Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

DEATH OF DR. W. F. TOLMIE.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Cloverdale Farm, William Fraser Tolmie, F. M. C. G., in the 75th year of his age, passed peacefully to his rest, surrounded by his family and relatives. Up to a few weeks ago the deceased was in apparent good health, and it is only within a very short time that he was confined to the house by an attack of inflammation of the lungs. The best medical skill was procured, but from the first the physicians stated to his family that he could not recover, and his death, though sudden, was not unexpected. The deceased played a very important part in the early history of this coast, and especially of Puget Sound and Vancouver Island. He was born at Inverness, Scotland, on February 3rd, 1812, and joined the Hudson's Bay company's service on the 12th of September, 1832. He started for America in the same year, coming around the Horn in a sailing vessel, calling at the Sandwich Islands, and arriving at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, then the chief post of the company, in the spring of 1833. He remained here as clerk and doctor for the establishment until 1834, when he joined the expedition under Mr. Ogden, which coasted along the northwest coast as far as the Russian boundary, forming posts at different points for the purposes of trading. In 1836 he again returned to Fort Vancouver and assumed his former position as surgeon. In 1841 he secured a furlough and made a trip to his native place, visiting relatives and friends. In 1842 he returned overland via Fort Garry, the plains and the Columbia river, and was placed in charge of a large sheep farm at Nisqually, on Puget Sound, the property of the Puget Sound Company. He here took a prominent part during the Indian war of 1855 6 in pacifying the Indians. Being an excellent linguist he had acquired a knowledge of the Indian tongues, and was of great service in bringing about peace between the Indians and the Americans. During this war he frequently had narrow escapes from death by the Indians who besieged his fort, and performed many acts of personal bravery in defence of the American settlers. The many fearful atrocities committed by these Indians are matters of history. On the 19th of February, 1850, he visited Victoria, and was married to Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Work, then chief factor of the Hudson B.y Co. The deceased was appointed chief factor of the company at Nisqually, on November 26th, 1855 In 1859, after the company had given up their possessory rights to the Americans, he removed to Victoria which has been made the chief trading post. He here took chief management of the Puget Sound Company's farms on Vancouver Island. He remained as chief factor in the service of the H B. Co., and agent of the P S. Co. until 1870, when he retired altogether from the service and settled on a farm of 1100 acres, which he had bought in the early settlement of the colony and which had been a model improved farm. He took a great interest in farming and stock growing, and was considered an authority on farming in the province. The deceased was a member of the Legislature for two terms, representing Victoria district until 1878, when he was defeated, since which time he has not taken any active part in politics. He was a member of the first board of education, and for many years occupied a place at the board, exercising a great interest in educational matters. He held many offices of trust and was always a most valued and respected citizen. Many will remember him with gratitude for his kindly counsel and encouragement and unostentatious charity. He was one of the few who yet remain of those who formed the first pioneers of the coast, and his name will ever be connected with its history. He retained up to the day of his death accurate recollections of the stirring events of the early colonial days, and there was no one so intimate with the Indian affairs of the province. He frequently contributed valuable matter and sound ideas to the press of the city upon public questions and events now historical. But the great reaper of the world has gathered him into the eternal rest in the ripeness of old age, and his kindly face and venerable figure will be missed from our streets. His death takes away one more of the heroic souls who braved all the dangers of pioneer life, and who have witnessed the transformation of Victoria from a wilderness into a beautiful and prosperous city, in the accomplishment of which he has been an important factor. His wife died on the 23rd of June, 1860. By her he had seven sons and five daughters, two of the latter being dead. The eldest son, Alexander, is in business at New Westminster, William is ranching near Kamloops, Roderick is chief clerk in the land registry office of the province, while four other sons are engaged in managing the extensive farm. The deceased was widely connected and well known throughout the province, and his numerous relatives and friends will sincerely regret his loss

UNDESIRABLE JOURNALISM.

