The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 17 1885. — PRICE ONE CENT

LOUIS RIEL NO MORE.

HE EXPIATES HIS CRIME AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Calm and Brave to the Last, he Wins the Admiration of his Bitterest Foes.—Excitement at Montreal and Quebec.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 16.—The deed is done. Louis Riel is dead. He died like a martyr. Brave to the last, he walked calmly to the scaffold, and in the midst of a prayer, breathed rather than uttered in the intensity of its earnestness, the bolt was sprung, and Louis Riel was precipitated into eternity. As the condemned man appeared on the scaffold the few spectators present held their breath in dumb expectancy. As the bolt was drawn an involuntary sigh escaped which took the form of expression. Possibly no hanging was ever more impressive. As the bolt was shot, passion almost turned to regret, and those who a few moments before had strenuously declared he deserved his fate felt a pang of sorrow which must always arise on the death of a brave man, no matter how mistaken, how wicked, his career.

Exactly at 8.23.30 on the morning of Monday, Nov. 16, 1885, Louis Riel paid the penalty for heading a rebellion against the rulers of the country of his nativity and the best interests of that country. It was a sad and solemn spectacle. One that will be remembered for all time.

After Sheriff Chapleau had read the warrant for his execution to him last night, Pere Andre entered the doomed man's cell and up to the hour of death was never absent from his side. Together they prayed the whole night long, Riel being most fervent. Towards 3 a.m. he dozed and finally slept soundly. Pere Andre watched him as he slept. Shortly before 6 o'clock Riel awoke and from that time until 8 o'clock, when the fatal bell began to toll, he prayed without ceasing.

Some delay took place in preparing the scaffold, owing to some bungling, but at 8.15 all was announced to be ready. Riel was then escorted up the fatal stairs and attended by Pere Andre and Rev Wm. McWilliams he again knelt in prayer. At times he was inaudible, but ever and again his words, deep and earnest, could be plainly distinguished above the subdued and gentle voices of the priests. At 8.18 the executioner advanced and pinioned his arms behind him, and he was conducted, not led, directly to the trap, whence he was to open his eyes in the great hereafter. As he stood there he asked for two minutes more for prayer, but as that was his second or third request it was denied, and while he was uttering the words, "Jesu Marie, assistez moi!" the white cap was adjusted, the two ministers repeated the Lord's prayer, and as they spoke the words "deliver us" the bolt was drawn, and the event which had been the subject of so much bitter controversy was accomplished. Louis "David" Riel was no more. He had died an ignominious death on the scaffold. All his vain boastings had been brought to naught. In two minutes Dr. Codd, the attendant surgeon, pronounced life extinct, and nine minutes afterwards, or at 8.35, the body was cut down. The usual inquest in the jail was held and an appropriate verdict returned.

From first to last the doomed man exhibited no sign of flinching. His spiritual advisers had persuaded him to abandon his original intention of making a speech, and beyond his devotions he uttered no word. At 8.05 Pere Andre administered the last sacrament to Riel, who gave the responses firmly. Although pale, he was firm. He was dressed in a black coat, brown tweed pants, and moccasins. When the hangman, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Gibson, appeared with the pinioning straps Riel was standing with his eyes open, praying in French, the priests standing in front. He then walked firmly to the scaffold repeating, "In God do I put my trust." His head was erect, his step firm, and he never showed the least tremour. As he repeated the prayerful exclamation half a smile lit up his face. Descending the few steps of the scaffold he stood on the drop with his face turned northward. Pere Andre and Father McWilliams continued to pray, and Riel said in English, "I do ask the forgiveness of all men, and forgive all my enemies." He then prayed a short time in French. The executioner took his place. The white cap was drawn over Riel's head, both priests holding lighted candles and repeating the prayers for the dying.

The length of the drop was eight feet. At the first moment of the fall Riel's body remained still, with the knees drawn up violently. Three or four times the body swayed to and fro quivering, and then Riel was dead. The suspense had been long, but the agony was short. The hangman did his work well.

Extraordinary precautions were taken against any possible interruption to the proceedings or the intrusion of unauthorized persons. At a mile from the barracks mounted patrols challenged all persons, and compelled them to show written passes. Other lines of guards were stationed at points near the post, and the same precautions were observed at the jail. No one was permitted to enter the guard-room until 8.12 o'clock. The scene presented then was that of Riel on the scaffold, with Pere Andre and Father McWilliams with him, celebrating the mass. Riel was on bended knees. He received the notice to proceed to the scaffold in the same composed manner shown during the preceding night on receiving warning of his fate. He displayed an inclination at the last moment to make an address, but Pere Andre reminded him of his promise and he then arose and walked towards the executioner, repeating his prayers to the last moment, his final words being "Merci Jesu." He died without a struggle. Not more than twenty persons, including the officials and newspaper correspondents, were allowed within the confines of the barracks to witness the execution.

