened at Kingston cost about $6,000.

The Hamilton salvationists were mobbed on New Year's eve by drunken rowdies.

Thomas Milligan, a chopper in McWilliams' shanty, Marmora, was instantly killed by a falling tree.

John Sloan, jr., butcher at Marmora, was killed by the carcass of an ox, suspended for skinning, falling on him.

David Blue, working for Farmer McRory, in Down, was killed by a falling tree.

P. Collins, at one time proprietor of the *Sporting Times*, published in Toronto, has died at Dundas.

A sensational trial commenced at Listowel on Friday last, of Thomas Hallock, peddler, and Henry Leslie, farmer, who are alleged to have been used as agents of the reform party to accomplish Hess' defeat in North Perth. It is charged that the accused attempted to force money into the hands of conservatives as a bribe to support the reform candidate, and that the reform politicians were sent to the polling booth at which these bribed persons would vote. The scrutineers were instructed to swear them and prevent them from casting their ballots, which would have been the means of defeating Hess. Considerable evidence was taken and further hearing adjourned for a week. The trial is causing great interest and excitement.

The case of Weir, of Oscoda, Michigan, arrested on the charge of causing the death of Mabel Clark by criminal assault, was decided at London by Judge Elliott granting the necessary papers for his extradition.

Mrs. Samuel Colter, relict of the late Samuel Colter, died recently at the residence of her son, Gore of Downie, at the age of 104 years. She had 57 grand children, 63 great grandchildren, and 2 great great grandchildren, and 4 great, great, grandchildren.

The total amount of lumber manufactured during the past season in Ottawa is 288,000,000 feet. This has been mostly shipped to Burlington, Albany, New York and Boston. A large portion, however, has been reshipped to South America, the West Indies, and to Africa.

All rumors about the dissolution of the house are foundationless. It has not been decided to dissolve the house, and of course no data can be fixed for the elections. Everything, however, indicates that the government will go to the country forthwith.

Mrs. Hodge, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. T. P. Hodge, formerly of the diocese of Toronto, died at Collingwood on Tuesday last, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Lett, at the age of 76, after an illness of three days' duration. She was the daughter of the late Joseph Sprague, first master of the Toronto central school, and a sister of the late Chief Justice Sprague.

W. H. Thomas, 17 years of age, was sent to jail at Toronto for two months for attempted criminal assault upon Irene Andrews, 8 years old.

Mayor Howland's enormous majority is the talk on the streets to-day. A well known Toronto coal merchant bet $2,000 that Howland would have over 2,000 majority. When he made the bet people thought he was crazy. Mayor Howland was the recipient of a number of messages from different parts of the Dominion and the United States congratulating him upon his splendid victory.

Alexander Wilson, who was committed to stand his trial for perjury in connection with personating a voter at the time of the provincial elections, has taken his departure from Toronto and is reported to have crossed the international border. His bondsmen, who gave bail in $600 for his appearance, are in hopes that he has gone on a visit and will return to stand his trial.

Capt. James Taylor, of Owen Sound, was arrested at Toronto on a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Maybee, shipowner, of that place, charging him with the embezzlement of $250, arising out of some trouble over freight. Taylor indignantly repudiates the charge and declares his intent of suing Maybee for false imprisonment when released.

MANITOBA.

The prevailing opinion in Winnipeg is that the Dominion elections will take place on the 9th of next month. Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P., was waited upon by a *Manitoban* representative, but stated he had heard nothing as to the date, but he believed the elections would be about February 19. He had heard a rumor, he said, that Mr. Murray, M. P. P., was going to resign his seat in the local house and become his opponent in Lisgar.

The city of Brandon will be lighted by electricity shortly.

The flouring mill of the Manitoba milling and brewing company at Carberry has been totally destroyed to-day by fire. The cause of the fire was the small dust becoming ignited from a lamp. Loss, $12,000, insured. Kitchie, the foreman, and Wm. Cathness, engineer, were badly scorched.

A serious fire commenced at 13 o'clock on Thursday last in the Lundee block basement in Osler, Hammond & Nanton's offices, Winnipeg, which, notwithstanding the prompt and vigorous attacks of the whole fire brigade, did considerable damage. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove, and was shortly followed by an explosion of gas. Probable loss, $25,000, partly insured. The chief sufferers are Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Drummond, Moffat Bros., Haggarty & Ross, and Bradstreet.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The premises of Hiscler Bros., fur dealers, and Baldwin & Co., China merchants, Halifax, have been burned. Loss, $38,000; insurance, $23,000.

QUEBEC.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the candidate of the English speaking residents for the mayoralty of Montreal, is likely to meet with a good deal of opposition. The principal charges against him are that he is an Orangeman and the solicitor of the C. P. R.

The Montreal morning papers of the 6th inst. say that the Grand Trunk railway will shortly have connection at Duluth with an independent line to be built by New York capitalists from Duluth to Sault Ste. Marie, to which point the Grand Trunk will extend its system.

A good looking young man who arrived at the St. Louis hotel, Montreal, two weeks ago and registered as Hincks, of New York, on Thursday last presented a forged draft to the proprietor. His character was detected and it was refused. The young man was arrested the same night when about to leave for the west, and a number of drafts purporting to be signed by Montreal merchants were found on him.

John Keyes, said to be a horse dealer from Manisonville, died in the American House coach at Montreal, while on the road from the station to the house.

A very interesting ceremony took place in the parish church of Cedars, near Montreal, when a widower, Charles Roy, was married to Mrs. Pilon, a widow, and the son of Mr. Roy married at the same time the daughter of Mrs. Pilon.

A new phase has occurred in the Maguire insolvency matter at Quebec, caused by the entry of an action in the supreme court there. The action is for $100,500 and is taken by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, against Messrs. D. & J. Maguire, the Hon. James G. Ross and the three trustees of the insolvent estate. Hon. J. G. Ross has a mortgage amounting to $64,000 on nine of Maguire's ships. The action seeks to set aside these mortgages on the ground that they give Mr. Ross an undue preference as a creditor.

At a meeting of the Caughnawaga Indians they passed resolutions thanking Sir John Macdonald for the privilege of the franchise which his government had extended to them, and an address thanking the veteran premier was forwarded to Ottawa.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A well known Halifax sea captain is in domestic difficulties, having been captured in a house of ill fame in company with his domestic servant. Divorce suits and other troubles are threatened.

Vicar General McLeod has celebrated the jubilee of his pastorate of East bay, Cape Breton. It is an extraordinary thing for a Catholic priest to be in one parish half a century.

Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, minister of justice, has been renominated at Antigonish for the house of commons.

Axel Paulsen, the speedy Norweigan skater who disputes the world's championship with Hugh McCormick, will make another visit to America this winter. A private cablegram states that he has started from Christiania for Halifax.

MONTREAL.

T. H. Tache, private secretary to the secretary of state, and nephew of Archbishop Tache, was married yesterday to Mary Louise, daughter of Judge Taschereau, of the Supreme Court. The young lady is highly accomplished, and is a niece of Cardinal