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One-half of the purchase money will be allowed to remain upon mortgage, if desired, upon terms to suit the purchaser.
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Weekly Colonist
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1887.

THE GRAVING DOCK.

Ottawa correspondent recently telegraphed us the startling news that the *Free Press* had given currency to the statement that the bottom had fallen out of the drydock at Esquimalt. We in the same issue branded this as an untruth, made out of whole cloth. Since then the journal in question has reached us containing a letter addressed to the editor, under four flaming heads, signed "Visitor." It reads as follows:

The commissioners about to visit British Columbia to enquire how far the Dominion government has fulfilled its contract with the Canadian Pacific railway company in the construction of the road from Port Moody to Savona's ferry, might at the same time, and with much advantage to the country, enquire what kind of a dock the government has at Esquimalt for the $900,000 it has expended there. It is by the easily satisfied people of that section of the country dignified with the title of "Dry Dock." The adjective must fall with strange irony on the ears of all who have seen it when supposed to be dry, or as empty as it could be made. When the writer saw it, pumps and machinery that are said to have cost $40,000 could not make it dry. A strange anomaly was presented. While foundations were being formed for additional pumps to lift the water out, the masonry of the dock was being torn up to let the water in. Having some diffidence of my opinions in matters so abstruse, I sought an explanation of the phenomenon from the enlightened people on the works. It was freely given, to the effect that proper drainage not having been provided the accumulation of water under the dock had pushed up the floor. Part of the masonry had been removed to permit the free influx of the water, in order to relieve the pressure from below and thereby avert the immediate destruction of the dock. The communicative gentlemen with whom I consulted, in answer to my question, as to how it came to pass that no provision had been made for such contingency, informed me that provision had been made in a system of drains by the engineers who designed the dock, but after it had fallen into more *experienced* hands, guided by finer brains in British Columbia, the drains were omitted with the effect noted, that gave it the appearance of ruin rather than completion. This is a matter that cannot now be remedied. It is hoped that the new pumps will double the pumping capacity and that with this vast power unremittingly applied the water may be kept at a level sufficiently low to not seriously interfere with the working of the dock. Manifestly this must greatly affect its revenues, destroy its value as a commercial work, and put it outside the category of dry docks. The magnificent lines of masonry put up by Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., with so much care and so much cost to ensure a really dry dock, are not effective because exposed to conditions they were not designed to resist. This must be regarded as an expensive engineering blunder for which there seems to be no reasonable apology. It is the less pardonable because its scene is within a few hours ride of the city of Portland, where are to be seen the ruins of a dock destroyed by having its bottom burst in precisely the same manner. Is it not in order for the commissioners to enquire into this matter that directly affects the public revenue, as well as into the condition of the Pacific railway in British Columbia?"

It may be added that the newspaper from which we quote is a Grit journal. One of its fellows, *L'Electeur*, of Quebec, devotes a large amount of its space to the same subject, taking its text from the letter we have reproduced above. It compares the works at Esquimalt with those at Levis, believes that the same methods of construction have been followed in both cases and that the same hand traced the plans. To Messrs. Kinipple & Morris, "the favorites of the Quebec harbor commission," is due the credit of having renewed upon the shores of the Pacific the "monumental blunder" which Quebec is to-day paying dearly for. Then follows a history of that transaction. The whole affair would be intensely funny, and quite unworthy of serious attention, was it not calculated to reflect on a great work which has been built well and truly, which is without flaw or blemish—a credit to all concerned in its construction. We are in a position to say, after careful examination, that there is not a word of truth in the story, evidently circulated by some malicious person with a grievance. We must confess our surprise that our eastern contemporaries have published so injurious a statement without first making some inquiries as to its authenticity. The only water that gets into the pump wells oozes through the trap rock and is of no moment. No injury occurs. On Saturday the dock was pumped out and found to be perfectly dry. There was no drainage water. But it is an idle task to discuss a subject which is foundationless. In justice, however, to this magnificent dock, the finest on the Pacific coast, which we boast, to those who drew the plans and completed it, and to the governments who furnished the funds for its construction, we call upon our misguided contemporaries to at once give the most positive denial to the statements to which they have given publicity. There is not a word of truth in the story of a "Visitor" whose "visit" to this city and its suburbs is understood to have extended over a number of continuous years. There is probably "method in his madness."

