ny Men Entombed

ion in Mine of Cambria l Company at Johns-town Pennsylvania.

eds of Miners Trapped nd Death List Will Be Large.

rate Efforts to Effect Res-e But Relief Parties Driven Back.

town, Pa., July 10.—Johnstown in been visited by an appaling . It is only less frightful than ul calamity of May 31, 1889, in life. It has brought sorrow to s of homes made desolate by a plosion which took place in the Steel company rolling mill mine Westmount Hill, at 12.20 o'clock ernoon.

many are dead it may take sev-s to determine, but that it is a t is certain. It may reach 200 men. It was nearly an hour e explosion before any general ge of what happened got abroad. o came from the mines escaping eir lives told the news and soon d all over the city. Hundreds o the point and awaited news l not come from the ill-fated

e openings across the river from bria Iron Co., police stood guard ng no one to enter the mine nd noxious gases were coming. nearly 4 o'clock when all hope ding rescue parties from the nt end was abandoned. men who had escaped from the ichard Bennett and John Myers, ck two miles to see what assis-uld be rendered, but the damp em back, and they fell prostrate nally after a desperate struggle ached the outside. Two doctors men assistance, and after work-h them half an hour restored Their story of the situation in e made it clear that the rescue uld not proceed from the West-opening and the hasty prepara-ere made to begin that work at creek entrance.

after the news of the explosion the Cambria officials, mining Marshall G. Moore, and one of stants, Al. G. Jrosser, made an to enter the mine. They were by Mine Superintendent Geo. uson, but the deadly gases stop-r progress, and they were com-to return to the surface. Mine n Harry Rodgers, his assistant, lanch, and Fire Bosses John , John Retallin, and John , were overcome by gases, and ared they perished in an effort e the miners. A son of Harry then tried to reach his father, was quickly overcome by the gas, and was carried out uncon-

Steibich spent several hours at Creek opening. He said that he that as many as 450 men were the mine. In his opinion, from could glean, not to exceed 150 d come out.

EPTION TO COLONIALS.

ed by Prince and Princess of Wales at St. James' Palace.

n, July 10.—All the state apart-f St. James' Palace were util-light for the reception given by ce and Princess of Wales to the hed colonial visitors in Lon-he hosts were assisted by a score ives of the royal family. The y of the spectacle was en-by thousands of newly installed lamps. The effect of this sys-lighting was particularly lustrous Throne room, in which the Prince ncess of Wales received their sts. The reception was follow-supper, of which the more priv-uests partook in company with hosts.

Edward is not yet able to sit every day he is removed to an ble couch, which gives a wel-ange to his position, and which him to read with some degree ort.

understood that next week His may be transferred upon a o the royal yacht, the Victoria bert, in a specially constructed ice carriage, but all the ar-nts for this transfer are kept n order to prevent a gathering public to witness the King's de-His Majesty maintains his improvement. With the depar-horrow of the Duchess of Aosta coronation guests will have left ham Palace.

ASHED WITH AN AXE.

Charge Against a Lumber Camp Foreman.

uver, July 10.—(Special)—G. was brought to the city today eitch's logging camp on the coast ced in the hospital. He has a und in the shoulder and charges Hanna, the foreman, with slash-with an axe. Hanna is in jail. rst train carrying through mails e washouts will reach here early w morning. Large gangs of e working at the scenes of the nd the track will be repaired in ays.

away horse that had broken fter being tied to a post at the arm by a member of the Japan-sulate, crashed into a carriage by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Don-The horse was killed, the car-nashed and Mrs. Donaldson sev-jured in jumping from the bug-

nge accident occurred at Cam-et ball grounds yesterday. A ed Manning Harris was struck emple with a ball and rendered ous. When he recovered con-ss he could neither speak nor d has remained in that condition

teveston railway will be open engers on the 14th. Two trains ill be run.

the canners offered a slight in-n the former sliding scale, this ractically an ultimatum. The w runs 10½ cents where the over six hundred thousand d goes to 20 cents should the only two hundred thousand

EBEC DOCK STRIKE.

July 9.—(Special.)—A gang of loyed on the docks discharging ars for the Leyland line, went rike this morning in sympathy ship laborers. The ship labor-e has so far been very quiet. thorities, however, evidently ouble this afternoon and 25 were marched down and put t the Leyland line sheds.