We had occasion recently to refer to the discourteous, not to say disgraceful, conduct of a portion of the eastern press towards their contemporaries and political opponents. We then expressed the hope that the tone of the contemporary press on both sides of politics would be elevated to the end that that great vehicle of public opinion should hold that place in the estimation of the people to which it is entitled. The Montreal Gazette pointedly says that, "Go up thou old baldhead," cried out by the young men to the aged prophet of Israel was very mildness itself compared with some of the expressions that are being daily levelled at Sir John Macdonald by the Globe In its Monday's issue, after pointing out that the premier's physical condition must have greatly improved since the last session of parliament when he was compelled to remain an invalid in his house, and expressing the opinion that he was then imposing upon the public for the sake of sympathy, the chief exponent of liberal views proceeds to personally abuse him. First he is playfully likened to a "Sairey Gamp;" then a more serious view is assumed and he is referred to as "the ancient one," "prohibited from exertion by senility," who "seems to know that his powers have failed," whose "speeches are the merest twaddle." The Globe readers are told that if ever the premier was an intellectual giant his strength is now departed, leaving him "confessedly beyond service," only able to "talk of the great things he has done." This is much on a level with La Patrie's characterization of its opponents in this province as hangmen, traitors, renegades, vultures, etc., and, better than anything their opponents could do, shows how narrow is the prejudice that actuates, and how debased the minds of the men that guide the current of so called liberal opinion in Canada. In politics grey hairs or length of days need not be pleaded as a protection from criticism of public acts, but they should still constitute a shield from wanton insult. Were such statements as the Globe makes true, only the spirit of ruffianism could impel a writer to publish them to the world. It is not so long since a dark shadow did in reality fall upon the intellect of one now dead, who was foremost in the ranks of the Globe's political friends, but the world will look in vain in the columns of the press, or the speeches of the men arrayed against him, for one word of anything but regret that such a thing should be. Perhaps if Sir John Macdonald were all that is said of him by his enemies, their outcry would be hushed. But the bitterness of their attacks upon him, the unceasing fire of calumny that they pour upon him, the spies they set upon his actions, are the best proof that they do not believe their own words, which are the offspring only of malicious impotence. Sir John Macdonald is over seventy years of age; his life has been a busy one; there is not a movement of public importance in Canada the last fifty years that he has not actively shared in; for nearly a quarter of a century he has been the leader of the dominant party in Canadian politics. His life has been a wearing one, one only that a man of vigorous constitution could have undergone. It is natural that physically he should not now be what he once was. But that is not an offence to be cast in his face; rather it should be held a cause for showing esteem to one whose powers have been spent in the service of his adopted land. Sir John Macdonald may be physically weaker than when twenty years younger, but his mental powers have not dimmed and he is yet the strongest man in Canadian public life, and his present triumphal reception in the west, the very heart of the pretended liberal stronghold, shows that the people recognize this. No such series of demonstrations have marked the progress of a Canadian politician, and none have ever had presented to him on the eve of a struggle better reasons for looking forward to its close with hope.

JUDICIAL EMOTION.

Mr. Justice Gray at Nanaimo has unconsciously voiced popular opinion in the much-discussed improprieties of Mr. Justice Strong in the Sproule case. No defence of Sir M. B. Begbie and his colleagues on the British Columbia bench was required at the hands of any one. They stand too high in public estimation to be damaged by the bilious comments of the prejudiced, garrulous and antiquated occupants of the Canadian bench. It will ever be a regretful circumstance that so good a man as Mr. Justice Crease should have stooped to make reference to the ribaldry of the American press and the scurrility of Mr. Justice Strong. The Clinton charge of Mr. Justice Walkem was properly passed unnoticed by the grand jury there. When that charge was repeated at Lytton the grand jury obediently responded with an address which abounded in soft solder and soothing syrup for the presiding judge who affected to believe that *his* reputation had suffered in common with that of the chief justice! We have all along contended that the chief justice is the custodian of his own honor; that he is abundantly able to vindicate his character against all traducers, and that there is reason to believe that officious and volunteer aid to that end is exceedingly distasteful to him. If, therefore, as was said at the time, Mr. Justice Walkem's course at Clinton and Lytton, was an offence against good taste, Mr. Justice Crease's course at Victoria, to say the very least, was an indiscretion and a mistake Mr. Justice Gray's charge to the grand jury at Nanaimo, after the emotional gush at Lytton and Clinton is reassuring It will convince the public that *all* the judges are not beseeching grand juries to issue them certificates of good character The remarks of Mr. Justice Gray should end the controversy and put an end forever to judicial emotion. The remarks will be found *in extenso* elsewhere. The following amusing quotations will be found in accord with the position taken by *The Colonist* two months ago:

"*I do not think the bench of this province has suffered by the insult, nor that that confidence which has hitherto existed in this province in the local administration of justice will be at all lessened.*"

And again:

"*I therefore neither ask nor desire from you any reply or observation on the subject—indeed, I should not have referred to it, but that I do not wish to be regarded as less solicitous about the reputation and character of our British Columbia bench than my brother judges.*"

If Sir M. B. Begbie should at some future time refer to this disagreeable episode, we feel sure that he will do so in terms that will prevent a repetition of the insult. What his friends object to is the taking up of outdoor aid in his behalf, as if he were incapable of self-defence.

THE SALMON PACK.