THE STENHOUSE DUPLICITY AT COMOX.

"Richard is himself again," we judge, from an article in last night's *Times*. That is to say, the leader of the Opposition, having been coaxed out of the pet into which he fell because of the very ungentlemanly ridicule and abuse to which he was subjected by the *Standard*, has condescended to write a leader for the *Times* on the Comox election. The text of the leader are the remarks of THE COLONIST on Sunday concerning Mr. Stenhouse's disposal of the Comox constituency on the false pretense that he had embraced the Mormon religion. We are pleased to find that the writer does not defend the conduct of Mr. Stenhouse. Practically it is indefensible. But we are not pleased to find that he tries to palliate Mr. Stenhouse's misconduct by the statement that the government first set the example of bargain and sale by purchasing the support of Mr. Duck and Mr. Armstrong. Let us examine his palliative for a moment. Mr. Duck was elected to the housem 1882 as an independent. Mr. Armstrong was elected as an oppositionist at the same time. The government of Mr. Beaven, when the elections were over, found itself in a sore straight. It had been defeated at the polls. Amongst those who lost their seats was the provincial secretary (Mr. Humphreys). It became the duty of Mr. Beaven to resign. Did he do so? No; he held on to his own portfolio and actually had the assurance to offer that of the provincial secretary to Mr. Armstrong, the same gentleman whom he charges that the Smithe government bought in 1884 with a shrievalty. Mr. Armstrong accepted the portfolio and was duly installed. When the house met the government were defeated by a majority of two to one. Then Mr. Beaven did what he should have done six months before—he resigned. In 1884 Mr. Armstrong's health gave way and the government, although they had seventeen members in a house of twenty-five, and had no need of other support, with a kindness and magnanimity which did them infinite credit, offered Mr. Armstrong the shrievalty of New Westminster, which he accepted. We can see nothing dishonorable in that step; but Mr. Beaven's conduct—first in holding on to his *billet* after the people had given an adverse vote; and second, in inviting Mr. Armstrong into his cabinet was a glaring instance of political turpitude. Mr. Duck's acceptance of office in the Smithe government was not a surrender of principle. Having been elected as an independent, he was at liberty to choose his side upon entering the house; and conscientiously believing that the government policy of progress was preferable to the opposition policy of stagnation, he acted accordingly. Such, then, are the two instances which the *Times* produces to excuse or palliate Mr. Stenhouse's conduct towards his constituents. We submit that there exists no parallel in these instances for Mr. Stenhouse's course; and even if there did, who has berated Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Duck more vigorously than the leader of the opposition? If it was a wicked thing for Messrs. Armstrong and Duck to take office, how can the leader in the same breath find an excuse for Mr. Stenhouse's pretence that he has experienced religion to enable him to sell out his constituency? It is now known for a fact that Mr. Stenhouse has no intention of going to Salt Lake. He does, however, mean to sell or lease his farm at Comox and settle at Victoria. We have already enlarged upon the enormity of his offence in not taking his constituents into his confidence until every one in Victoria had been in possession of the weighty secret for a fortnight, and the candidate he had selected to succeed him (kings used to have the right to name their successors!) had walked up and down the district for ten days. We have said that Mr. Stenhouse took his constituents into his confidence. This statement must be qualified. He has not as yet done so. He is ingeniously misleading them as to his designs, and the reasons that have led to his resignation. The Comox electors within the next sixty days will have an opportunity to express their opinion upon the extraordinary conduct of their late member.

WHAT MR. BLAKE DID SAY.