Copper Canyon and Victoria

Latest Report on These Properties Confirms Previous Expectations.

Rich Strike on Sugarloaf Mountain One Mile From Crofton.

A recent visitor to the Copper Canyon mine, which forms one of the group controlled by the Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines company, reports good progress in the work of development. The company is the Cambria officials, mining Marshall G. Moore, and one of stants, Al. G. Jrosser, made an to enter the mine. They were by Mine Superintendent Geo. uson, but the deadly gases stop-r progress, and they were com-to return to the surface. Mine n Harry Rodgers, his assistant, lanch, and Fire Bosses John , John Retallin, and John , were overcome by gases, and ared they perished in an effort e the miners. A son of Harry then tried to reach his father, was quickly overcome by the gas, and was carried out uncon-

Steibich spent several hours at Creek opening. He said that he that as many as 450 men were the mine. In his opinion, from could glean, not to exceed 150 d come out.

He expresses the opinion that it is on the same strike as the Lenora vein, as the formation and the ore are exactly similar, and although the Lenora main vein has not been actually traced underground to the Copper Canyon, there is every reason to believe that the ore bodies are identical. The vein, which is being worked, is found on both sides of the Chemainus river, and all the power required for drilling and other purposes can be obtained from the river or from Amoka Creek, which flows into the Chemainus about half a mile below the Copper Canyon, and is fed from a lake situated 3,000 feet above the mine. Situated as they are, the Copper Canyon and the Victoria on the other side of the Canyon possess better facilities for development and transportation than even the Lenora had before the completion of the Mount Sicker railway, as they are only a mile by wagon road from the terminus of that railway, and it is only a matter of a year or so when the standard gauge railway of the Victoria Lumbering & Manufacturing company will be extended past them to reach the company's timber further up the Chemainus river. There is, therefore, according to Mr. Croft, no reason why these properties should not take rank with the best dividend-payers in the province within a short time—all that is required is sufficient capital and careful management.

The work done so far on the Copper Canyon consists of a tunnel 230 feet long, which runs in a Southwesterly direction along the strike of the vein. The ore continues throughout this tunnel, and dips to the South, as a rule at an angle of about 80 degrees. The ore shows about one foot in width, and in places it widens to four feet. There are now on the dump about 125 tons of ore, which can be shipped to the smelter as soon as proper transportation facilities exist. At 99 feet from the entrance of the tunnel a crosscut has been run for 15 feet Southward. A drift has been run in a Northwesterly direction from a point about 42 feet from the end of the tunnel. This drift is 101 feet in length, and crosscuts a small vein, apparently a stringer running into the main vein. At the extreme end of this drift there is a vein about four feet wide, carrying some good ore. This vein apparently is the same as crosses the river below the entrance to the tunnel, and parallel to the same, and outcrops on the Victoria. About 40 feet up the river is another tunnel which shows ore and the beforementioned crosscut in the tunnel on the South is being run to strike this vein. Mr. Croft advises that this crosscut be continued at once.

On Mr. Croft's recommendation the management intend to extend the tunnel towards Mount Brenton, and put in an upraise to the surface, and sink a shaft at that point which, it is confidently expected will strike the main ore body. By acting on this suggestion the ore may be hoisted at this favorable point and economically taken out by the tunnel to a point across the river, to which the Mount Sicker railway can be extended.

The foregoing synopsis of Mr. Croft's report shows that the Copper Canyon is in a satisfactory condition with every prospect of becoming an important shipper in the near future. Speaking of the value of the ore, Mr. Croft says: "From samples taken by myself the following assay was made:

Gold, 0.04 at $19	.76
Silver, 0.78 at .50	.39
Copper, 19.40 per cent less 1.3 per cent at 6c.	.21.72
Smelter value, per ton	$22.87

DISCOVERY NEAR CROFTON.

Mr. C. Brown, who has been prospecting on Mount Richard and vicinity, has brought down some excellent copper ore, which he took from a vein recently discovered by him on Sugarloaf Mountain, about a mile from Crofton. Mr. Brown is delighted with his find as it is most favorably situated, being so close to the smelter, and there is a large body of good-looking ore easily worked. Some of the specimens brought in by Mr. Brown may be seen at the office of Messrs. Pellew-Harvey, Bryant and Gilman, Broad street.

