ICAN NEWS.

a Famous Variety Actress.

Gould Will Not Control Cable Company.

Another Chance—Venezuela Cable Road to America.

Canadian Emigrant.

Ohio, Sept. 5.—The doors treasury room and vault en this morning and $48, Treasurer John S. Lemon s wherabouts unknown.

ice and Royalty.

Sept. 5.—W. Boyd Pope, d from Europe to-day by ervia and went at once to o participate in the games g other passengers on board hip of Mervia, accompanied ary, W. H. White. They a tour of this country.

e Paper Failure.

, R. I., Sept. 6.—In re- ill by the directors of the per Co., about eighty oper- ed this noon. Treasurer nted the following state- assets, $999,071.60; liabili- .90. A committee of five , who will investigate the company, verify the accounts ncancies. The following re- unanimously adopted: "Re- as creditors of the Richmond e Co. be requested not to chments upon the property , litigation, and allow the carry on business as usual mittee of five make their creditors and is considered

Fatal Explosion.

ANON, Sept. 6.—This morn- hing machine boiler of W. ploded and fatally injured M. Robt. Bernard, Thos. Wil. Cooney and Will Bumphus. ter are dead.

Boodler Sharp.

, Sept. 6.—District Attorney to-day that the hearing of the Sharp appeal will take row before the extraordinary n and that the full bench

Quotations.

n London 60 days, 481; sight Canada Pacific, 54½; wheat, 80½, Sept.; 81, Oct.; 82½, Dec.

Hop Loss.

TO, Cal., Sept. 6.—Fire to- dale Bros'. ranch, near here, the hop house and a large hops. Loss, about $18,000.

Another Cable.

TON, Sept. 6.—The state de- s received advices from Ven- g that Cuenca Creuz, a citi- country, had entered into a h the Venezuelan government a cable from that country to States.

A Tariff Bill.

nan Randall, like Speaker nies that he is here for the attending any tariff confer- learned on the best authority resident and Speaker Carlisle lated the outlines of a tariff is now being inspected by Sec- Chil. The main features of d administration bill are abo- he tax on tobacco and fruit a large addition to the free tariff. There is also a consid- ction proposed in tariff duties.

Prize Fight.

NOR, R. I., Sept. 6.—A prize finish, with hard gloves, has ged between A. L. Jenson, of nd Jack Lynch, of Philadel- 250 a side. Lynch is a one- t and has fought several bat- es. Jenson whipped Barnes, h fighter, and fought a 64- with Bobby Burns. Both of e to train in this state.

for the Championship.

Sept. 6.—Jack McAuliffe, the ight weight who is to fight ney for the world's champion- into training at Mystic park ore he will remain until the battle. Jack Dempsey, mid- is to train him. Carney, the ampion also went into training . His mentor will be Robbin

For Prohibition.

the delegates to the prohibition from this part of the state left clock train for Worcester to- ir ticket will be headed by Dr. of Springfield. Geo. Kempton, who used to be editor of the d, says that he will not take ation for lieutenant governor, ought he may be induced to- orm is practically adopted al- there will be some discussion suffrage plank.

Mrs. Vincent Dead.

the members of the dramatic of Boston and the entire ompany attended the funeral of . Vincent at St. Paul's Church She was one of the oldest and rn actresses on the stage, and years the leading lady at the useum.

Kilauea Active.

RANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Steamer which arrived from Honolulu noon bring news that the volcano ea is again active. Among the 's passengers was Prof. Dana of versity.

Mackay's Denial.

W. Mackay this afternoon was dispatch from New York which at in a short time Jay Gould ntrol the Commercial Cable Co. housands of miles of land lines by Mackay. His reply was, s no truth in the story."

Heavy Failure.

NATI, Sept. 6.—The Charles Co. has assigned. It is estimated liabilities will aggregate $16, ets are something like $100,000. e of the failure has its origin in that Chas. Stewart, the leading of the company, was surety upon of John B. Malinx, a defaulting of Archbishop and Father Edrcell.

They Get "39."

ANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 6.—A very marriage has just taken place ns Station, Georgia. W. J. telegraph operator at Dalton, Ella Phillips, an operator at alley, courted over the wires and agreement at Starkes Station they were married under a ckory tree." They went from Dalton and then departed for pective posts of duty.

MARINE.

lexander left the harbor yester- ning for Chemainus to bring down Don Carlos, lumber laden for .

lexander picked up either the erica or Calcutta yesterday in ts and towed her to Departure the ship will load coal for San o.