Welch, Rithet & Co.'s monthly trade report just to hand contains, among much other general information, a summary of the salmon pack for 1886. The season's pack has not been a satisfactory one. Judging by the fact that every four years a big run was experienced on the Fraser river, and that this was the year in question, preparations for a full pack were made by all the canneries, but not half the quantity estimated was put up. The run was much better on the Skeena river and canners there have no reason to find fault. The season was almost a complete failure on outside northern rivers and inlets. The actual pack for the season was as follows: On Fraser river, 103,000 cases; on the Skeena, 35,556 cases; on Rivers Inlet and northern bays, 24,388 cases; total pack, 163,004 cases. The shipments are as follows: To England—per "Thomas S. Stowe," to London, 30,533 cases; per "Jessie Stowe," to Liverpool, 30,555 cases; per "Aberlemno," to London, 27,518; sundries via San Francisco 13,485 cases; to Canada by rail, 47,223 cases; to Australia via San Francisco, 12,700 cases; local consumption, 990 cases; total, 163,004 cases In 1885 the shipments were: England, 73,070 cases; Australia, 8,997; Eastern Canada, 24,200, and local, 598; total, 106,865 cases. Thus, though the total this year exceeds that of last by 56,139 cases, yet owing to the greater expense to which packers were put on account of their sanguine hopes the profits are not so large and the result by no means so satisfactory. It must, nevertheless, be remembered that the large supply of plant of all kinds still on hand will be most serviceable next year, and will make up in a measure for the comparative loss of profit. It is computed that there is sufficient now on hand to carry through next season's entire pack—a circumstance which must be given due weight in summing up the general result. This is a subject for congratulation and is a solace to many packers for their disappointed hopes. It must not be forgotten too that salmon brought a much better price this year than last, which tended in no inconsiderable degree to recoup the packers for their outlay. It will not be uninteresting to our readers to place before them the shipments of Columbia river salmon during the eight months' season of 1885 and 1886. In the former year the shipments were as follows: 95,588 cases to San Francisco; 233,690 east and 193,564 to foreign ports, a total of 525,842 cases as against the past season 90,799 cases to San Francisco 275,427 east and 157,056 to foreign ports, or a total of 523,282 cases, the catch for 1885 thus exceeding that of 1886 by only 2,560 cases. While disappointed in our reasonable expectations we are full of hope of better luck next year, and are confident that an increased interest will be felt in this great source of our wealth.

SLIGHTLY ASTRAY.

The Sunday paper has made its appearance in Canada, but under somewhat peculiar conditions. "Published every day except Monday," is the announcement under the head of the last issue of the Victoria (B. C.) *Colonist* to hand. The reasons for this change of lay-off day for the staff are probably peculiar to the Pacific province, etc.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Our esteemed contemporary is somewhat behind the times in its discovery. *The Colonist* has been issued on Sunday instead of Monday morning for twenty years, and finds the arrangement an excellent one in every way.

Cheating at Cards.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Savage Club, which is patronized by the Prince of Wales, and industriously frequented by Upper Bohemia, is torn up over an accusation of swindling at cards, preferred by an Englishman against a man who says he is an American. The accusation is that the player had a pair of tens in his coat pocket, and rang them in on the inexperienced Briton. Indignation is felt that it should have been only a pair of tens, but the trick was very clever, and less calculated to excite suspicion than by the use of higher cards. It has not been proven that the cheating occurred or that the man is an American, but the affair has caused a breach between American and English members, and a proposal to taboo the American national game has not narrowed the breach.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

The Liberal Federation United, Hopeful and Confident.

An Act to Limit the Hours of Labor of Young Persons in Shops.

English Municipal Elections—Belgium's Labor Party has not Demonstrated in Vain

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 13th, 1886.

At Leeds, last week at the conference of the National Liberal Association, the Liberals declared their intentions, and showed themselves undaunted, loyal, thorough-going followers of their leader, Mr. Gladstone. At Bradford the Liberals were characterized as "shrunken and attenuated," as driven to the wall in the great struggle for existence. Mr. John Morley and his supporters tell another tale.

THE LIBERAL FEDERATION

was never more flourishing. In 1879, when it was presided over by Mr. Chamberlain, it numbered 101 branchlets; today these affiliated bodies are no fewer than 300, bound together by a greater unanimity on the central question of the day than upon any question since that of the Franchise. In spite of the falling off of friends, who, on one subject, have joined the enemy's camp, the Liberals are looking forward with alacrity to the future campaign. "Only one thing," says Mr. Morley—"Honest John"—"can destroy the liberal party, and that thing will happen on the day when the liberal party shall cease to be faithful to its own convictions." Any reverse that has been sustained is looked on as temporary. Mr. Morley undertakes the role of Irish liberties. He intends to persevere till the question is settled, and to follow the main lines laid down in Gladstone's defeated bill. He repeats, and is prepared to do so that no settlement will avail "which does not contain the constitution of a legislative body to manage these affairs which the imperial parliament shall decide to be distinctively Irish affairs." With this policy Mr. Gladstone is identified; it is to Mr. Gladstone that the Morleys, Fowlers, Lawsons, Broadhursts, Harcourt's and Stuarts look to for guidance. The "Comedy of Tory Democracy"—as played by Lord Randolph Churchill—was admirably handled by Mr. Morley. As to the

PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND,

Mr. Morley considers it to be pretty much the same as when he filled the office of secretary The calm to a great extent is delusive, and partly to be explained by the quiet on tory benches and in tory newspapers, and by the landlord adoption of the league proposal to be moderate in evictions and lower rents. If there is any genuine appeasement of discontent Mr Morley attributes it to the soothing knowledge that Ireland realizes she is supported in her trouble by Mr Gladstone and a great English party—"for the first time in their lives Irish men have been addressed by a great Englishman as if they were free men" Since the election Lord Salisbury has had things pretty much his own way, and it is the voice of Lord Randolph Churchill that has filled the air with promises. The ministers may pretend to take the resolution of the Leeds conference as a mere trifle. They will, however, be compelled to take it into account when—if ever—they seriously tackle the Irish problem. They are at least compelled the fact that it is of no use offering what Ireland is unwilling to accept, and if their proposals are inefficient they must reckon on

THE FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION

of the united body of Parnellites and Gladstonites. The liberal watchword is Gladstone, and no legislation that does not give to Ireland the management "of peculiarly and exclusive Irish affairs" will settle the Irish question.

The municipal elections have passed over very quietly this year. In many towns there were no contests, and in others the contests were fought not on party, but on local grounds. In the net result the conservatives gain slightly; their successes in Liverpool and Birmingham being particularly startling. But the billious comments of the prejudiced, garrulous and antiquated occupants of the Canadian bench. It will ever be a regretful circumstance that so good a man as Mr. Justice Crease should have stooped to make reference to the ribaldry of the American press and the scurrility of Mr. Justice Strong. The Clinton charge of Mr. Justice Walkem was properly passed unnoticed by the grand jury there. When that charge was repeated at Lytton the grand jury obediently responded with an address which abounded in soft solder and soothing syrup for the presiding judge who affected to believe that *his* reputation had suffered in common with that of the chief justice! We have all along contended that the chief justice is the custodian of his own honor; that he is abundantly able to vindicate his character against all traducers, and that there is reason to believe that officious and volunteer aid to that end is exceedingly distasteful to him. If, therefore, as was said at the time, Mr. Justice Walkem's course at Clinton and Lytton, was an offence against good taste, Mr. Justice Crease's course at Victoria, to say the very least, was an indiscretion and a mistake Mr. Justice Gray's charge to the grand jury at Nanaimo, after the emotional gush at Lytton and Clinton is reassuring It will convince the public that *all* the judges are not beseeching grand juries to issue them certificates of good character The remarks of Mr. Justice Gray should end the controversy and put an end forever to judicial emotion. The remarks will be found *in extenso* elsewhere. The following amusing quotations will be found in accord with the position taken by *The Colonist* two months ago:

"*I do not think the bench of this province has suffered by the insult, nor that that confidence which has hitherto existed in this province in the local administration of justice will be at all lessened.*"

And again:

"*I therefore neither ask nor desire from you any reply or observation on the subject—indeed, I should not have referred to it, but that I do not wish to be regarded as less solicitous about the reputation and character of our British Columbia bench than my brother judges.*"

If Sir M. B. Begbie should at some future time refer to this disagreeable episode, we feel sure that he will do so in terms that will prevent a repetition of the insult. What his friends object to is the taking up of outdoor aid in his behalf, as if he were incapable of self-defence.

THE SALMON PACK.

Welch, Rithet & Co.'s monthly trade report just to hand contains, among much other general information, a summary of the salmon pack for 1886. The season's pack has not been a satisfactory one. Judging by the fact that every four years a big run was experienced on the Fraser river, and that this was the year in question, preparations for a full pack were made by all the canneries, but not half the quantity estimated was put up. The run was much better on the Skeena river and canners there have no reason to find fault. The season was almost a complete failure on outside northern rivers and inlets. The actual pack for the season was as follows: On Fraser river, 103,000 cases; on the Skeena, 35,556 cases; on Rivers Inlet and northern bays, 24,388 cases; total pack, 163,004 cases. The shipments are as follows: To England—per "Thomas S. Stowe," to London, 30,533 cases; per "Jessie Stowe," to Liverpool, 30,555 cases; per "Aberlemno," to London, 27,518; sundries via San Francisco 13,485 cases; to Canada by rail, 47,223 cases; to Australia via San Francisco, 12,700 cases; local consumption, 990 cases; total, 163,004 cases In 1885 the shipments were: England, 73,070 cases; Australia, 8,997; Eastern Canada, 24,200, and local, 598; total, 106,865 cases. Thus, though the total this year exceeds that of last by 56,139 cases, yet owing to the greater expense to which packers were put on account of their sanguine hopes the profits are not so large and the result by no means so satisfactory. It must, nevertheless, be remembered that the large supply of plant of all kinds still on hand will be most serviceable next year, and will make up in a measure for the comparative loss of profit. It is computed that there is sufficient now on hand to carry through next season's entire pack—a circumstance which must be given due weight in summing up the general result. This is a subject for congratulation and is a solace to many packers for their disappointed hopes. It must not be forgotten too that salmon brought a much better price this year than last, which tended in no inconsiderable degree to recoup the packers for their outlay. It will not be uninteresting to our readers to place before them the shipments of Columbia river salmon during the eight months' season of 1885 and 1886. In the former year the shipments were as follows: 95,588 cases to San Francisco; 233,690 east and 193,564 to foreign ports, a total of 525,842 cases as against the past season 90,799 cases to San Francisco 275,427 east and 157,056 to foreign ports, or a total of 523,282 cases, the catch for 1885 thus exceeding that of 1886 by only 2,560 cases. While disappointed in our reasonable expectations we are full of hope of better luck next year, and are confident that an increased interest will be felt in this great source of our wealth.