Mr. Brown deplores the fact that so little work is being done on the numerous prospects on Mount Richards. There are several promising veins staked upon which hardly a stroke of work has been done, many of the locators have not even taken the trouble to plant their discovery posts, and very few have performed their assessment work. It is not the correct thing for prospectors to jump claims, but if the owners of claims on Mount Richards are so neglectful of their own interests some of them will no doubt wake up one of these fine mornings to find their properties staked by bona fide miners, who are ready to earn title by honest development.

THE CALIFORNIA COAL MARKET.

The following is the report of the San Francisco Coal Market for the week ending July 5, issued by J. W. Harrison, the Coal and Metal Broker:

Since the Sierra sailed there have been the following deliveries of Australian coal: Louis, 1,290 tons; Rufus E. Wood, 2,106 tons; Battle Abbey, 2,300 tons; total, 5,696 tons. The amount of Colonial tonnage already chartered for this market will foot up about 94,000 tons. Of this amount there are fully 12 vessels due this month, with a carrying capacity of about 35,000 tons, hence there is plenty of Australian grades in sight for all immediate requirements: A large amount of Colonial coal is being utilized for household purposes because the character of same is adapted for the purpose, and because of the low prices ruling. Freights from Australia show no improvement, and from present appearances will remain so the balance of the year, as there is very little outward business offering for sailing vessels from Australian ports. Nearly all the exports of Australian produce are shipped by steam. Notwithstanding the low prices quoted here for foreign and domestic steam coals, they are unable to compete with fuel oil as a steam producer. New oil discoveries are being made weekly throughout the State, so that the question of permanency has become an established fact. Low prices for fuel oil still prevail. There seems to be no unity among producers, and each vendor makes his own tariff for his own product.

MINING NOTES.

The annual report of the Minister of Mines is nearly ready for publication, the last forms being on the press, and will be issued in a few days. The report has been delayed on account of the recent disaster at the Fernie mines, which necessitated the presence of Mr. Robinson, provincial mineralogist, at the scene during the work of recovering the bodies and the subsequent investigation into the cause of the explosion.

The North Star, in East Kootenay, employs 75 men, and is shipping daily 40 tons of ore.

The first shipment of pig lead has been sent from the new refinery at Trail to Winnipeg.

The Arlington, in the Slocan, has been reducing its force, pending a better deal for smelting its ore.

During the first six months of this year over 8,000 tons of Slocan ore has been shipped through Kaslo, double that of last year.

Judge J. M. Miller, of Rossland, says that $75,000 will be spent this year by the Old Gold and Primrose Mining companies on Lardeau properties.

The Goldfinch, a Lardeau property, was sold last week by D. Cameron and W. Butler, to the Northwest Development Syndicate, of Nelson, for $25,000.

The Richard III. mine on Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, owned by Mrs. Leonora Richards, of Port Townsend, was bonded to United States and British capitalists for $100,000.

A company composed of Seattle and Spokane men will shortly proceed to exploit the higher reaches of Granite river in the Similkameen district. This creek has produced gold for the past 20 years, in larger or smaller quantities.

The last returns from the Ymir mine, for the month of May, show a net profit on the month's work of $9,000, an increase of $2,000 over the previous month. The total net profits made during the first five months of the present year amount to $35,685. It is stated that pay ore has been struck at depth.

HENLEY REGATTA ENDED.

Third Trinity Wins the Grand Challenge Cup.

Henley, July 10.—Unsettled weather somewhat marred the spectacular features of the closing day of the regatta, but it in no way diminished the attendance.

A strong steady wind off the Buck's shore made the water decidedly rough and gave a full length of advantage to the crews fortunate enough to draw that station.

The racing opened with the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, in which, after a good race, Leander succumbed to the Cambridge crew, which yesterday defeated the Argonauts, of Toronto. Third Trinity had all the disadvantage of the Berk's station, but they got off first and at Fawley court, which was reached in 3 minutes 29 seconds, were two lengths ahead. At the mile post, reached in 5 minutes 25 seconds, the Leanders spurted splendidly, but though they drew up a little, they could never overhaul their opponents and lost the trophy which they had held for the past four years.