Fort street mother was whipping yesterday, and as she applied the shouted, "Will you behave I blubbered the throbbing boy, "I ou will."

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1887.

PEACEFUL CLARE.

The meeting at Ennis has shown very conclusively the good sense which of late has characterized the Irish people. They, in the face of the greatest affronts, stood on the side of peace, and carried out their plans in such a manner as to deserve the thanks of all who are earnest supporters of the cause. The "wild Irish" have proved themselves to be patient upholders of the law, even while it galled them as the chains do the innocent prisoner. Such a commendable spirit cannot but excite the sympathy and respect of all civilized people. It is very evident that wise counsels prevail among the party of Home Rule, and that the upholders of that policy are determined to fight out the battle, which they are sure ultimately to win, on the lines of peaceful agitation.

A WARNING.

The loss of life by the burning of the Theatre Royal at Exeter suggests the advisability of proper exits being placed in all places of public entertainment. We are being continually shocked with reports of terrible conflagrations, and as in the case of the Exeter fire, are told that "the gallery had but one exit." This state of affairs is nothing short of criminal and the proprietors of such establishments should be imprisoned and heavily fined for such culpable neglect. Precious lives are lost because of their parsimony, and the owners seem to be in no way responsible. This is a very shocking state of affairs and should be remedied. The lesson might be taken to heart at home, whose any night as great a calamity as that reported in our telegraphic columns yesterday morning might occur. Our theatres, our hotels, our churches and all places where people assemble in large numbers should be supplied with proper exits and every precaution should be taken against loss of life.

THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.

It may surprise some of our readers to learn that there is an organization in the United States which practically amounts to an hereditary aristocracy. It is called the "Society of Cincinnati," and has existed ever since the inauguration of the republic. The organization was effected in this way: At the close of the war for independence a proposition was made by French, German and other foreign officers who had taken part in the struggle, that something of the kind be established. These soldiers of fortune had come from lands which at that time placed great dependence on the nobility, and although they had taken such a prominent part in the revolt of the colonies, they do not seem to have become republicanized. They may have thought that the young country was not likely to maintain a prosperous existence without a bulwark that would represent the power vested in the European landed gentry. The original idea was to have the society at first consist of officers who had rendered honorable service in the war, and afterwards of their descendants. Thus the league might be perpetuated, and if the interest would be sustained, its membership would be sure to constantly increase. Although it contained the very essence of the spirit that controls empires, the founders of the Cincinnati organized it on a republican basis. Each of the thirteen states had a society of their own, and there was a central society which represented the whole body. The French officers had a society of their own, with a good representation in the main body. Apparently the idea was very popular with the home rulers of a century hence. Washington endorsed it by accepting the presidency, while most of the distinguished officers eagerly became members. A badge, or something of the sort, was prepared in France to be worn on all public occasions. The king of France especially recognized the society by giving the officers of his army authority to become members. After a time, however, the Cincinnati began to grow strong in numbers and influence, some of the ultra Republicans began to get frightened, seeming to believe that it would finally destroy their form of government, and upon its ruins establish a one man power, even more absolute than those which they considered were proving the curse of Europe. The attack was led by Edmund Burke, of South Carolina, and vigorously supported by Jefferson. It resulted in the Virginia society being discontinued and its funds turned over to Washington college. Considering the strong democratic inclinations which have always ruled in the United States, such opposition was to be expected. From an outside point of view it is a little strange that the attack did not sweep it out of existence, which was not the case, and to this day, like most of the states have maintained their organizations. The triennial meeting of the general society has just been held at Newport. It was attended by representatives from all the branches. But other because its deliberations were secret, or else, because they were not considered of much public importance the telegraph only made the briefest mention of the meeting. The Cincinnati is declared to be distinctively American order, not aristocratic, but simply hereditary. The points in this statement are rather difficult to harmonize. Were this society in a position to exert authority on national affairs it would become a powerful affair to the American statesmen who are laboring to undermine state authority by increasing the central strength of the United States government.

SCIENCE AND PSEUDO-SCIENCE.

It takes enough for an intelligent man, no matter what he knows of science, to accept as true what science puts forth and to set down as false what the professors term "opposition."