The hangman was Jack Henderson, a freighter. He figured in the Red river rebellion, having been one of Riel's prisoners at Fort Garry.

[Louis Riel was born at St. Boniface, Man., Oct. 23, 1844. He was president of the provisional government and leader of the insurrection at Red River, 1869; returned to parliament for Provencher, 1873; expelled in the following year; leader in the Northwest revolt, 1884-85; taken prisoner near Batoche, May 15, 1885; indicted for treason-felony July 6; found guilty Aug. 1 and sentenced to be hanged Sept. 18; reprieved three times, until Nov. 16, 1885, when the sentence of death was carried out.]

The Remains.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 16.—In accordance with a codicil to Riel's will, Pere Andre within a few days will take the remains to St. Boniface cemetery, where they will be deposited by the side of his father.

Being told by Pere Andre before his death that he should pray for his enemies, Riel replied, "That is so," and at once began to pray in English for Sir John Macdonald, but in oblation he asked that the government might soon be relieved from his rule. He partook of a light repast about 11 o'clock last night, and ate no breakfast, which caused him to show at one time this morning some signs of faintness, but he afterwards completely recovered from this, and displayed no effort in mounting the ladder which led to the attic of the guard house on his way to the scaffold. There was barely a quiver as the drop fell, and his death was pronounced an easy one.

During the early hours of the morning he gathered up all the papers which covered his desk embodying supposed visions he had seen and his prophecies, and asked the privilege from the officer of the guard to destroy them. This was allowed him, and gathering them together he carried them to the open stove fire and thrust them in, watching them until the flames had devoured them. He then returned to his cell and his devotions.

Twenty minutes before he went to the scaffold Riel wrote the following in French, of which a close translation is given. This was his final missive and is written in a clear bold hand:

What there is too presumptious in my writing must say that by these presents I subordinate it entirely to the good pleasure of my God and to the doctrine of the church and to the infallible decision of the Supreme Pontiff. I die Catholic and in the only true faith.

LOUIS DAVID RIEL.

Regina jail, Nov. 16, 1885.

The Inquest.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 16.—The result of the post mortem made by Dr. Jukes is as follows:

The execution was most cleverly performed. From the moment the body fell, judging by the nature of the injuries received, it must have been entirely without sensation. The adontoid process was entirely dislocated from the bone of the two upper joints of the vertebræ, thus paralyzing all the lower portion of the body. There could have been no pain whatever. The circulation ceased in four minutes, an unusually short time. No death could be more merciful.

The coroner and jury viewed the body and found the features much distorted. One juryman had to retire from the sight. After a brief deliberation the following verdict was rendered:

That the body is that of Louis Riel, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to death; that the judgment of death was duly executed upon the body of the said Louis Riel on this 16th day of November, 18 5, and that death was caused by hanging at the police barracks, near Regina, N.W.T., as directed by the court. (Signed) Henry Dodds, M.D., coroner; Fred Champness, foreman; William P. McCormick, John Dewson, William D. Firstbrook, David H. Gillespie, W. Bedford, Jones, jurymen.

The coffin was then nailed up to be temporarily placed in the burying ground attached to the barracks, pending the relatives obtaining permission to carry it to St. Boniface.

The rope used has been destroyed by Deputy-Sheriff Gibson according to orders, to prevent relic hunters getting hold of it. It was a stout hempen cord five-sixths of an inch in diameter. The whole arrangements for the execution were made by Mr. Gibson, and the sentence of the law was carried out smoothly and effectually. During his last moments Riel's behavior excited the pity and admiration of all.

Excitement at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—There was considerable excitement in French Canadian circles here when the news of Riel's execution was received. The French Canadian students, to the number of about 500, carrying tricolor flags, marched through several streets of the city giving vent to cheers for Riel and denouncing Sir John. They groaned as they passed La Minerve office. Flags are at half-mast in many parts of the city.

The Post and the French papers are raving. Flags are half-mast everywhere. The French journals will appear in mourning to-morrow. The streets were crowded all the afternoon with excited Frenchmen, who roundly abused Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Col. Ouimet and the Orangemen.

At a meeting of the city council this afternoon the following motion was moved by Ald. Grenier, seconded by Ald. Donovan, and adopted:

That the city council, having heard of the execution of Louis Riel by order of the dominion government, and inasmuch as this execution has taken place for political purposes, that this council do adjourn as a protest against an odious violation of the laws of justice and humanity.

The council then adjourned.

After the city council meeting this afternoon speeches were delivered from the city hall steps by Hon. Mr. Mercier, most of the city aldermen, Boivin, Hon. Louis Beaubien, Alfred Perry, J. G. H. Bergeron and others. Most of the speakers counselled moderation. Alfred Perry was particularly violent, declaring that Riel had been murdered by the government at the instigation of Ontario Orangemen. He also severely criticised the 65th battalion for going to the Northwest, and said that the medals for them ought to bear the stamp of the gibbet. The premier, he said, should be hung for burning the parliament buildings in Montreal.