In the final for the Diamond sculls, F. S. Kelley, Balliol college, Oxford, repeated his surprise yesterday by gaining an unexpected victory over R. B. Etherington-Smith, Leander. The Leander had the favored station, and led for a whole mile, but the Oxonian gradually wore him down. At Fawley court, which was reached in 4 minutes 14 seconds, Smith was a quarter length to the good. But by the time the mile post was reached Kelley was level, and being able to keep up his forcing tactics, gradually drew clear and ultimately won easily.

The final for the Ladies' Challenge plate was a magnificent race. The Etonians lost by such a narrow margin that it was the general opinion that they would have won if they had not been handicapped by the station. The Eton boys lost by a short half length, in time better than that of the final for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The Stewards' Challenge cup, final, was a procession. Third Trinity, Cambridge, went off at a great rate and crossed Leander's bows into the smoother water on the Buck's shore. The Leanders were already well beaten when they hit piles opposite the Grosvenor club and the Trinities paddled home.

RESULTS.

A summary of the results of the final heats today follows:

In the final heat for the Grand Challenge cup, Third Trinity beat the Leander Rowing club.

In the final for the Steward's Challenge cup, Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Leander Rowing club by 8 lengths. Time, 7 minutes 45 seconds.

In the final for the Ladies' Challenge plate, University college, Oxford, beat Eton by half a length. Time, 7 minutes 47 seconds.

In the final heat for the Wyford Challenge cup, Burton Rowing club beat Kingston Rowing club by 2½ lengths. Time, 7 minutes 43 seconds. The heat was rowed in rough water and stormy weather. Burton led from the start and was never headed.

In the final for the Thames Challenge cup, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Royal School of Mines Boat club by 1½ lengths. Time, 7 minutes 34 seconds.

In the race for the Visitors' Challenge cup, Jesus college, Cambridge, beat Balliol college, Oxford, by one-third of a length. Time, 7 minutes 59 seconds.

Gold Dredger For Stewart

Ex-Governor William Ogilvie at the Head of Large Enterprise.

Will Dredge the Bottom of the Stewart River For Gold.

William Ogilvie, the first governor of the Yukon district and one of the best authorities regarding the gold fields of the North, is on his way to the Stewart river to engage in dredging for gold in the river bed. He is now in Seattle and will leave for the North in a few days, taking with him a large and expensive outfit for the work of dredging the Stewart river. He came to the Coast by way of the Southern States, stopping at several points in California. As soon as he receives advices from other members of the company in the East, which are expected daily, he will ship the machinery, and, if possible, will do considerable dredging work this season.

"I asked to be relieved from my position as commissioner to undertake the work in which I am now interested," said Gov. Ogilvie. "When I came out from Dawson I found we were not nearly as ready for operations as I had thought, and more than a year has passed in preparing our machines and other paraphernalia. At last they are about ready, and I hope to sail in a few days.

"Results of investigations which we carried on convinced us that gold in considerable quantities existed in the bed of the Stewart river, and may be obtained without great difficulty. The necessary privilege was obtained from the Dominion government, giving us the right to carry on mining operations of such nature as we desired. Our dredger has cost us about $20,000, not including transportation, which is an item.

"If we are successful in extracting gold from the mud in the bottom of the Stewart river," concluded Gov. Ogilvie, "it will be evident that deposits exist in many parts of the Yukon bed, and a large area of mining ground will be added to that now worked in the vicinity of Dawson."

A RICH SPECIMEN.

From Revelstoke Mail:

The mountains on Pool Creek are being hunted for the source of a magnificent piece of float recently found by J. A. Darragh. The sample was one-third gold and would assay about $150,000 a ton.

ANGLICAN SYNOD NOW IN SESSION

Affairs of the Diocese of Columbia Laid Before the Gathering.

The first session of the ninth synod of the diocese of Columbia opened in the Sunday school of Christ Church cathedral yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. At 10:30 a.m. there were matins and celebration of holy communion at the cathedral and luncheon was served at 12:30 in the school room.