SLIGHTLY ASTRAY.

The Sunday paper has made its appearance in Canada, but under somewhat peculiar conditions. "Published every day except Monday," is the announcement under the head of the last issue of the Victoria (B. C.) *Colonist* to hand. The reasons for this change of lay-off day for the staff are probably peculiar to the Pacific province, etc.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Our esteemed contemporary is somewhat behind the times in its discovery. *The Colonist* has been issued on Sunday instead of Monday morning for twenty years, and finds the arrangement an excellent one in every way.

Cheating at Cards.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Savage Club, which is patronized by the Prince of Wales, and industriously frequented by Upper Bohemia, is torn up over an accusation of swindling at cards, preferred by an Englishman against a man who says he is an American. The accusation is that the player had a pair of tens in his coat pocket, and rang them in on the inexperienced Briton. Indignation is felt that it should have been only a pair of tens, but the trick was very clever, and less calculated to excite suspicion than by the use of higher cards. It has not been proven that the cheating occurred or that the man is an American, but the affair has caused a breach between American and English members, and a proposal to taboo the American national game has not narrowed the breach.

Municipal Council.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

The regular meeting of the city council was held last evening, His Worship Mayor Fell in the chair. Present:—Couns. Higgins, Lipsett, Grant, Barnard, Humber, Vigelius, Robertson, and Styles.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Henry Gaydon, tendering his resignation as police officer. Received and accepted.

From ratepayers of Spring Ridge, asking for a sidewalk on Chambers street to Queen's avenue. Referred to the street committee.

From George Wise, asking aid for two families who lost everything in the recent fires at Yale.

Coun. Grant moved that the matter be left in the hands of the mayor. Carried.

From E. C. Johnson, calling attention to the condition of the street opposite the Bay tannery. Referred to the street committee.

From H. McDonald, asking permission to use a portion of Belleville street in the construction of James Bay bridge. Granted.

From the King Tye Co., complaining of the erection of verandahs contrary to the bylaw. Received and referred to police committee to see that the law is carried out.

From Amor DeCosmos, complaining of the state of the gutter in front of lot 534, Government street. Referred to street committee to examine and report.

From ratepayers, asking for the construction of a sidewalk on Simcoe street. Referred to street committee.

From ratepayers, calling attention to the bad condition of Oswego street. Referred to street committee.

From hotel keepers and citizens asking an amendment of the bylaw regulating the carrying away of offal, so that it may be removed in the morning up to 9 o'clock. Referred to the sanitary committee.

From R. T. Williams, asking for the removal of earth against the side of the building corner of Douglas and Discovery streets. Referred to street committee.

From R. T. Styles, asking for the use of the street for building on the corner of Douglas and Blanchard streets. Allowed.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Coun. G. ant gave notice that he would introduce at the next meeting of the council a motion regulating the election of a mayor and council for the city of Victoria.

GAS COMPANY.

The opinion of Thornton Fell, city barrister, regarding the power of the Victoria gas company was read. His opinion was that the same powers and rights enjoyed by the company for the last five years still hold good.

On motion of Coun. Lipsett the opinion was ordered spread on the minutes for future reference.

SEWERAGE.

Coun Higgins moved the first reading of a bylaw to get the sense of the ratepayers on a system of sewerage for the city. In referring to the bylaw, he stated that he believed the committee had only the welfare of ratepayers in view. It was proposed at the earliest possible date to ask the ratepayers to express an opinion on the question of borrowing $500,000 for a sewerage system. Valuing the city property at $5,400,000 the committee would not require a taxation of more than ¾ of 1 per cent to meet the expenses. He moved that the council go into committee of the whole and have a free discussion.

His worship Mayor Fell continually interrupted Coun. Higgins with objections, and finally Coun. Higgins said that he could not understand the change in his worship, who was chopping from one side to the other of the question.

His worship—I am not changing.

Coun. Higgins—Yes you are, and I have a good mind to drop the whole matter. I am disgusted with such work.