To-night about 400 students started from Victoria university, but when they reached the Champ de Mars they had been augmented by from five to ten thousand persons. They carried French flags, transparencies and effigies of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir A. P. Caron, Col. Ouimet and others. On the Champ de Mars Chapleau and Langevin's effigies were burned While on the Champ de Mars revolver shots were exchanged with the police but no one was hurt. They then proceeded to Victoria square, where Sir John's effigy was burned in front of the queen's statue on the square. Quite a large body of police were present but did not seem to care to interfere. When the effigy was burned a party cut it down with the remark, "Ce maudit serpent!" (There goes the cursed serpent). The queen's statue was much blackened. After marching through the west end of the city the crowd dispersed.

Also at Quebec.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The excitement over Riel is indescribable. Many a stout French Canadian veteran was seen wiping his eyes when the news was received that Riel had paid the last penalty of the law. The French cabinet ministers are criticised greatly on all sides.

Gen. Middleton's Flag.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—There was a good deal of excitement this evening in the French quarters of the city over the execution of Riel, but beyond a few heated discussions and flags flying at half-mast from a number of French Canadian residences, there is no demonstration. Some surprise and ill-feeling was caused this morning by the flying of a flag from General Middleton's residence. On enquiries being made it was found that Gen. Middleton had been absent from home for some time and the flag was flying in honor of his return to-day. As soon as Lady Middleton learned that it was possible to misconstrue an action so purely domestic in its character, she ordered the flag down.

A large crowd gathered on the market square, lower town, at 8 o'clock to-night and burned effigies of Sir John Macdonald and Messrs. Mackintosh and Tasse, the local M.P.s. The crowd was not interfered with and no trouble of any consequence resulted.

Manitoba's Premier.

One of the sights on King street yesterday afternoon was Hon. John Norquay riding in a stylish dog cart, driven by coachman in livery, cockade and all.

SERVIA'S FIRST SUCCESS.

BULGARIA BEING BEATEN ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Prince Alexander Again Appeals to the Porte—King Milan's Troops Marching on Sofia—Collapse of the Conference.

English sympathies are with Bulgaria, in spite of the latter's atrocities. Austria sides with Servia and Russia with Bulgaria. The Muscovite regards the principality as the weakest and while he showed an apparent unwillingness to disturb what is known as the status quo ante, he will be all the time with the side that gives him the best opportunity to intervene with profit. Germany has also a sneaking regard for Prince Alexander. France is with England. Italy and Spain are neutral. Greece is tooth and nail with Servia. Turkey's interests lie naturally with her vassal, Prince Bulgaria, but she regards the prince as a naughty rebellious boy that needs chastising. Up to a certain point, therefore, she will side with Servia. But when King Milan commences the annexing or claiming business her whole soul will be with Bulgaria. Such at present is the situation regarding the Balkan states.

BELGRADE, Nov. 16.—Col. Djunknitch, commanding the Timok division, drove the Bulgarians from their entrenchments at Kiela and captured 150 prisoners. The total Servian loss is two officers and fifty men killed and wounded. The official report from Col. Beneky, commanding the Thumdja division, says: "After a brilliant charge the Servians carried four Bulgarian redoubts beyond Tsaribode. Col. Djuknitch, with the Timok division, has taken Kiela. The Servian troops continue advancing everywhere and have captured four hundred Bulgarian prisoners. The Servians lost 200 wounded and 50 killed."

Austria Backing Servia.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Times severely censures the conduct of Servia in declaring war against Bulgaria, and says:

It is evident that Servia acted on the prompting of Austria, and although it is not to our interest to prevent a conflict between Russia and Austria, we cannot help feeling that Austria's course of action is neither dignified nor straightforward, and that she will refuse to accompany Germany in the part of deference to Russia. This portends serious changes in the system of the European states. The fact that Russia is unprepared for war is a dominant feature of the existing situation.

Collapse of the Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The fifth and probably the last sitting of the conference on the Roumelian question was held to-day. M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, was present. The delegates agreed on the principal points at issue. It is believed owing to the efforts of Germany it will be possible to localize the war in the Balkans.

Bulgaria Being Beaten.

PIROT, Nov. 16.—The Bulgarian troops are making an obstinate retreat along the whole line. Five hundred Bulgarians have been taken prisoners. The Servian telegraph officials have been forbidden by their government to accept from foreign war correspondents despatches relating to the movements of the army.

Prince Alexander has started for Slevnitza to assume command of the army. A force of Bulgarians from Widdin has crossed the Timok river and entered Servia and is now attacking Negotine. Bulgaria has resolved to fight to the bitter end. Prince Alexander has again implored the porte for assistance, pointing out that the sultan is suzerain over Bulgaria and that the Servians are almost at the gates of Sofia.