Several reports from committees were presented at the opening of the synod, when the election of officers took place, with the following result:

Clerical secretary, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet; lay secretary, Lindley Crease; treasurer, P. Wollaston, jr.; auditors, Rev. G. W. Taylor and F. Elworthy. The executive committee was elected as follows:—Clergy, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. G. W. Taylor, Rev. W. D. Barber, Rev. C. E. Cooper, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Rev. R. Connell and Rev. E. Dunlop; lay members, Messrs. E. Musgrave, E. Baynes Reed, E. E. Wootton, A. J. C. Gallettly, E. G. Borrowdaile, W. Schetky, E. H. Hiscocks and A. J. Dallain.

Bishop Perrin's address to the synod was then made, after which the following motions were received and adopted:

The Bishop's address was as follows: Take in address

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

My Reverend Brethren and Brethern of the Laity:

Before we approach the consideration of the affairs of our own diocese, only the fewest words will be necessary, to express our deep thankfulness to Almighty God, that in His mercy He has restored to the Empire the blessing of peace, and also answered the prayers which have been offered to Him for the preservation of the life of our Sovereign Lord the King. May he long be spared to rule in righteousness, and may a loyal and united South Africa be a bright jewel in his crown. The responsibility of so vast an Empire and the "White man's burden" must (surely we all agree) be a far more important theme, than any idle boasting about its size. For, look which way we will, the times are full of grave anxiety—when have they not been? Be it ours, as becomes those who realize that all is in the hands not of iron destiny or blind chance, but of our Heavenly Father, buckle on our armor all the tighter, and set our face like a flint against all compromise with evil, and never lose heart. The times are not so bad, after all, as they have been. What would it have been to have lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or even a hundred years ago? "The fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves," and if we will but acknowledge our faults and shortcomings, and determine each to do what in us lies, we shall go forward and difficulties will be overcome, and "God and the Right" prevail.

Each diocese has its peculiar difficulties to meet. On the Mainland, there has been a rapid increase in population, and mining towns like Rossland, Nelson, Fernie (with its awful recent catastrophe), Phoenix, Grand Forks, Greenwood, have sprung into existence, and are a problem to be met. Heartily we congratulate the authorities of the diocese of New Westminster, upon the way in which the work of the church has been developed, and may the newly formed diocese of Kootenay soon have a bishop of its own. Meanwhile, upon Vancouver Island, while Ladysmith has come into existence, the population of Wellington has diminished, as the miners have migrated from the one to the other. The only new centres are Crofton, which is being built, and the Mount Sicker mines, for which provision will have to be made. We also have the responsibility of caring for islands like Texada and Gabriola. Otherwise, I think that we may fairly say that the ground is occupied. But the difficulty is that the numbers to which we minister in the country districts do not grow. The clergy could easily minister to twice the number; indeed, it would be far easier, for any one can see the difficulty of carrying on the services week by week to the very small congregations in the sparsely inhabited districts of our diocese.

I am thankful to be able to report that we have lost no clergy during the past year either by death or removal, and that we have added two new members, the Rev. F. H. Wimberley and the Rev. R. Connell, from the dioceses of Rupert's Land and Calgary. By this means we have been able to make those changes in ministry, which at the last synod were decided to be good for all. Mr. Christmas has been appointed to Cedar district in succession to Mr. Cleland, whom I was allowed to ordain to the priesthood at Easter, and appoint to Cumberland. Mr. Flinton has gone to Alberni, which had been without a resident clergyman for some time. Mr. Wimberley has undertaken Saanich, and Mr. Connell is in charge of Cedar Hill. It only remains to add that the Archdeacon, with that readiness which he has always shown to do anything in his power for the diocese, is organizing the work at Ladysmith and Extension; rather, I should say, has organized it, for the parish is now under the "Quebec synod," and a school room church is almost finished. Although personally I should, of course, infinitely prefer to have the Archdeacon with me at Victoria, yet I thoroughly appreciate the work which he is now doing, as of the greatest possible importance. The only other addition to our buildings is the aisle to Christ church, Victoria. This addition was necessary, on account of the increase in the congregation. May the day not be far distant when a cathedral worthy of the site may be erected.