The following is the London, Eng., *Canadian Gazette's* report of the speech delivered in Ireland by Hon. Edward Blake, of which a partial report by cable has been already published in this country:

"Mr. Blake, who received a most enthusiastic reception, said that as a representative of the people of Canada he was glad to have an opportunity of addressing a few words to them, but it was not as a Canadian so much as a brother Irishman that he was there. He had determined to come across and see for himself what their condition was; not that he had not read and not that he had not heard of their sufferings, but he wanted to get amongst the people and ascertain their wants, so that he might be able to tell the people of his own happy land what he had seen. He was grieved to say that the distress he had found prevailing in the southwest of Ireland was far worse than he had conjectured. It was a shame and a humiliation, eighteen centuries after Christ came upon earth, to find men living in luxury while human beings depending on them were in such a wretched condition as he found the people he had seen that day. Such a state of things would call down God's curse, as it ought to call down man's curse. He had nothing to say in reference to their particular form of operations, but there was no way by which the poor people could succeed except by standing together. It was easy for a rich, powerful landlord by the process of law to take one, then another, and then a third, and so on, but all his power would be of no avail if, as he had said, they stood together—'United we stand; divided we fall.'" (Loud cheers.)

THE WALKER CASE.

The reflections cast by "Fair Play" in last evening's contemporary on the police committee and the Walker case show an immense amount of ignorance on the part of the correspondent. The police committee had really no choice. Mr. Walker petitioned the council for a refund of his fine. The council referred the petition to the police committee to inquire into the facts and report. The resolution to refer was carried unanimously at the council board. What would "Fair Play" have the committee do? Become contumacious and refuse to inquire into the grievance of a respectable citizen, or obey the command of the council? The committee decided to obey and the report will show that they have discharged their duty impartially. If the police committee or its chairman had assumed the duty of inquiring into the matter "Fair Play's" strictures would be in order, but as the duty was thrust upon them by the board "F. P." should censure *all* the councillors (himself included) for espousing the cause of an injured white man against a perjured Chinaman.

A Significant Fact.

The worn out, waste and poisonous matter in the system should escape through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin, or serious disease results. B. B. B. opens these natural outlets to remove disease. tu-th-sat-d&w

CABLE NEWS.

Callan and Harkins Arraigned—They Wished to Blow Up the Queen During the Jubilee.

Gladstone Declines to Attend a Banquet Given to Blunt—Pleads Illness as an Excuse.

Lord Lyons is Sinking Rapidly—The Diplomat's Death May be Looked For Any Day.

Gladstone Declines Blunt's Banquet.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The attempt of the London National League to commit Mr. Gladstone to a conspicuous public endorsement of the course of Wilfred Blunt in defying the government's prohibition league meeting in Ireland, failed miserably. Quite naturally it would occur to the projectors of the banquet, which it is intended to give in Blunt's honor, that Gladstone's presence would add importance to the testimonial and make the affair more complimentary to Blunt. But one cannot help thinking that far less innocent motives made them ask the Irish premier to preside, and it is, without doubt, fortunate for the liberal leader that he was able to avoid future complications by falling back on his physicians' advice, to abstain from meetings, and particularly from banquets, where excitement as well as inevitable attacks of indigestion resulting from them, may impair his strength and perhaps endanger his life. Gladstone and many prominent Englishmen entertain the highest respect for Blunt and believe he was actuated by the loftiest motives in Ireland, but for Gladstone publicly to commend his course by a banquet given to endorse that gentleman's acts would unquestionably work great injury to the home rule cause through the alienation of many staunch supporters. The promoters of the banquet may have thought less of the consequences in endeavoring to make Gladstone one of the number present on the occasion, and if so they can't fail to applaud the excellent judgment and consummate tact exercised by the grand old man declining the invitation, and it is to be hoped they will see what is patent to everybody, that he has scored for them a stronger point by his refusal than they would have gained by his acceptance.

The Dynamiters Before the Magistrate.