Coun. Robertson thought the ratepayers should be informed what part of the city is to be drained. He did not believe the frontage scheme would meet the approval of the people.

Coun. Grant favored a mixed tax with a reasonable or small amount of tax per front foot since this would reach all the people in a just manner.

Coun. Lipsett was also in favor of Coun. Grant's idea of a mixed tax with a small rate per front foot only to be levied as the sewer progressed. To levy a small rate per cent. at the beginning of the sewer, and not pay the rate per frontage foot until the sewer passed the lot assessed he thought would suit the majority of the citizens.

Coun. Styles opposed the frontage scheme and thought the ratepayers outside the limits of the area drained should not be taxed for the benefits to accrue to property owners having their land drained.

Coun. Humber thought if the city was drained by one main sewer it would do for the time being. He thought hotels and restaurants should pay more tax for sewerage than anyone else.

His worship favored the calling of a public meeting to discuss the scheme.

Coun. Vigelius was opposed to the frontage tax and favored a value taxation, and was glad to see that the question was left in the hands of the ratepayers.

Coun. Grant moved that the matter be laid over for one week and each councillor be served with a copy of the bylaw.

The bylaw was read to the council and Coun. Grant's motion was carried.

PUBLIC MARKET.

Coun. Higgins introduced a bylaw to establish a public market.

On motion of Coun. Robertson, seconded by Coun. Vigelius, the matter was laid over.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The bylaw to provide for a public library was laid over one week.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were received for six stone walks: From J. Phillips, $3.88 per foot of sandstone, $3.00 granite; H. McDonald, $2.29; John Mackenzie, $2.20; T. T. Wilson, $3.95; John Mortimore, sandstone, $1.95. The contract was awarded to John McKenzie, as it was decided to use granite and he being the lowest bidder.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the street committee recommending various sidewalk improvements was received and adopted.

The report of the waterworks committee, recommending various changes in the water system, was adopted.

The sewerage committee reported that they favored the sewerage system now before the council.

Coun. Robertson moved that the government hand over the taxes received from the city to be applied toward the sewerage system. Carried.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Coun. Robertson introduced the following resolution, which he supported with eloquent and feeling remarks, which were seconded by Coun. Higgins:

Whereas, This council has learned with a feeling of deep regret that Dr. W. F. Tolmie, an old and greatly respected pioneer resident of the province, has this day departed this life after a long, useful and honorable career, as a public officer and private citizen,

Be it Resolved, That the sympathy of this council be extended to the bereaved family, that the civic flags be set at half-mast, and that this council do attend the funeral in a body as a mark of respect to the private virtues and public services of the deceased gentleman.

HIGH WATER RESERVOIR.

Coun. Smith moved that the site at J. D. Pemberton's be selected for the high water reservoir site. Seconded by Coun. Grant.

A long and tedious discussion ensued in which the councillors aired their oleoginous powers to their heart's content, without coming apparently to any better idea of the question than when they commenced.

Coun. Higgins favored laying the matter over for another week, so that each member could be served with a printed copy of the report. It was too important a matter to be acted on hastily.

His opinion prevailed finally, and the council adjourned.

GO TO JAMIESON'S for artists' materials.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA DONE FOR.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—Michael Davitt said last night with reference to O'Donovan Rossa's talk; and the plot on his life:—"Rossa I have the greatest contempt for. He is not a representative of the Irish people, but only of a lot of drunken scoundrels. I consider him to be nothing less than a drivelling idiot, who is doing much harm to the cause. I will have an opportunity of referring to his character, and conduct in New York, before I return to Ireland, and I shall do so, but I don't desire to say anything further about it now. I am not a friend of Rossa, or any of his faction."

"What about McDermott?"

"He is one of the most infamous men in existence. He was a spy in the pay of the English Government, and invented plots and outrages to convict innocent men, and I know he has threatened to shoot me, but my life will never be taken by such a thorough paced villain."

Another Lot

Of terraline vases for painting at B. C. S. & P. Co., next door to the Post Office.

A FATAL DUEL.

A Busy Banker Kills His Wife's Too Faithful Cavalier.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—A fatal duel is reported from Mannheim, which is causing much excitement. The *dramatis personæ* are a wealthy Mannheim banker, his wife and a fascinating young lieutenant of dragoons named Scheele, well known and a great favorite in German sporting circles. The banker, a moody, pre-occupied man, had latterly left his wife a great deal to her own devices. Apparently she found her isolation tedious, and when the lieutenant offered to act as her *cavalier servant* she did not make any very violent objections. Malicious rumor soon began to link the names of the lady and the officer, but as the husband saw no harm in their riding and driving about together people came to the conclusion that rumor had again proved to be a liar.

AN ELLOPED ELOPEMENT.