The parsonage at Cedar district was destroyed by fire in December last, but, I am glad to say, that the amount for which it was insured has been supplemented by subscriptions, and the new parsonage is almost completed.

The General Synod of Canada will meet in Montreal on September 3. Six years have passed since the meeting at Winnipeg. The question of the continuance of provincial synods, as they exist in Eastern Canada and Rupert's Land, will be argued. If they are abolished, the General Synod will meet triennially, like the convention of the American church, and if this should lead to anything approaching the enthusiasm and business capacity of the convention at San Francisco, at which (together with Mr. Cooper and Judge Harrison) I had the pleasure of being present, as a delegation from the Canadian church it would be an unspeakable gain to us all. The church in the East of Canada hardly yet realizes the needs of the Northwest and West. I am thankful to say that this diocese again received a grant of $650, and Archdeacon Scriven also received $250 towards the church at Ladysmith. We hope and trust that the grant will be continued, as the estimates have been made accordingly for the ensuing year. The amount received from our association in England was only £200 in 1901, but with it I have been able to carry on the work at Metchosin and Mayne Island, neither of which are yet sufficiently strong to be placed on our regular system. A grant of £50 has also materially helped Cumberland. When we turn from this outside assistance to our own efforts, you will be glad to hear that the sums collected in the diocese have been larger than in any year since 1893. This is especially so with regard to the Lenten offerings in those parishes in which a systematic application has been made to all the parishioners. The development of the "Quebec system," by which those districts which are unable to entirely support their own clergy, pay an assessment to the mission board, and the clergyman's stipend is paid by the board, has been a decided success. This plan now obtains in all the parishes, except two, and there is a good hope before long, that these will be included.

No attempt has been made to reduce the diocesan debt, which is now less than $10,000. I am sure that you will agree with me that this can and must be done. We should then be freed from the necessity of asking for so large an assessment from the diocese, as under existing circumstances, the interest upon the debt has to be met year by year. If $3,000 were collected the extra assessment would cease.

During the past year the most careful attention of the executive committee has been given to the position of the widows' and orphans' fund, and I hope that the synod will deal with the matter. If there could be one central fund for the whole Canadian church, it would be the true solution of the difficulty. In this diocese we have never received any help (as they have in the East) from legacies, so that we have only to depend upon the Christmas Day offertories for the increase of capital, which now amounts to $4,900. Another question, which must sooner or later be met, is a superannuation fund for the clergy. I wish that it were possible for every parish to effect an insurance upon the clergyman's life, to be paid at the age of 60 or 65. Of course, in the smaller districts this would be too heavy a burden, but if there were a fund, grants might be made in special cases. This is a layman's question, and there are wealthy churchmen in this diocese, who might easily head such a movement with substantial sums. At the present moment the amount to be divided yearly is only $200.

We welcome amongst us today the Rev. A. J. Hall, as the representative of our mission work amongst the Indians, in the diocese of Alert Bay. His charge is a very large one, including all the northern part of the Island, with no fewer than tribes. The present staff of missionaries is unable to cope with the work, as it should be done, as the majority of the Indians are still heathen, although the Gospel has been preached to them. The whole of the expense has hitherto been borne by the Church Missionary society, but it has been decided to withdraw annually one-twelfth of the grants made to the Northwest of Canada and British Columbia. The reason for this is that in the majority of the missions in Canada the heathen have accepted Christianity, and it has always been the policy of the Church Missionary society to preach to the heathen alone. It remains to be seen whether in our case this new scheme may not be brought into force, inasmuch as the work is still of a missionary character. I have postponed my annual visit to Alert Bay until October, but all the reports from the mission are satisfactory and encouraging.

The work amongst the Chinese in Victoria has been steadfastly and faithfully carried on during the past year, and I am thankful to report that the S. P. G. has continued the grant of £200 a year, until December, 1903. I had hoped to have received a sum of money from the triennial offering of the Women's auxiliary in the East of Canada, but, owing to a misapprehension, the whole amount collected ($2,000) was allotted to the New Westminster diocese for the erection of a mission house. I have, however, since then received several sums from individual branches of the Women's Auxiliary, and an assurance that we shall have as liberal support as they can afford to give.