The evidence taken in the Bow street police court in the case of the alleged dynamiters, confirms the suspicions of the police that they were connected with the plot to commit dynamite outrages during the queen's jubilee celebration. The importance which the authorities attach to the case is abundantly shown by the enormity of the precautions taken in guarding the prisoners who, on being conveyed to Chicago and back to Holloway jail, were driven in a van surrounded by a mounted guard fully armed and carrying drawn sabres, and filled with policemen equally well provided with means of preventing their escape, in addition to a detail of constables riding on the step of the van in which the prisoners were, the top of which was occupied by half a dozen "bobbies" of formidable aspect, and thus guarded, the villains were hurried from jail to court and back again. The hearing was conducted with great secrecy, notice having been given at an early hour that the public would not be admitted, but a great crowd congregated about the building and employed every species of argument to convince the officials that they were entitled to admission, but without avail. The hearing of the prisoners, as was expected, developed exceedingly interesting revelations; this detection in discussing the proceedings involves certain punishment for contempt, it is probable the details will be slow in reaching the public.

Callan and Harkins, the alleged dynamiters, were arraigned in the Bow-street police court this morning. They were brought from prison in a van, closely guarded. A number of constables were seated on top of the vehicle and others rode on the steps. They were all armed with revolvers. Mr. Polland, crown prosecutor detailed the evidence against the accused found since their arrest. Both prisoners have been remanded one week.

Lord Lyons Paralyzed.

Lord Lyons arrived here from Paris this evening. He is suffering from paralysis of the left side.

Lord Lyons, until quite recently British ambassador to France, is sinking fast and his death may be looked for any day. He is in his 71st year and therefore too old for any hope of his rallying. In view of his having been a prominent personage in English diplomatic circles, for many years, his displacement, by the appointment of Lord Lytton to succeed him, has undoubtedly preyed on his mental and physical strength, and militates greatly against his chances of recovery. Lord Lyons was was minister at Washington at the time of the Prince of Wales' memorable tour of the United States in the summer of 1860 and took a prominent part in the the diplomatic controversy between the American and English governments which arose during the war of the rebellion.

Dougherty Will Escape Hanging.

The revelations of the inquest on the body of Geo. M. Graham, of Rochester, N. Y., was looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as there are many things connected with the affair that need explanation. Dougherty, who is charged with having done the shooting, will probably escape hanging because of the fact that nobody except his wife and himself and the victim was present, and the dying deposition of Graham was not taken by or in the presence of a magistrate, nor did the dying man say anything to the attendants in the hospital that could be used against the assassin. Mrs. Dougherty is legally debarred from giving testimony, and thus the testimony of the only person witnessing the affair is excluded. It is hardly possible, however, that Dougherty will escape serving a term of imprisonment.

John L. Sullivan Fights.

John L. Sullivan fought three lively rounds with Jack Ashton at the Westminster Aquarium to-night. Five thousand people witnessed the exhibition and were very enthusiastic in their reception of the American champion, many of them frequently calling upon Sullivan to "fight Smith." In an interview to-night, he said he will arrange articles to-morrow to fight Charley Mitchell, the meeting to take place five days after the final settlements being made.

The Irish Being Brought to Their Senses.

The coming prosecution of Lord Mayor Sullivan, which will shortly occur in Dublin, will be immediately followed by proceedings against the editors and proprietors of a large number of provincial journals which published the reports of supposed league meetings in defiance of the Viceroy's proclamation, and it is intimated that several new interpretations of the various clauses of the crimes act will also be promulgated in a short time.

Mining Explosion.

An explosion occurred in Abenant colliery, Aberdare, while 560 men were in the pit. The winding gear gave away and at first it appeared none of the miners could make their escape. During the day, however, 220 got out through an old working. The others are still entombed. Search parties have so far been unable to reach them. There are hopes that all are alive.

Evading Arrest.

Jno. Dillon, in a letter published today says that at his urgent request Cox and Sheahy, M. P.'s, have been evading arrest since warrants were issued for them. They have done good work combining tenants and reducing rent.

Jno. Bright Wrong Again.

Jno. Bright, in a letter referring to the agitation among the conservatives in favor of protection says: "The conservatives cling to old delusions but they are all in confusion and do not understand what they ask for."

Chinese Steamer Foundered.

Advices from Hong Kong say the steamer Vortigern foundered between there and Surbayard. Several persons aboard were saved. The Vortigern is a British steamer of 876 tons.