The Servians Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is reported that King Milan, at the head of a body of his troops, attempted to attack the Bulgarian rear, but was met and repulsed by a force under Prince Alexander.

THEEBAW'S WAR SHIP CAPTURED.

The Crew Jump Overboard—The British Going Up the River.

RANGOON, Nov. 16.—In a fight with King Theebaw's man-of-war the fire from the British steamer Kathleen caused 200 of the crew of the Burmese vessel to jump overboard. The British then boarded the vessel and proceeded up the Irrawaddy with her. It is reported that 3000 Burmese troops are stockaded at Fort Kuligon, which occupies a high dominating position overhanging the river at Minhla.

The capture of the Burmese man-of-war will prevent the Burmese from placing further obstructions in the river, or moving troops and guns by the river route, and will disabuse the minds of the natives of the idea that King Theebaw is invincible. The steamer Doowoon, recently sent to Mandalay to bring away Europeans detained there by the Burmese government, has escaped from there and reached the British lines. When the authorities at Mandalay discovered that the Doowoon was moving out into the river they opened a strong fire on her and sent a force to board her. The boarding party were repulsed by the crew of the Doowoon, and, having got a full head of steam on, the vessel ran the gauntlet and escaped with little injury. The Italian consul and other Europeans are still detained at Mandalay, having been unable to get on board the Doowoon. The city was quiet on Nov. 4, but at the palace a revolution was expected.

SLOSSON DEFEATS VIGNAUX.

Opening of the Great Balkline Tournament at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Fifteen hundred people to-night attended the opening game of the great fourteen-inch-balkline billiard tournament, in which Maurice Vignaux of Paris, Jacob Schaefer of New York, and Geo. T. Slosson of Chicago are the contestants. The winner of this tournament will be entitled to receive a purse of $3000 and the excess of receipts over expenses. It is expected the prize will aggregate over five thousand dollars. The tournament was formally opened shortly after 8 o'clock by an address by Judge Gary of the superior court of Chicago. Wayman McCreery of St. Louis is referee. Slosson run out in the thirtieth innings. The score by innings was as follows:

Slosson—1, 13, 0, 0, 14, 0, 6, 0, 25, 27, 0, 43, 20, 10, 0, 7, 89, 9, 77, 1, 69, 25, 16, 2, 26, 0, 41, 1, 28, 5; total 600.

Vignaux—1, 7, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 0, 1, 37, 0, 0, 1, 41, 6, 75, 33, 23, 20, 14, 15, 0, 67, 0, 3, 37, 15, 0, 40, 106; total 536.

Winner's average, 19.11-31; loser's average, 17.24-31.

Schaefer and Vignaux play to-morrow night.

Loyalist Tactics in Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A general assembly of the adopted nationalist candidates has been summoned to meet Parnell at Dublin next Saturday to consider the political situation especially with regard to the numerous contests threatened by the loyalists. The loyalist and landlord party hope to cripple the nationalists by compelling them to undertake the enormous expenditure involved in numerous contested elections.

M. BRISSON'S POLICY.

He Explains it to the French Chambers.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Prime Minister Brisson made a statement in the chamber of deputies to-day of the intentions of the government. He said the government would not hesitate to adopt fresh measures of taxation if it were necessary to cover the deficits in the finance department, arising from commercial depression and military expenditures. He hoped the French protectorate over Annam would shortly show good results and permit a recall of a portion of the French troops in that country in the coming spring. A residency-general will be established at Hue, the capital city, and an administration adapted for the government of the country similar to that of Tunis. The cabinet will shortly ask the chamber to vote fresh credits on account of Madagascar when the government would furnish further details thereon. Regarding the religious question M. Brisson said, "It appears certain that despite the attitude of the clergy the majority of Frenchmen do not favor the separation of church and state. It is necessary that the whole question should be thoroughly discussed at the next session of the chamber. Meanwhile the government will insist on the clergy respecting the law and will support obligatory military service for all." He concluded as follows: "Appearances indicate that all political parties uphold France as a republic." The chamber then adjourned until Thursday.

ESCAPE OF RIEL'S SECRETARY.

He Gets Away From Selkirk Jail and Sends a Telegram.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 16.—The following letter was received by W. H. Jackson's sister last Monday. It announces his escape from Selkirk, and gives a message to be sent to Sir John Macdonald:

ST. VINCENT, Minn.

MY DEAR CECILY—As you have doubtless heard, I have escaped from Selkirk. Had I waited and accepted my discharge, I would thereby have tacitly accepted the justice of the sentence passed upon Riel and my friends at Stoney mountain. Had I, after the discharge, failed to assist those friends I would have been false to them. Had I assisted them I would have probably lost Dr. Young his position. He is now no longer responsible. Please apologize to my father. Send this telegram to Sir John Macdonald:

"If you hang Riel you will provoke a more dangerous and atrocious outbreak. He is the sole mouthpiece of the aborigines, and must be heard. Let him free, and I am willing to be shot in his place.