The other day, however, it was reported that the couple had eloped. Nothing confirmed the story, and the lady, indeed soon after went to visit her father-in-law's country house. Nevertheless the banker's suspicions were aroused. He made enquiries, and apparently believing he had been betrayed, sent the lieutenant a challenge.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

A regimental jury of honor decided a meeting was necessary. The duel was fought yesterday, with pistols, in a wood near Mannheim. Scheele's brother was one of the seconds. The husband came on the field, wearing the uniform of his old Uhlan regiment and determined to kill his adversary. The lieutenant was equally determined not to balk him. When the signal was given Scheele deliberately fired wide of his man. The banker, taking careful aim, also fired. The next moment the young officer fell mortally wounded and died half an hour after.

PUBLIC INTEREST AND SYMPATHY.

The tragedy has cast a gloom over the town. All sympathy has gone with the lieutenant, and nobody has a word to say for the injured husband. To-day the dead man's body was borne through the town, accompanied by an imposing military escort, the procession being headed by the regimental band playing a dead march. The bier was literally covered with flowers. The funeral takes place at Stettin. It is said the banker, who is prostrate from excitement, intends to sue for a divorce.

A C. P. R. Passenger Agent Skips.

C. P. Dixon, passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, has not put in an appearance at his office since last Friday, and no one knows where he has gone. His absence is the occasion of much talk in "railroad row" on Washington street, and the conversation is not unmixed with stories of riotous living and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is known that several nights in the past month he "opened" wine by the case, and spent money as freely as Jim Fisk did, though not in such large quantities. Jay Gould would not have been so liberal with "the boys" as Dixon was. Just how Dixon stands with the company could not be learned. The office is in charge of Mr. F. C. Ambridge, of Winnipeg, traveling auditor of the company, who happens to be here on his regular "checking up" trip. An Oregonian reporter applied to him for information as to the affair, but Mr Ambridge courteously declined to make a statement. A neighboring railroad man said he was certain that Dixon had remitted regularly to the treasurer at Port Moody, and that his accounts are square. Dixon owes a big lot of money for a small salaried man and numerous anxious creditors visited the office yesterday. It is reported that he owes his landlord, W. K. Smith, $400 borrowed money, and that he borrowed it in his official capacity. He got into a saloon man for $100, and secured numerous loans in sums varying from $600 (the highest yet reported) to $20. All the money has been spent, and an acquaintance of Dixon says he left town "flat broke," and gave as an excuse that he could not stand the importunities of creditors. Dixon's absence created no surprise among the men on the street, who knew he had been literally throwing money away.—*Oregonian.*

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

In the case of Gratt Kan and Messinger the Milwaukee garden rioters, the jury reported no agreement yesterday.

The Treasury Department yesterday accepted an offer to compromise the Lester undervaluation case.

It is expected that Cluverius who ruined the life of Fanny Madison, will be hung at Richmond, Va., to-morrow.

Mining stocks took an unprecedented downward fall in San Francisco yesterday.

The Ulster Loyalist Anti-Repeal Union has sent the Marquis of Londonderry resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the weakness of the Irish Executive.

Howard J. Fowler attempted to take his four-year old child from her mother last night at San Luis Obispo, a fight ensued, and Mrs. Fowler was seriously injured. She had separated from her husband.

Volney R. Chamberlain, one of the largest pork packers in the east, has been arrested in Boston for having concealed assets.

Henry Schwartz, now in the Chicago jail, on a charge of bigamy, is supposed to be the robber of the Rock Island express train.

The two-masted schooner John L. Long, of New York, went ashore at Ashbury Park, N. J., yesterday and was wrecked. The crew were all lost.

Captain A. L. Cole ran away from Peoria, Ill., with Miss E. J. Armstrong, and went to Portland. Yesterday Cole's wife met him on the street in Portland, and marched him to the station where two tickets were purchased for the old home. Miss Armstrong is left in the Web-foot country alone.

Railroad Notes.

The California & Oregon railroad has now a force in the vicinity of Yreka of 4,500 Chinamen and 1,000 white men working as rapidly as possible through the mountains to the Oregon line. At the present rate of construction the connections will be made south of Ashland within the next ten months.

A prominent railroad man attaches considerable significance to the resignation of Virgil G. Bogue, principal assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific, to become chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad. "The latter road is pushing through to Puget Sound," he argues, "and requires Mr. Bogue's seven years' experience in the northwest, and his thorough acquaintance with every pass in the country to attain that end. The Union Pacific has no large coal supply, and by its lease of the Oregon Railway & Navigation has probably acquired one on the Sound, consequently the desire to get to side-water, timber and coal. It can reach the Sound via Cowlitz pass, and traverse the coal regions along Cowlitz river, Oleques creek and in the vicinity of Tenino." Manager Prescott, of the O. R. & N. Co., stated to a newspaper man on the Sound that it was a settled policy of his company to reach the Sound.