Refused to Change Place of Trial.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—The judges have refused the request of counsel for the murderers of Constable Whelan to allow the trial of their clients to take place in Cork or Sligo instead of Wicklow.

An Important Communication.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Rouvier moved an adjournment of the Chamber till Thursday, stating that the government would then make an important communication to the Chamber which it was not now at liberty to make known.

Mme. Limousin Publishes a Book.

Mme. Limousin, whose connection with with Caffarel case has made herself the object of much notoriety, has announced her intention of publishing a book, to be entitled "Les Chatiments," and which will contain her experiences.

Grevy Urged not to Resign.

Thirteen deputies and senators waited on President Grevy to-night and announced their readiness to join in the formation of a cabinet. They urged M. Gravy to retain the presidency but President Grevy's response is unknown.

Revolutionist Ideas.

M. Paul Deroulage declares he will convert the patriotic league into a revolutionary society, if M. Ferry is elected.

Sixteen Girls Burned to Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—It the village of Werchobistritzkiai a school was burned last night while the inmates were asleep. All the boys, who were sleeping on the ground floor, escaped. The girls, forty in number, occupied sleeping rooms on the upper floor. Twenty-four of them saved themselves by jumping from the windows, and sixteen, afraid to take the leap, lost their lives in the flames.

The Russian Press Censor.

The press censor has severely admonished certain Russian journals for making attacks upon Germany and has threatened the editors with punishment if the attacks are repeated.

Hope for the Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, Nov. 28.—The latest information as to the condition of the Crown Prince is to the effect that the sub maxillary glandular swelling, which formed before the oedmathous growth, is now lessening. The condition of the patient in this respect is now considered hopeful.

HOW THE TWELVE DIED.

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with the sword at the city of Ethiopia, in Egypt.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was buried alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached unto the people until he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. John was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simeon Zealot was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Salania.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero.—*The Evangelist.*

A DAMAGED VENUS.

There was a fire some time ago in the Art Association rooms. It was not much of a fire, but there was some damage done to the numerous art treasures accumulated there. Of course, the less an insurance man knows about art the better. It might influence him to allow too much for damages. But I think this story was made up. The insurance adjuster arrived upon the scene and proceeded to adjust damages.

"I don't see that there is much damage done here."

"Not much damage! Look at the wreck man."

"Well, how much do you say—$500?"

"Five hundred dollars! That's nothing."

"You haven't got much insurance on the shebang."

"Shebang," said Mr. Martin and the president in mournful unison.

"Five hundred dollars is a good deal!"

"Five hundred dollars. Why, just look at that statue."

"Well, I don't ——."

"What? The Venus of Milo? Look at it! One of the greatest of all works of sculpture. Just look at! The arms all broken off—you can't replace that statue, sir, for—no, not for $1500."

"Great Scott! Say, will you take $1100 and call it square?"

"Well, it doesn't pay the damage to that one statue, but let it go at that."—*Mail and Express.*

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Billiousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Billious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy. *

Valuable to Know.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and pulmonary troubles. tu-th-sat-dw

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Fishery Commissioners to Fight the Battle Out on Paper—Preliminary Skirmishing.

The Parker Episode Causes Great Excitement in Brooklyn—Major Pond Misunderstood.

The Mayor of Lincoln and the City Council Imprisoned—The Matter to Go to the Supreme Court.