"WILLIAM H. JACKSON."

Save all the money you can for me. I have been five days without food, except a few nuts and berries on Tuesday. I shall toddle along the track, and send my address when I find friends. Jackson is still at large.

NOTES FROM HAMILTON.

The Church of Ascension and Its Choir Master.

HAMILTON, Nov. 16.—A further adjournment for a week was made in the case of the supposed burglars Ed. Walsh and Ed. Cristoph, at the police court to-day, as Chief Stewart was not ready to proceed.

At the police court this morning an elderly man named William Duggan was sent down for six months for stealing an overcoat from Henry Fitzgibbons.

The difficulty in the Church of Ascension over the choir has been reopened. Mr. Steele has again been discharged and this time has placed the case in the hands of his legal advisers and will claim his salary from the time of his engagement until Easter vestry.

The Hamilton association has received a rich addition to its already large museum in the shape of a splendid collection of geological specimens from Charles N. Bell, F.R.G.S., of Winnipeg.

J. C. Latham, a telegraph operator employed with Smith & Abraham, has left the city and several creditors, among them his Main street boarding house keeper. He also borrowed $20 from Mr. Smith and an overcoat from Mr. Abraham.

IMPORTED VERSUS NATIVE LABOR.

Trouble in the Cigar Factory of Davis & Son, Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The German hands employed by S. Davis & Son, cigar-makers, struck work this afternoon, claiming that the firm were not holding to the agreement made with the new workers An altercation ensued between the strikers and the French employes, which promised serious trouble and the police were sent for. A squad of police arrived and drove out the disturbers and quiet was restored.

SMALLPOX VICTIMS IN MONTREAL.

Twenty-One on Saturday and Thirty-Two on Sunday.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The official returns of the health office this morning showed 11 deaths from smallpox in the city on Saturday, 3 in Cote St. Louis, 1 in St. Jean Baptiste, 4 in St. Cunegonde and 2 in St. Charles. Yesterday (Sunday) there were 21 deaths in the city, 7 at Mount Royal hospital, 1 in Cote St. Louis, 1 in St. Jean Baptiste, 2 in Ste. Cunegonde.

The Murder of Marshal Piggott.

ST. THOMAS, Ont. Nov. 16.—The coat, hat and vest of Marshal Piggott, who, it is supposed, was murdered about a year ago, was found yesterday in the lake adjoining the farm of Havelock Smith, the man now in jail here charged with the murder. This will strengthen materially the circumstantial evidence against the prisoner.

Death of An Old Residenter.

Mr. J. M. Monro died yesterday after a brief but painful illness. A native of Toronto, he was born 58 years ago, and grew up with the city. For years his father, the late Mr. Geo. Monro, was a leading citizen, having been mayor in 1841, and subsequently a member of the second Canadian parliament. With the exception of a few years spent in Australia Mr. Monro, or Jack as he was familiarly called, lived all his life in Toronto, and was one of its best known citizens, liked by all. He was a member of the Toronto Rowing club, Toronto Gun club, and the Albany. The funeral is announced for to-morrow afternoon from his brother's residence, 457 Sherbourne street.

DOMINION DASHES.

An epidemic of measles is reported in Quebec.

White's pork factory at Mitchell, Ont., was partially burned on Friday night.

The case of Gagnon, the man who defiled the sanitary authorities of Montreal, will be tried to-day.

R. B. Maw, township of Gurd, has been appointed clerk of the sixth division court of the district of Parry Sound.

John P. Thomas of Belleville has been appointed local master of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, pro tempore, during the absence of Judge Lazier.

Archibald McFarlane, aged 85, was killed at Napanee on Saturday while driving across the Grand Trunk track. He was struck by an express train.

Councillor Delorme of St. Gabriel, Que, was driving cattle to his abattoir across the Grand Trunk railway, when he was knocked down by an engine and almost instantly killed.

Hank Howard, son of John Howard, grain buyer of Hagersville, accidentally shot himself in the bush near Dufferin Thanksgiving day, and is not expected to live. The charge entered his breast.

COMPETITION IN CITY GAS

A BURNING QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE ALDERMEN.

New Streets—Flankage Exemptions—Reconstructing a Sewer—Garrison Creek Business Sent to the County Judge.

The only absentees from the council meeting last night were Ald. Hall, Saunders, Piper, Maughan. After routine Ald. Carlyle introduced a bill to establish and open up a street eighty feet in width immediately to the south of and adjoining the Esplanade, and extending from Brock street produced southerly eastward to Berkeley street. The bill was objected to by Ald. Baxter, but it nevertheless passed, as also did a bylaw to open up a street sixty feet in width from Berkeley to Beachall streets in St. Lawrence ward. Both bills will be submitted to the ratepayers for their approval at the January elections.