England's Position.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Major Otta Waches, a German military officer, is about to publish a *brochure* on England's position among the nations of the world, with special reference to her relations with Russia. The publication will be a friendly criticism from military and political points of view. Major Waches' previous *brochures* on the channel tunnel question and on the Egyptian campaign were well received in England.

Late Canadian News.

ONTARIO.

At the convention of the Conservatives of Cardwell, Hon. J. T. White received the unanimous nomination by a standing vote, there being no other candidate proposed. At the conclusion of the meeting he addressed a few words of thanks to the electors, and the whole meeting then took carriages and proceeded in procession, headed by the Caledonia band, to Orangeville, where a great Conservative demonstration was held.

Father Dowling has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

Considerable excitement prevails in Aylmer over the arrest of Alphonse Martel, a hotel-keeper there, on the charge of complicity in the robbery of $1,500 from Charles Aylwin, a well known resident of the district, of good family, who some time ago died suddenly at Martin's hotel, it was supposed having committed suicide in despondency at the loss of the money.

Gen. Middleton is convalescent, and is expected to be out soon.

Sir John Macdonald's health is not very good at the present time, and in his recent visits west his speeches have been very short. On the advice of his physicians, he is taking particular pains not to over-exert himself.

A bylaw giving the city power to raise $175,000 to build the Guelph Junction railway was carried by 600 majority. The line will be twelve miles long, and connect with the Canadian Pacific at Schaw station.

A cave-in occurred in the phosphate mines at Buckingham on Saturday. A miner named Geatley was killed and several others injured.

Eachren, a fireman on the Grand Trunk, suicided by cutting his throat with a razor on Saturday. He had been sick and despondent for some time.

Frederick Tucker, aged 30, of Toronto, an engineer who operated Hardy's brewery, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of his boarding house on Sunday morning. It is supposed he suicided by jumping from the second story window.

The creditors of Charlesworth & Co., Toronto, boot and shoe makers, have decided to wind up the estate.

Rawlings Haight, claiming to be a traveler for Harvey & Co., wholesale clothiers, London, has been arrested charged with obtaining an endorsation from Hilliard & Reed, of Port Perry, to a note for $100, by fraud. He admitted the charge, saying that he had lost money by gambling. He also admitted playing a similar trick on an Ottawa firm for $150.

Thos. Broadbent, a farmer, living at Charing Cross, has been arrested in connection with the tarring and feathering of Eli Lalonde, on the 20th October. An investigation into the outrage is going on now. It is probable that Mrs. Lalonde, Louis Lalonde and Broadbent, who is Lalonde's son-in-law, will be committed for trial.

Several salvation army officers have left Toronto under divisional officer Young to open fire in the Northwest.

The season of navigation has closed. During the past season 6,500,000 bushels of American wheat were transhipped at Kingston for Montreal. This is the largest quantity handled since 1880. In 1882 the receipts were 4,500,000 bushels; in 1883, 5,700,000 bushels; in 1884, 5,500,000, and in 1885, nearly three million bushels.

QUEBEC.

Harry Gilmore and Jim Hurst will, it is understood, meet shortly in an eight-round contest for points. The pair are the best of their weight in the Dominion, and it is expected that it will be a hard fight as they are both in good condition.

Adelard Lavoie, of Longueil, and his 12-year-old son went shooting Monday, and not returning at night, the neighbors went out and found the bodies mangled, evidently by bears.

A fire on Saturday destroyed the Roman Catholic church and convent at Napierville, and the presbytery and private house adjoining. The loss will be $50,000.

Capt. H. Prevost, of Montreal, it is understood, received a commission in the French army through the influence of Gen. Boulanger. Capt. Prevost will retain his rank in the Canadian militia, and will shortly leave for Paris. From thence he will sail to Tonquin.

Moquin, a clerk, with Ague & Lafortune, Montreal, is suspected of having stolen $800 from his employers after the office had been closed. Moquin has not been seen for some days. As he had been given an office key a few days before and as it was quite possible that he might have discovered the hiding place for the safe key, suspicion at once rested upon him.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A terrible drowning accident is reported from Hantsport. During the great gale the barkquentine Falmouth was lying at Norton bluff anchorage. About 10 a. m. second mate T. Tobiason, a Norwegian, the steward, Joseph Sandford, and seamen Orlando Lake and Earnest Lake left the vessel, in a boat for Hantsport. They had not proceeded far when the boat capsized. Orlando Lake was immediately drowned and the remaining three climbed on the upturned boat and were there constantly washed by the elements. Soon Earnest Lake lost his hold and was seen no more. The remaining two fought death face to face and finally tide and wind washed them near Newport when they were assisted on shore by willing hands, but Sandford was so far exhausted that he only lived a few minutes. Sandford was a native of Newport, where he leaves a widow and several small children. The two Lakes were brothers, both single, born in Kempt, sons of Corbett Lake. Second