The above remarks is taken from the address of Prof. Edward S. Morse, the retiring president of the American association for the advancement of science. It is characteristic of a great deal of the dogmatism that in these days passes current under the guise of scientific teachings. The world owes a great deal to science, but there are well defined limits to our obligations to the scientific specu. lators of the day. We are under no obligations to accept such pseudo-scientific teaching as that contained in Prof. Morse's remarks. Science has in the past half century made wonderful progress, but the fact of that is no reason why men should accept the crude and oftentimes ill-considered conjectures of the scientist as well established scientific truths. When science plumes herself upon the vast and important work which has been accomplished and affects contempt for the achievements of the Christian church, it is well to investigate minutely the basis of her claims for reverence and adoration. In the past fifty the nebular theory of Kant and Laplace, having been developed by the Herschels, Mayer, Joule, Clerk Maxwell and Sir William Thompson, has reached its fullest acceptance in the cosmical conceptions of Tait and Balfour Stewart. But even these conceptions are as faint and indistinct as the conceptions which the man blind from his birth has of the beauties of the landscape, or as the conceptions which the deaf mute has of the ravishment of a perfect rendition of the symphonies of Beethoven. There have been marvellous researches into the department of geology in recent years. Lyell and his coadjutors have demonstrated, with minute investigations and a wealth of logic, the immeasurable antiquity of the earth. Darwin, by assuming the existence of a prime group of organisms gifted with the inherent tendency to reproduce in geometrical ratio, with natural heredity and variations, has demonstrated how, under the law of the survival of the fittest, the species might have been evolved. Lubbock's "Origin of Civilization," Taylor's "Primitive Culture," McLennan's "Primitive Marriage" have likewise demonstrated how the man of civilization and culture has or may have been evolved from the savage state. Herbert Spencer has likewise attempted to make clear the development of the higher moral and intellectual faculties of man, from the brute instincts of the dog and the horse and the intelligence of the snail and the ant. But even if all these most refined deductions be accepted, they fail completely to explain the essence, nature, duty and destiny of the soul of man. Man's corporal structure may be akin to that of the beasts, its elements may be those of the dead, inanimate nature about him; but even granting this, science throws no new light on the primal genesis, nor upon the ultimate destiny of the human mind or soul. The physicists of recent years have made astonishing revelations respecting the "persistence of force," or what is now styled "the conservatism of energy," that the sum total of energy, potential and active, is a constant and unchanging quantity in the universe. The application of this doctrine to the mechanical arts has given rise to great advances in nearly every direction. It has proved an important factor in the application of electrical science to mechanical and industrial inventions. The electric telegraph and the electric cable, and the more recent introduction of the telephone, microscope, telautograph, etc., have almost completely revolutionized commerce and trade. The dynamo proposes to usurp steam in its present use as a motive power, while the electric light has placed a new sun in the firmament of night. The Bessemer process, electro-plating and the innumerable mechanical inventions of our day are also held up as the triumphs of applied science. The invention of the spectroscope and the development of spectrum analysis have added wonderfully to our stock of knowledge respecting this and other worlds; but they have given us no insight into the conditions which will surround us in "the next." The zealous prosecution of such scientific studies as zoology, botany and pure biology, according to the evolutionary method, has developed from the chaotic accumulations of our stores of knowledge most satisfactory working theories; but that these theories are ultimate verities no one can for a moment admit. Science has achieved a marvellous advance in the past fifty years; but it has brought to light nothing antagonistic to the teachings of the man Christ Jesus, as delivered in all their pristine power and simplicity. The legitimate teaching of science and the legitimate teaching of Christian church can never clash, as they should be confined to distinctly different spheres. The scientific speculations of the day can detract nothing from the supreme dignity and eternal destiny of the human soul as set forth in the teachings of Christ. It is only when some presumptuous preacher grows weary with enforcing the eternal verities of the Christian religion and attempts to refute scientific deductions to which wise and good men have arrived after a lifetime of patient study, or when some equally presumptuous scientist attempts to apply the laws of mechanics to the workings of the human soul, that the so-called science and the so-called Christian teaching clash. And what wonder! Would not the preacher or the scientist reject a diet mechanically compounded of the elemental substances known to chemistry?