A section of the works committee's report on flankage exemptions was struck out, the clause passing as follows: Your committee begs to report that it has carefully considered the advisability of exempting flankages on roadways, sidewalks and boulevards from taxation, and would recommend that the principle should be affirmed of exempting the flankage to the extent of sixty feet. It is further recommended that the charge of exempting flankages be a charge on the city at large, on the same principle that street intersections are at present; and that the above recommendation be retrospective, in accordance with the act relating thereto; and it is further recommended that the chairman of this committee be instructed to introduce a bylaw to give force and effect to the same.

The board of works asked for $2000 to reconstruct the Hayden street sewer, but the executive reported no funds available and recommended that the works clause be struck out. Ald. Steiner, Ald. McMillan and Mayor Manning said the street was in a bad state and the work was an actual necessity; if an epidemic broke out on the street, the council would be responsible. A vote resulted in the works committee's request being complied with.

It was recommended by the works committee that in view of the grave nature of the charges against Contractor A. W. Godson, as well as the alleged misconduct and breach of duty of the city engineer, city commissioner and sewer inspector, re the construction of the Garrison creek sewer, it is essential that a full and complete investigation should be made of witnesses and parties implicated before the county judge. Ald. Baxter, in strong terms, protested against dragging the engineer and commissioner into the matter. He defied any solicitor to draw up a charge against Mr. Sproatt on the strength of the committee's clause. The engineer had shown no disposition to shirk his duty. He moved in amendment that the words city engineer and city commissioner be struck out. Ald. Hastings, Jones and Hunter argued that sufficient rascality had already been exposed to warrant judicial investigation. On motion of Ald. Hunter, the clause was so amended that an investigation was called for, (without any person being directly charged with wrong doing) on the ground that the contract has not been carried on in the terms asked for in the plans and specifications: (1) that the grades are not in accordance with lines laid down on the plan; (2) that the material used in the construction of the sewer is inferior and not up to the standard asked for in the specification; (3) that the work has not been performed in the manner called for in the contract.

The most important and interesting matter that came up was the discussion on the following clause in the works committee: Your committee begs to report, for the information of the council, that it has had an interview with Mr. Roaf, barrister, in support of an application made by George Worthington and others praying for the passage of a bylaw to authorize the City Gas company of Toronto to break up the streets for the purpose of laying mains in order to supply gas to the citizens. Your committee therefore reports the matter to council for its consideration.

Ald. Shaw opened the ball with a speech bristling with figures. His object was to show by comparison that the Consumers Gas company did not furnish as good gas for the money as companies in other cities did. The Consumers enjoyed many valuable privileges from the public, but gave nothing in return therefor, their aim and desire being rather to extort as much money as they could from the people. He charged them with growing fat at the expense of the public. It was high time this paying large dividends and piling up profits was stopped. Unless this wealthy company were prepared to supply cheaper and better gas, another company should be allowed to come in. They were not dealing liberally or fairly with the citizens, and every effort should be made to bring them to time; they had had their own way far too long.

Ald. Baxter complimented Ald. Shaw on his speech, but did not like the idea of an American company obtaining a foothold here. The Consumers had published a statement which put their case in a strong light and aldermen could not turn a deaf ear to it; he hoped it would have their earnest consideration.

Ald. Pepler asked Ald. Shaw for an elucidation of his figures but the latter replied that he did not hinge his case on them, but on the fact that the company made no return in the way of cheap gas for the privileges it enjoyed, the exemptions it was allowed and other favors.

Ald. McMillan argued that the company had forfeited their right to these privileges and should not be permitted to humbug the people longer. He wanted to see competition in the gas business.

Ald. Frankland would like to hear some information of a definite nature concerning the new company. Who composed it, and would they deposit a reasonable amount in the city treasurer's hands to show that they meant business? Personally he objected to having the streets torn up by a new company.

Ald. Walker thought competition was very desirable. He disliked the Consumers because they had threatened the city with darkness if the council did not sign their contract, and because they made that gas out of water, and Don water at that, being too mean to pay for city water. He doubted if the recent so-called reduction was a reduction at all. He would encourage a new company: the opening up of streets need not be a serious affair.

Eleven o'clock, the hour of adjournment, having arrived, the committee rose and reported progress. The council then adjourned. A special meeting will be held this week to finish the business on the order paper.

The Murderers Identified.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—The sons of Farmer Curtin, who was murdered by moonlighters near Tralee on Friday night, have identified the prisoners Timothy Casey and Michael Sullivan as members of the gang of murderers. They have been remanded for trial. The other men arrested in connection with the murder have been discharged.