The Parker Excitement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The feeling in Brooklyn over the Parker episode continues very strong. It was marked yesterday that when the assistant pastor gave out the usual announcements in the Plymouth church, he omitted to read the notice that Dr. Parker would preach next Sunday. It is said that he feared his name would be greeted with hisses, and to avoid such a disagreeable occurence he thought it best to ignore the notice. The excitement over the affair was still greater to-day, however, when a dispatch was published, dated from Chicago, in which Dr. Parker definitely states that he received exactly $700 for his eluogy on Mr. Beecher and that he considered that sum no remarkable compensation for travelling 6,000 miles, leaving his pulpit and home for weeks and for the work of preparing the address. Members of Plymouth Church, commenting on this, assert it is well known that Parker also received $250 from a publisher's syndicate for the copyright of the eulogy. Deacon White's letter yesterday, saying that the Plymouth pulpit would be too hot for Dr. Parker unless he explained matters, now becomes an interesting factor in the situation. It is said that in order to avoid a scene Parker should be asked to excuse himself from filling his engagement, and it now appears that Major Pond has been unjustly blamed in the matter. He was the victim of a misunderstanding. The offer of $500 to Dr. Parker had been previously made, privately, by others, but withdrawn when Pond suggested the eulogy later on. Dr. Parker assumed that the $500 offer was renewed and he added $200, it is said, for additional expenses, making $700 in all. Major Pond never agreed to pay the gross proceeds to the monument fund, but only the nett proceeds. He feels hurt at Deacon White's stricture and ridicules the idea conveyed by the Deacon's letter that everybody has been animated by pure love of Beecher in these matters. The Major says the extraordinary love for Beecher has not materialized in hard cash and is cheap talk.

Sympathy for the Anarchists.

The Cooper union was crowded to-night with people who sympathized with the families of the executed Chicago anarchists. The meeting was called by the German trades federation (not the American federation of trades unions). Red ribbons and red feathers were borne by most of the women present and red neckties and bands by the men. There was a red and black flag on the stage and portraits of the dead anarchists were draped with black. Many policemen were present, but found no work to do. Editor Shevitch was the principal speaker. He declared that the real foreign class in this country, the class foreign to the interests of the people, were the Goulds, Vanderbilts and Sages. The foreign born were not necessarily foreigners to free institutions but the capitalaisc class referred to, were. The cry of the rich for law and order was a cry for protection to their ill-gotten gains. Hanging at Chicago was meant to intimidate those who dare to think of political reform. The speaker advised all lovers of liberty to be as fiery in their language as they pleased and to defy the spies of the capitalistic press. His own remarks were not immoderate, however, although resolutions were adopted pledging financial support to the widows and orphans of the executed men.

Here Most at His Trial.

At the trial of Herr Most to-day a number of witnesses said that the accused did not use the violent language imputed to him. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

The Fishery Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Fishery Commission, after an adjournment of five days, received at noon to-day a written reply to the points and questions raised in brief, submitted by Secretary Bayard. When the commission met, it was handed to the American commissioner by Mr. Chamberlain. The adjournment of five days was given to enable the English side to prepare an answer. Written statements will be the course adopted by each side. The meetings will be given over to discussing points of difference, but the battle will be really fought out on paper. The statement first submitted to the convention by the Secretary of State sets forth all the grievances of the American side. These were answered to-day. This preliminary skirmishing will slowly lead up to what is admitted by those inside the canvass to be the big bone of contention, and over which fighting will take place, and that is whether American boats can enter Canadian harbors as both fishers and traders. Canada will hold they cannot, and will fight vigorously to have this view maintained. The commission adjourned till noon on Wednesday. Among the publications that have recently come into possession of the state department touching the subject of the of the fisheries, is a Canadian book containing much official correspondence between Canadian and English governments which was to a certain extent unknown to the American negotiators and which it is expected will prove of value in the pending negotiations.

A Mayor and Council Imprisoned.

OMAHA, Nov. 28.—A. J. Sawyer, mayor of the city of Lincoln, and eleven members comprising the city council, were locked up in the county jail here this afternoon to serve sentences imposed by Judge Brewer of the United States circuit court for contempt in violating an injunction. The council claim that Judge Brewer had no jurisdiction in the case, and the matter will be carried to the supreme court. The Hon. G. M. Lamberson, the attorney, left to-night for Washington to secure a writ of *habeas corpus* and thus test the matter.

Dr. Parker Interviewed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Upon his return from the ministers' meeting this morning, the Reverend Dr. Parker was waited upon by a representative of the *United Press* for the purpose of learning whether, in view of the criticisms which had been made upon the circumstances attending the recent Beecher eulogy, he proposed to fulfill his engagement to preach in the Plymouth church on Sunday. The reverend gentleman refused, however, to be seen, but sent his wife to receive the reporter. Upon the nature of the inquiry being intimated to him he requested Mrs. Parker to say he absolutely declined to discuss the matter or to say whether or not he would appear in the Plymouth pulpit again before his departure for England. "The doctor does not think that the matter at all concerns the press," said the lady, "and it would be utterly useless for me to attempt to get you a direct reply. I am sorry I can't give you more satisfaction."