The Toronto *Globe* severely castigates Van Horne in an article concluding: "Do the owners of the C. P. R. imagine that their interests are served by employing an individual who acts and talks with insolence of more than Brobdingnagian proportion? If for nothing else than the pleasure of seeing a great, swaggering Goliath vanquished, one would have wished victory to the little David. There really is not room in the Dominion for Van Horne and the natives. Evidently he thinks so. He has lately taken to posing as the only true Canadian, and that all who presume to object to his dictation are 'cranks' and 'annexationists' appears to be his opinion. Commercial Unionists are particularly obnoxious to his high mightiness. They are 'annexationists under a thin disguise.' Was ever anything more grotesque than the posing of this born-and-bred and so-recently-caught Yankee as a loyalist? Not content with bestriding our railroad world, he is to set our political opinions. Surely, it is about time to suppress Van Horne, and we beg to suggest to the owners of the C. P. R. that they cannot be wise in relegating the job to the press and the people."

BANFF SPRINGS.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Sanitarium—Mr. Alex. Begg's Impressions.

Mr. A. Begg, of Dunbow, near Calgary, Alberta, has furnished our reporter with the following particulars: Mr. Begg's trip began at Toronto a couple of weeks ago. Then the weather was extremely hot there. The summer had been hot and dry; the consequence is light crops of grain and grass. Harvesting was pretty well advanced in Ontario. In Manitoba the summer weather has been more propitious. Crops have been better than for several seasons past. Farmers were busy drawing in their wheat. In Alberta the crops are tolerably good, but owing to the cold, dry spring and cool, moist summer they are late and in some sections may not ripen. Grass is excellent and stock of all kinds look well. Stopping over at Banff, Mr. Begg found that this great national resort had been well patronized this season. Dr. Brett's sanitarium, a large three store building, has been crowded—many of the guests having been compelled to sleep in tents. The crowd of visitors next year will doubtless be increased as the valuable curative properties of the hot springs are better known, but ample accommodation will be provided in the new C. P. R. Hotel, now nearly completed. This beautiful and commodious building will have all the latest improvements. It will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It covers an area of 15,000 square feet; is three stories high, exclusive of basements; a great portion of which had to be excavated out of the solid rock. Two tubular steam boilers, 30 horse power each, are on hand to supply steam for heating and the motive power for the engine to drive machinery to generate the electric light, to work elevators, hoists, etc. There are six miles of wires laid in the building connected with the electric bells, and fifteen miles more in connection with the electric lights. The rooms number 235, of which 183 are bedrooms. Parlor suites are furnished with fire places so that they will be as cozy as can be desired, should guests wish to remain in cool weather. The dining room is 37 feet by 69, fronting the beautiful view of the junction of Spray and Bow Rivers. The kitchen is built on iron joists; has a tile floor supported by brick arches. The front basement will accommodate barber's shop, billiard room, card room, bar and lavatories; the rear basement has steward's room, two large store rooms, wine room and laundry. A bathing house supplied with hot water from the celebrated upper springs, is to be erected outside of the hotel building, but connected therewith by a gallery. Towards the south, also connected by a gallery is a promenade, leading to a pavilion set apart for bands of music. Along the passages and around the spacious rotunda are promenades of over 100 feet in length. The roof of the rotunda is beautifully painted, having the centre occupied with a network of maple leaves, surrounded by groups of the rose, thistle and shamrock, thus harmoniously and beautifully blending the emblems of the various British nationalities together. The views from the different balconies of the hotel are beautiful in the extreme and vary at every point of the compass. Southward, up the rugged valley of the extra pellucid, silvery River Spray, the grey mountain peaks flanked with tall evergreen spiral spruce, pine, poplar and other woods, present a grand panorama. Eastward, the confluence of the Spray with Bow river, the falls of the Bow, the united rivers, and the valley beyond extending to the foot of the jagged peaks which tower in the distance over the anthracite coal mines, make up a lovely picture; whilst the thinly wooded slopes of the lofty mountains towards the north, and snow capped Castle Mountain westward, surrounded by more distant ranges, resembling crouching monsters, complete this picturesque and sublime picture. There are over 150 men at work on the hotel—plastering, painting, etc., which makes a large pay-roll and an extensive commissariat. The chief of the latter says that in addition to the solids consumed, from 30 to 40 gallons of tea are drawn for their table at every meal. The completion of the C. P. R. hotel will not interfere with the present hotels on a smaller scale, now insufficient to accommodate the increasing travel. There are several places of accommodation at the upper hot springs—the sanitarium south of the Bow, and others in the town of Banff, north of the Bow and at the railway station. Their charges are moderate. Next season, therefore, all classes can be suited. Certain fishing tourists complain of scarcity of trout in the Bow, where formerly fishing was excellent. This suggests the necessity of having a fish hatchery established to re-stock Bow and Spray rivers and lakes in the National park as well as other over-fished streams in Alberta. Such an establishment would be an additional attraction to visitors. There is a very pretty site which it might occupy, in a thickly wooded grove on the east side of the spring, which is now connected with the west by the new iron bridge recently placed over the river there. The new iron bridge across the Bow immediately opposite the sanitarium is also being laid on the piers, so the floating bridge which has hitherto done good service will soon be dispensed with. The dressing-rooms for bathers at the hot springs are completed. Gentlemen have allotted them certain hours in the forenoon and afternoon. Ladies occupy the intervening time without interruption. Baths free. A handsome cottage is nearly completed, in the same rustic style as the others at the cave and open fountain, to accommodate the caretakers of the dressing-rooms. They will be a married couple—the husband will look after the gentlemen and the wife will minister to the comforts of the lady bathers. At the upper hot springs the baths are in charge of private parties who charge a small fee for the use of the bath. The trip across the Rockies, Mr. Begg says says, was delightful. Snow patches in deep ravines away up near the mountain tops, and on the distant summits were all that remained of the deep snowdrifts and slides of March last. The atmosphere was clear, temperate and bracing. Lofty peaks on either hand, clearing the passing clouds, stood out in bold relief, showing their bare and grim sides in sunshine and shade. At lower altitudes green groves of majestic cedars and giant pines spread along the valleys and gorges, affording a never ending scene of varied beauty. One of the passengers, a lady on her way from Chicago to Japan, where she is engaged by the government of that enterprising and progressive continent to teach English, alighted at Field, Glacier and other stations where the mountain scenery is superb, and took several photograph views at each of those places. Another passenger, a gentleman, rode, *a la* Lady Macdonald, on the cow-catcher and took instantaneous views with his camera of some of the deepest and wildest canyons of the Kicking Horse Pass and the marvellous trestle-work along the line. On reaching the lower level at North Bend station the lady photographer was unable to transfer to her negatives the lovely scenery which surround that station, on account of the smoky atmosphere which prevailed there and which continued westward to Victoria.