NEW PUMPING ENGINE.

The City Engineer's Test—Leakages in the Boilers—Vibrating Rods.

City Engineer Sproatt reported to the council last night as follows:

As requested, I have made a capacity and duty test of the Martin pumping engine, contracted for and built by Inglis & Hunter. The contract stated the capacity of the engine shall be 12 millions imperial gallons against a head equal to a pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch, and shall give a duty of 70 millions foot pounds per 100 lbs. of coal consumed. The test was commenced at 2.30 p.m. on the 9th inst., and completed at 2.30 p.m. on the 11th inst., making a 48 hours' test. In making the test I had the assistance of Mr. McKay and Mr. Burns, graduates of the school of practical science, with Messrs. Rust, Meadows and Flight, of the city engineer's department. The coal used in the test was supplied by the contractor, Mr. Rogers. It was weighed by the weighmaster for the department and checked by Mr. Burns for the city and by Mr. Saunders for the contractor. The total amount of coal delivered in the engine room was 97,485 lbs., and at the completion of the test 2300 lbs. were weighed back, making a total quantity consumed of 95,185 lbs.

For the purpose of measuring the feed water to the boilers a 2 water metre (tested by the dept.) was connected with the pipe leading from the well to the feed pump, and before starting the engine the readings were taken. I also gauged the water in the well, and noticed the difference in the height from the top of the water to the centre of the pressure guage. On starting the engine I noted pressure-engine, steam guage and vacuum guage, and during the forty-eight hours notes were hourly taken and recorded as per sheet appended; also counted the stroke of the pump during the test as a check to counter.

The diameter of the pumps and stroke of the same I received from Mr. Venables, as follows:

Diameter of pump 28″
Stroke " 36″
Piston rod 5½×36″
Total area of pump piston 615.7536 sq. in.
Less one-half area of rods 12.9836 sq. in.
602.7700 sq. in.

$$\frac{602.77 \times 36 \times 2 \times 4}{277.274} = 622.08 \text{ gals. per stroke.}$$

Reading of counter on completion of test 718.374
Reading of counter at commencement 678.050
Total strokes 40,325
40,325 × 622.08 = 24,246,059 gals. pumped in 48 hours, or 12,623,029 during 24 hours, and in this respect the engine complies with the terms of the contract.

My attention being called to the leakage from the boilers, I had measurements taken, and found the leakage in the new six boilers amounted to 27,552 gallons, equivalent to 7529 pounds of coal. There is no doubt that with the new boilers now being put in the duty of the engine will be greatly increased.

The speed of the steam piston averaged 464 feet per minute, at which speed there was a vibration in the connecting rods. These should be replaced by heavier ones. With this the contractors have assented to comply.

The pumps worked steadily and quietly. There was, however, a noticeable vibration throughout the floor of the engine room, caused to some slight extent by the vibration of the connecting rods before mentioned.

The report will be discussed by the water committee at a special meeting.

C Company Returns Thanks.

In replying to the welcoming address tendered by the corporation to C school of infantry on their recent return, Lt.-Col. Otter said the address and reception was most gratifying to them, and it was with no small feeling of satisfaction they learned that the service they were enabled to perform has met with approbation. "The many evidences of appreciation," continued the colonel, "and goodwill that have been shown us more than compensate for the hardships endured during the campaign, and it will be our earnest desire to merit in future the good opinion and esteem of the citizens of Toronto."

No Politics in Municipal Matters.

The usual meeting of the Young Men's Liberal club was held in the Arcade last night. President J. M. Clark occupied the chair. A tract for the times entitled John and His Master, written by Mr. J. Douglas, is to be published under the auspices of the club. Notice was given that at the next meeting of the club the discussion will be on the following resolution, to be moved by H. L. Dunn, seconded by D. P. Cahill: "That the Y. M. L. C. does not approve of the introduction into municipal matters of the distinctions now existing between the political parties."

Another Case of Varioloid.

A five-year-old boy living on Smith street was discovered to be suffering from smallpox and was removed to the hospital, whither his brother was taken a week ago. Before the brother was removed all the members of the family were vaccinated. The little fellow's vacination was successful, so that he is now suffering only from varioloid. Dr. Canniff says the boy could not have contracted the disease from his brother, but that both were infected simultaneously. The origin of the disease cannot be determined.

Come at Last.

Cold weather has come at last. Jack Frost is doing his best to dry up the streets. Old Sol seems to have wakened up once more, and looks as if he was thoroughly ashamed of his conduct during the past two weeks. Winter garments will now be in order. Furs will have to be purchased, and Dineen says that his establishment on the corner of King and Yonge streets is the best place to buy them. Every lady should see his fine fur mantles. x

CABLE NOTES.

Turkey has resolved not to interfere in the Bulgaria-Servia affair.

The London Times accuses Austria of having prompted Servia to declare war.