Sentenced for Life.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 28.—Wm. Williams, who brutally murdered his wife, was denied a new trial in the superior court this morning, and was sentenced to the state prison for life.

JOHN L. IN LONDON.

The English Sports go Wild Over the Pugilist—Crowd so Dense the Party was Blocked in the Cars.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—John L. Sullivan arrived in London yesterday afternoon. If the Bostonese have any pride in their great champion they may throw up their hats, and sporting America generally may exult without limit. It is a fact that no man ever get such a reception in London. The demonstrations in Liverpool were on a big scale, and along the road between Liverpool and London there were crowds at every station, but it all dwindled to nothing in comparison with the exultation in this monster town. Outside the entrance to Euston station the crowd was packed thick, and great suffering was borne by good English people, with never a thought for pugilists, who imagined that the gathering meant the arrival of royalty, and struggled to join in the loyal demonstration.

It was a crowd which no king or queen or prince of any name or color could have drawn, however, as was evident on entering the station for the arrival of trains. Two hundred policemen, summoned by special alarm, were struggling hopelessly against a crowd of certainly over 10,000. The station is enormous, with long, broad platforms, and every inch was packed in a way to shame the noblest demonstrations at Madison Square garden. A dozen big omnibuses, specially hired, had come down, covered with the fighting men of the city.

THEY WERE ALL THERE.

Every pugilist of any name or pretension was there, and there were breaks gay with the bookmakers and the entire mob of sports who had abandoned in a body their favorite lounges at the Criterion bar and elsewhere. There were also hansoms with men sitting on top of them, and the mail wagons with the initials of her most gracious majesty were doing duty as reception platforms in honor of the great fighter among American sovereigns. By and by an electric bell announced the train's arrival, and then the station became a really dangerous place. The struggle for good positions was frightful.

Hundreds of men were crowded off on the rails. Fights sprang up in every direction. Unhappy lackeys, coachmen in furs, and footmen very magnificent, who had come to meet their masters, were pitifully worsted in their efforts to keep hobnailed boots from the shining tops of their carriages, and at last, when a general riot seemed on the point of breaking out, the train came in.

Before it had come to a standstill the roofs of the carriages were crowded, and men were clinging to the windows, which added to the general confusion, the screaming of women and even of men, who thought that the train was being mobbed by riotous unemployed.

HE GOT A BOUQUET.

Not a dozen men in the crowd knew Sullivan by sight, and he had wisely remained hidden in a corner of the carriage. A bouquet had been handed him by an ardent admirer at Crewe. This bouquet was handed, with the red, white and blue ribbons attached, to a huge but unknown sporting man who was with the party. Holding aloft the bouquet and bowing profusely this sporting man succeeded in getting crushed almost to death and in drawing a crowd of 5,000 out of the station, but there were as many left who rushed in to fill their places, and nothing had been gained.

Then Mrs. Sullivan, who must be plucky, said she would see if the crowd wouldn't move to let a woman pass. She struggled out on the platform. The men nearest her tried to push back, but the thousand behind kept crushing forward, and Mrs. Sullivan was dragged back into the car. Not a soul had yet left the train. Women were crying in all the carriages, and the police spurred on by a superior officer were getting ugly.

Sullivan finally stuck his head from the car window and cried to friends on the top of an omnibus near by to come down and lend a hand. Jem Mace, who once held the rank of World's champion, was one of them. He pulled down his silk hat and jumped calmly on to the heads of the crowd. Tom Wall followed, and soon a regular expedition of a dozen prize fighters was working its way to the car. When they arrived Sullivan got his wife out, and the wife of his manager was put in the centre of the relief party. With Sullivan at the head the party began to move.

HE BRUISED THEIR NOSES.