PERSONAL.

Revs. R. Small and H. Edwards arrived in this city last evening.

T. S. Higgmson and daughter returned to New Westminster this morning.

Dr. Tunstall and James Leamy came down on the Yosemite last evening.

Mrs. and Miss Angus arrived on the Yosemite last night from Vancouver.

Sir Wm. Dee Vesey will be a passenger by the Abyssinia to-day for Hongkong.

Prof. Shelton arrived in the city last night over the line of the C. P. R., and is at the Driard.

R. J. Inglis, of Montreal, D. MacMurchy and W. E. H. Massey of Toronto are guests of the Driard.

Earl Dynart arrived at Port Arthur on Friday. He left for Winnipeg and the Pacific coast in the afternoon.

Wm. Paterson, M. P., and wife and James Trow, M. P., and daughter returned from the Sound yesterday.

H. Wootton, of the lands and works department and party leave this morning on a hunting expedition to Shawnigan lake and vicinity.

Everett Fraser, New York, tea merchant, passed through Winnipeg on Friday en route to the province on business connected with the C. P. R. steamship service to China.

Henry Thompson, M. P., of Belfast, Ireland, principal of the firm of Henry Thompson & Co., celebrated distillers, Newry, Ireland, and Mrs. Thompson are guests at the Clarence.

W. J. McKay, B. A., of the Toronto Baptist college, won the $400 fellowship in classical history, offered by the American Baptist Congress, over competitors all over the continent.

Hon. Wm. Hamilton, the oldest member of the New Brunswick legislative council, and the only member whose commission dates back before confederation, died on Thursday at Dalhousie, N. B., aged 76 years.

Amongst the Victorians who will leave to-morrow for Europe are Mr. and Mrs. A. Oliver and children. Mr. Oliver has been one of our most successful business men and proposes to enjoy a brief period of well-earned repose in his Fatherland before returning to settle here permanently. The children will be put to school in Germany. Victoria has no more worthier couple than Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and the best wishes of their numerous friends will accompany them in their journeying.

The friends of W. Wall, the talented reporter of the New York *Tribune*, who accompanied Wm. O'Brien on his tour through Canada late spring, will be pleased to learn that he has recently married the daughter of a New York millionaire.