All the English papers condemn Servia's action in declaring war against Bulgaria.

A slight skirmish between British and Burmese troops resulted in the latter flying.

Owing to the massacre of five Mussulmans a Mussulman rising against the Bulgarians is imminent.

The nationalists of South Londonderry have selected T. M. Healy as their candidate for parliament.

It is rumored Parnell will contest the Exchange division of Liverpool for member of parliament.

Emperor William has granted permission to Prince Francis of Battenberg to serve in the Bulgarian army.

German naval officers have been forbidden, under pain of being court-martialled, to write articles for newspapers.

An Anglo-French agreement respecting the Newfoundland fisheries has been signed in Paris. It is regarded as a satisfactory compromise on the questions involved.

The Scotland Yard detectives have come to the conclusion that they can deal with the dynamiters, and the special force of detectives recently employed from Ireland will return home.

The motion approving of the settlement between Mr. Adams and Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was heard in London yesterday. Lord Coleridge conceded the demands of Mr. Adams, and an agreement was signed on the desired terms.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

James McGinn, the Bay street saloon keeper, is critically ill from blood poisoning. Yesterday his life was despaired of.

Robert Mahaffey, aged 16, is a prisoner at No. 4 station for stealing fuel from Guest & McNolty, Duchess and George streets.

Don't forget the grand carnival at the Toronto roller rink, Adelaide street, to-night. It promises to surpass all predecessors.

The name of the old man who was beaten and robbed on Adelaide street west Sunday afternoon is Joseph Reeves; he lives in the country.

Detective Burrows, at the instance of S. R. Briggs of the Willard Tract depository, yesterday arrested Albert Bell, a young Englishman employed by Mr. Briggs, on a charge of embezzling $5.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the president of University college, died at the family residence on St. George street at an early hour yesterday morning. Her death was very sudden, and was attributed to heart disease.

John Buckley and John Smith, two city young men of sporting proclivities, were up before Magistrate Wingfield of Parkdale yesterday, charged with injuring shade trees by discharging their guns into them. Buckley was fined $2 and costs or 10 days. Smith, owing to a sudden illness, was remanded.

TYPHOID AND DIPHTHERIA

THE MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER ALARMED AT THEIR INCREASE.

Dr. Canniff's Annual Report—Delinquent City Physicians—Smallpox Has No Foothold Here.

The local board of health met yesterday; present, Chairman Allen, Ald. Carlyle, Jones, Johnston and Baxter.

The medical health officer's report for the year ending Nov. 1, 1885, was adopted. The council had laid several duties on the health officer, which from their nature were not mentioned in the report. The officer had visited several establishments where food was made, notably bakeries, to observe whether adequate provision was made for the maintenance of the public health in that direction. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the board of health of the previous year, when cases of scarlet fever were reported he had visited the house to see that proper means of isolation and disinfection were pursued.

In the house to house visitation the city had been divided into six districts with an inspector for each district. The work was begun May 4 and finished October 17, a period of twenty-three weeks. Over two-thirds of the principal portion of the city has been visited. The total number of houses visited was nearly 11,000. In addition to the house to house inspection each inspector had attended to the complaints in his district, of insanitary evils made by citizens. Of such complaints there had been upwards of 800. In addition to that, where cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria had been reported, an inspector had been directed to inspect the place of disease. In certain cases places had been found in so bad a condition that they had received the same attention as the complaints. The aggregate of these specials attended to by the inspectors during the season amounted to about 1400.

After making all due allowance for the increase in population, the large increase in mortality from typhoid fever and diphtheria as compared with last year was a matter for serious consideration. Both were preventable, and due to unsanitary evils which should, if possible, be promptly removed. Reference to the report of the house to house visitation would show the cause of the increase to be due to the large number of bad wells, cisterns, cellars, sinks, etc., to be found throughout the city.

The returns from city physicians during the year showed a total of 122 cases of scarlet fever, 63 of typhoid and 82 of diphtheria. Four cases of scarlet fever and 143 of typhoid, which were treated at the general hospital, made a total as far as known of 126 cases of scarlet fever, 206 of typhoid, and 82 of diphtheria. Dr. Canniff had reason to believe that for some reason, perhaps forgetfulness, the city physicians had failed to report all the cases in their hands.

Notwithstanding the great alarm in Toronto about the smallpox epidemic in Montreal, the disease has not thus far obtained a foothold in Toronto. For several years the city has been remarkably free from the pestilence. Since Aug. 9, last, when the first case was reported, it has appeared in nine distinct instances at different periods and in different parts of the city, except in the first instance, where the mother, who was nursing the child, contracted varioloid. By prompt isolation, disinfection and vaccination, the disease in each case had been exterminated without extending beyond the first case. The weak lungs of the boy who died in the hospital in great part contributed to his death. There were at present only two cases in