The sight of them, as seen from the top of a hansom, was pretty. With his left hand Sullivan shook hands with every one who seized it, while he poked his right hand into the thickest mass of faces, bruising eyes and noses a good deal and scrouging folks with his right shoulder, all the while wearing a smile of gratification and saying apologetically: "You must excuse me, gentlemen, but I didn't come here to live in a railway station."

Sullivan and his friends got into the office all right, and a grand reception went on while the crowd, constantly growing, stood out in the pouring rain and cheered and howled, and actually clapped their hands. It was no grand sentiment that stirred up the enthusiasm, but none was ever more genuine. After half an hour of steady yelling for Sullivan a police officer came up and called Sullivan's attention to the fact that the street was hopelessly blocked and that he was stopping the main artery of traffic of the biggest town in the world. Sullivan said he would put his head out of the window and see if that would make them more easy. He did so, and bowed affably, just as Lord Salisbury or Gladstone might have done. The crowd only howled the more and grew thicker, and the police came again to ask if the champion would not make a speech. The thought was appaling evidently, but Sullivan was goaded to it. He stuck his head out of the window, blushed, as a thousand men can testify, and then made a speech with no false modesty and no useless words about it and in a voice which could be heard down to Ludgate circus and up to the new law courts. He said, gentlemen," and waved his hat in response to the cheers and yells of "hear! hear!" "Gentlemen, I am very thankful to you all; and on Wednesday I hope you'll all come and see the best exhibition you ever saw in your lives. I am yours truly, John L. Sullivan."

Universal Approbation.

The medical profession, the clergy, the press and the public alike acknowledge the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, as an unequalled remedy for chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Its popularity increases with its years of trial. tu-th-sat-dw

Everybody Says,

and consequently it is true, that the largest, prettiest and cheapest line of Xmas Cards to be had in the city is found at the B. C. Stationery Co., next door to the P. O. *

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

Crisp Cullings from Our Eastern Exchanges—Newsy Notes—Political and General.

ONTARIO.

Chief Justices Galt and Armour have been sworn into office.

The wreck of the Scholten will have to be blown up as it lies in the way of navigation.

Martin's woolen mill at Streetville was destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000.

The wife of Jas. Bangs, formerly proprietor of the Brantford *Telegram*, suicided with rat poison, being despondent.

Jas. McMonies, divison court clerk, Waterdown, has absconded leaving his accounts badly mixed.

The amount raised at Ottawa for the Empire now exceeds $10,000. Senator Clemow gave $2,000.

Samuel Burns, cigar manufacturer London, aged 20, had both legs taken off by a railway train at Windsor. It is believed he will de.

Mr. Mallory has been again nominated as the candidate of the Reformers in East Northumberland. Mr. E. Cochrane is the Conservative candidate.

The preliminary steps are being taken in the hearing of the Kingston election case. Seventy distinct offences are enumerated.

A girl named Dalton, five years of age, whose parents live at Belleville, was burned to death through her clothes taking fire.

David Parmenter, a deaf mute who recently came from England, was killed by a freight train on the Grand Trunk at Kingston.

The coroner's jury at Brockville returned a verdict of wilful murder against Darling, who killed his son on Thanksgiving day.

Judgment in the Pharmacy college elections case Toronto, was to have been given Thursday. The costs already amount to over $3,000.

It is believed that Cohen, Callan and Hawkins were members of a conspiracy to put into execution a plot against the Queen's life.

For selling copies of the suppressed *United Ireland*, Dennis MacNamara, a shopkeeper at Ennis, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

R. Hardisty, of Edmonton, has arrived at Ottawa. It is reported in political circles that he will be one of the senators from the Northwest.

Judgment with costs has been given against the County of Frontenac for $1,200, the amount required for the enforcement of the Scott Act.

Rev. W. C. Henderson, of Galt, Ont., has accepted the position of principal of the Stanstead Wesleyan college, and enters upon his duties immediately.

Plans for the new truss bridge across the Ottawa, connecting the city with Hull, are being prepared. The structure is to cost the Government $50,000.

In the Manitoba