W. S. Caine, M. P., is en route to this coast. He expresses the opinion that Home Rule for Ireland will be speedily granted by Parliament without the objectionable features of Gladstone's measure. He declares the prospects of the Unionists are decidedly bright and that the results of the recent elections have been exaggerated on this side of the Atlantic. He will study the Canadian constitution to see how it affects the Irish question.

"LICENSED PILOTS" GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor.—We, the undersigned pilots of Victoria and Esquimalt have read in the evening *Times* of Saturday last a plea from a "Licensed Pilot." We would like him to express himself more fully and explain where the shoes pinch him. We, as Victoria and Esquimalt pilots, have no nothing to complain of, our authority, indignant citizens, or any one else.

We are the only licensed pilots who possess a licensed pilot boat, and pay the only licensed help of any pilots acting in British Columbia. We would therefore like "Licensed Pilot" to sign his name to his answer to this. We are the only licensed pilots on the district and if "Licensed Pilot" has any grievance, let him have it out in hysterics in his own district.

JAMES McINTOSH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Victoria and Esquimalt Pilots.

"WHO IS PHILIP SABIN?"

The *Times*, which took such a strong stand in the matter of the expose of the Hudson Bay route, made in The COLONIST on Sunday morning last, prints the following in its issue of last evening:

THE INSURANCE FRAUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Sir,—Referring to your policy last evening commenting on the article in the matter of Philip Sabin's insurance, THE COLONIST's account was correct in every particular, and we have documents and information in my possession to prove the slightest hesitancy in saying that we have been grossly deceived by your informant. Yours &c., ROB. SMITH, Mgr. of Agencies of the Colonist.

PETROLEUM VS. COAL.

A majority of the ferry steamers of the Southern Pacific road are now being altered so as to burn petroleum for fuel instead of coal. The change being made has been found to be more economical and more convenient. The steamers Oakland and Julia as well as the freight transfer boats of the Thoroughfare & Transit company all put in petroleum and the next one to be altered is the Solano, the huge Carquinez straits transfer boat. The price of petroleum when the experiment was first made was $1.65 per barrel and on this a saving of 10 per cent. was made. The present price of petroleum is $1.45, on which it is easy to make a great saving. Besides this, however, the wear and tear on the boiler is diminished, the services of one of the two firemen are done away with and the risks of explosion or of accident are minimized. The fuel is not burned directly, but is sprayed by means of a steam jet, this being the only possible means of burning it. The Southern Pacific people are desirous of utilizing petroleum on those of their locomotives plying on the suburban trains in order to do away with smoke and other inconveniences.

THE REPORTER'S CROWN.

He climbed the shining, golden stair
Until he reached the landing, where
The crowd assembled.
He crowded to a foremost place,
Determination stamped his face,
Some scion of a high-toned race
He much resembled.

He greeted Petar with a smile,
As though 'twere hardly worth his while
To bow his head, or doff his tile,
To a mere porter.

He stood aside to let him pass
St. Peter muttered: "Second class!"
Then cried: "Let in the herald brass
For this reporter."

ON BALLYCORREE.

The Meeting at Ennis Ends Without Bloodshed—Comments of the London Press.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Ten thousand persons assembled at Ennis to-day to attend the meeting of the Irish National League. The police last night took possession of the hill of Ballycorree, where it was intended to hold the meeting. A procession, including Messrs. Timothy Sullivan, Dillon, O'Brien, Cox, Sheehy, William O'Brien and Philip Stanhope, all members of the house of commons, and several priests, moved towards Ballycorree hill, the approaches to which were guarded by soldiers and police. The procession finding further progress barred, halted in a field, and Messrs. Sullivan, Stanhope and O'Brien made speeches from their carriages. A troop of hussars, headed by Col. Turner, ordered the meeting to disperse within five minutes. Stanhope handed Col. Turner a copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting, claiming home rule, declaring adherence to Parnell, thanking the liberal party, pledging resistance to the proclamation of the league, and denouncing land-grabbing. Stanhope declared that the proceedings of the meeting were legal, and that if a collision occurred he would hold Col. Turner responsible. Turner replied that he was bound to execute his orders. The procession returned to Ennis, and O'Brien addressed the crowd in O'Connell's square. Soldiers and police again appearing, the procession passed on to a hotel, which the leaders entered and the crowd dispersed quietly.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Post* regards the result at Ennis with lively satisfaction.

The *Telegraph* says: "Seldom, even in the history of the Irish agitation, has a greater *fiasco* been witnessed. The imposing Nationalists array sneak off into a field out of the way of the police, to hold a meeting which was repressed by a small troop of Hussars."

The *News* says: "It is to the good sense of the Irish people and their leaders that the credit for the peaceful issue of the day is due. Both parties did their duty and both may claim the victory. Only the authors of the proclamation were defeated and rendered ridiculous."

The *Standard* reminds the "fussy people," like Stanhope, that whatever their position is inside of the House of Commons, outside they are simply citizens, subject to the law. It says the Ennis affair was a humbug and wonders that anybody was so seriously concerned about it.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Fire at Collingwood destroyed the freight sheds of the Northern railway and several docks as well as considerable freight in transit. Loss, $25,000; insured about one half.

October 1st will be labor day in Toronto. The parade is expected to be the biggest ever seen in Canada.

Rebecca Brooke, relict of the late Rev. John Beatty, died at Coburg, aged 105 years and three months.

There was another bad smash up on the G. T. R. near Shrewbrooke on Saturday afternoon. Two freight trains collided round a curve and both engines telescoped. The freight cars were badly wrecked and one of the firemen was dangerously injured. The others jumped and escaped.

Wm. Walker, provision and commission merchant, Toronto, has skipped, leaving numerous creditors behind. His indebtedness is over $6,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Not long ago, says the St. John, N. B., *Globe*, a young son of Capt. Cutten, the master of the ship Muskoka, dreamed of a terrible storm at sea. In his dream he saw the sky hidden by dense black masses of clouds, through which darted gleaming shafts of lightning. The waters of the deep were tossed to and fro by the tempest, their foam-covered crests rising almost to the heavens. In the midst of the awful scene was his father's ship, gallantly struggling with the storm, and great seas washing over her from stem to stern. While he gazed in his dream, one sea more furious than the rest, swept across the vessel, and carried off his arm from the form of his father. He watched him until he saw him disappear beneath the surges, and then in an agony of fright he screamed and awoke. Everything seemed so terribly realistic that the youth woke his mother and told her of his terrible vision. She fears that it will surely prove too true. The Muskoka is missing and given up as lost.

QUEBEC.

The militia department has notified Col. Amyot, M. P., that it has resolved to have the law courts decide upon the disputed accounts between the department and the commander of the 9th battalion.

The Mercier government have appointed a commission of lawyers to enquire into the condition of the courts, and to devise a scheme to relieve the blockade at present existing.

The petitions against the return of H. Maurice, conservative M. P., for Bellechasse, and Deschene, liberal, M. P., for L'Islet, were dismissed and both elections held valid.

Lieut.-Gov. Masson and wife have gone to Europe and Chief Justice Stuart has been sworn in as administrator.

Sheppard's saw mill has been destroyed by fire at Sorel. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

A shockingly sudden death occurred among a party of Irish Catholic pilgrims from Ottawa, returning from La Bonne Ste. Anne. As they were on the point of embarking, a young man named O'Connor, aged 17, dropped dead. He was a sufferer from dyspepsia, and it is believed death was caused by indigestion.

Montreal papers mention as a strange freak of nature, the birth of a kitten at Quebec with two heads, three eyes and two mouths.

Richard Burnham, book-keeper of the Montreal Rolling Mill Co., has left Montreal. It is rumored that he is a defaulter to the extent of $15,000. This is denied, and his friends say domestic trouble caused his disappearance.

Ernest Brunet, clerk at Montreal, forged a cheque for $225 and was arrested. He jumped his bail and is now safe across the line.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York. mar24-d&w

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TOTAL EXPENSE per term of 11 weeks for Tuition, Board, Room, etc., for Primary Form, $30; Advance $31; Collegiate $32.

Fall term begins Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887.

Send for Circular. REV. W. P. DYER, M.A., Principal.

aug2-ld-1mw

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

POISON IS LAID on the Southern end of Salt Spring Island for destruction of vermin.

au12-3mw EDWARD MUSGRAVE.

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies—President, the Lord Bishop of Toronto. The school will be re-opened on Wednesday, September 7th. During vacation the class and dormitory accommodations are being enlarged, and the interior generally improved, as well as the aspect of the buildings, by adding a new hall and dining room. The arrangements for instruction and due supervision will be maintained in efficiency. Further information and prospectus may be had immediately by writing to the Lady Principal, Miss GRIER, Wykeham Hall, College Avenue, Toronto, who may be seen personally after 22nd August. au18-d-w

HAMBURG FIGS.

Probably as much misery comes from habitual constipation as from any derangement of the functions of the body, and it is difficult to cure for the reason that no one likes to take the medicine that is usually prescribed. Hamburg Figs were prepared to obviate this difficulty, and they will be found effective as well as pleasant to the taste of women and children. 25 cents.

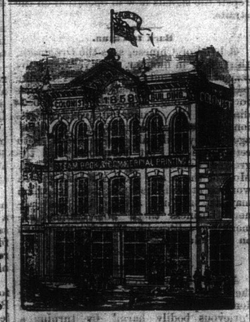
DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY banishes from those afflicted with heart disease all fear, either of sudden death, or the development of those terrible brain diseases which result in insanity. It is one of the best remedies known for headache, which is often dependent upon disease of the heart, sometimes upon nervous disease, and sometimes upon derangement of the circulation. $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle, or mailed free.

These Remedies are for sale by all Druggists.

J. J. MACK & CO., Prop'rs, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

apr13-smn-wed-fri-1y-w



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Are Engraved and Printed equal to Copper plate. We are the only establishment north of Portland, Or., or West of Winnipeg that possess a Lithographic department, and can do the work as well and as cheaply as the best.

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Are unequalled in the Province, and every class of Letter-press printing is done in a superior style. We have the best of type and the most skilled workmen, and only work of a first class character is executed.

THE COLONIST,

Government St., VICTORIA, B. C.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER next, for the construction of certain approaches to the proposed Bridge over Fraser River at Lillooet.

Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Government Agent, Clinton, or Sheriff Phair, Lillooet, and the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. SOUES,
A. C. of Lands and Works,
Government Office, Lillooet District.
Clinton, 12th Aug., 1887. au19-dw

To Bridge Engineers and Contractors

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF COMmissioner of Lands and Works hereby invites Bridge Contractors to submit plans, details, specifications, straining sheets, and tender for the construction of a Bridge over the South Thompson River at Kamloops, up to noon of Wednesday, 7th day of September next.

The Bridge must have a roadway 16 feet wide, and a draw span with openings of 50 feet for the passage of steamboats.

A profile of the site can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 29th July, 1887. au5-tf-w

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THE RAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO. OF MONTREAL are second to none as manufacturers in

Crown and Anchor Carriage Varnish,

Crown and Anchor White Lead,

Hard Oil Finish, Liquid Dryer, Furniture Varnishes, Raw and Boiled Oil, Gold Leaf, Paints of all descriptions, Axle Grease and Painters and Printers materials generally.

PRINTING INK, Black and Colored, a Specialty.

Write for Price List and Samples.

apr17-6m-dw

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PLEASE APPLY FOR QUOTATIONS.

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LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

MONTREAL.

Teas, Sugars, Syrups & all Sundries

EVERY LINE A SPECIALTY.

Special attention to freight rates, &c., &c. Correspondence solicited. Samples mailed free on application.

mar24-d-w

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—Commencing from the S. E. stake of the Indian Reservation, five miles N. of Anaham's village, thence S. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains, to point of commencement.

M. DRUMMOND.

Chilcoten Ranche, July 25th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Chilcoten District, commencing at the S. E. stake of my second application, being the S. W. stake, thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence S. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains, to point of commencement.

M. DRUMMOND.

Chilcoten Ranche, July 25th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres situated on Rivers Inlet, described as follows: Commencing at a stake on east side of Round Mountain; thence 40 chains west to foot of said Mountain; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south to place of commencement.

J. A. CARTHEW.

July 25th, 1887. au5-2mw

WANTED

A FEMALE TEACHER FOR THE SOUTH Comox Public School. Apply to

GEO. A. McDONALD,
Secretary of School Board.

Comox, July 12th, 1887. jul17-w

NOTICE.

KWONG LEE ESTATE.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT I HAVE THIS DAY sold to Loo Gee Wing all the book debts of the late firm of Kwong Lee & Co., and Loo Gee Wing is the only person entitled to receive any of the said book debts due to the late firm of Kwong Lee & Co.

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Receiver, Kwong Lee & Co.

Victoria, 27th July. jul28-d-w-tf

FOR SALE.

100 HEAD OF COWS, MORE OR LESS, 8 work horses with harness, wagons, plows, and all farming implements necessary for a farm, together with 150