The publication of the religious statistics of the census has opened up the question of the "decline of the church" in the East of Canada. We are unable to compare our numbers with other Christian bodies in this diocese, because the results are only printed for the whole province of British Columbia. The Anglican church in the province stands at the head of the list with 40,672; then follow Roman Catholics, 34,227; Presbyterians, 34,176; Methodists, 25,021; Baptists, 6,506; Congregationalists, 1,197. But it is not a question of numbers; it is the quality of our Christianity that is of supreme importance. To how many of us is the profession of Christianity merely nominal? Only let us realize the danger, which no man can deny, of drifting away from the plain, clear, definite teaching of the Gospel; and the growth of that spirit of indifference which, perhaps, is more difficult to meet than the flat denial of an age gone by. But it can be met. Arguing and discussing will do but little. Might not the common danger be the means of raising our own spiritual life, of ending our unhappy divisions, of bringing us together? I believe that the difficult question of the religious education of children in our day schools may still be a point upon which we might agree. I shall be reminded that 10 or 12 years ago an attempt was made but failed.

The future of the work of the church is as hopeless as the development of the province, if we are to listen to those who merely speak of the past. It is the present which is ours, and there can be no possible reason why, in the West alone, we should give up the problem as hopeless. The details of diocesan work, which we discuss at a synod like this, sink into comparative indifference, as compared with a question like this, upon which the character of the next generation rests.

I would conclude, then, as I began. It is no time for complaining and finding fault. Such a spirit as this in any of us who are leaders is worse than criminal; it is a dishonoring of our profession; it is a denial of the power of that Holy Spirit of God, Whose aid we once more solemnly implore in the deliberations of this synod, and in all our work.

By the executive committee—That any member of a parish who, without reason, shall have absented himself from the worship of a church for the period of twelve months, shall be deemed to have ceased from being an "accustomed member" of that church within the meaning of the declaration, but that prior to any action being taken to remove his name from the parochial roll, the church committee shall apply to him through their secretary for any reason he may allege for his name to be retained.

By Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, R. D.—For the confirmation of the following resolutions passed at the last session of the synod:

(a) To amend clause 1 of canon 1 on "standing orders" by omitting the words "public morning prayer and a sermon together with," and making the clause to read, "The first meeting of the synod in each session shall be preceded by a public celebration of the holy communion."

(b) To amend clause 5 of canon 4 on "diocesan finance," by the addition of the following words, "and on Easter Day to the personal use of the incumbent as an addition to his stipulated income."

The synod convened again at 8:30 p.m. when a lengthy discussion took place on the subject of the widows' and orphans' fund.

At 11 o'clock the synod adjourned till half-past ten this morning.

A convincing alibi was recently furnished by a man in France. He was charged with the murder of a girl at Nice, and he brought conclusive evidence to show that he was at that time committing a burglary at a hotel.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Making of Base Balls

An Interesting Description of Method of Production of Elusive Sphere.

What Becomes of the Enormous Number Put in Play Annually.

What becomes of the baseballs? is a question often asked by those who attend a game; and when one after the other the spheres, each costing $1.75, go over the roof of the grand stand at Oak Bay, the natural thought is, what an enormous number of balls must be put "in play" in the course of one season only to make their immediate exit. To the youngsters on the outside the fly fouls that clear the top of the grand stand afford much amusement and profit. The club offers a reward of 25 cents for each stray ball retrieved, and a few of the small boys every matchday earn an honest penny by bringing in two or three balls each. But the great majority of the lads are free lances, who are on the look-out for opportunities to refurnish their backyard "nine" with the means of carrying on practice. There are generally from a dozen to three or four dozen boys of all sizes awaiting behind the grand stand for the high balls, and when one does land over there is a rush for the spoil and much ingenuity is used to successfully sneak the coveted prize. If a small boy is lucky enough to spy the ball first he dare not openly exhibit the find, but is compelled to make use of all kinds of shifts to hide his discovery until the large boys are off guard. One ingenious lad had a dog trained so that he became quite proficient in hunting up lost balls to the great gain of the lad.

But the enormous number of baseballs that are manufactured annually causes much wonder as to where they all get to. One factory in Philadelphia turns out nearly four million basebals each year, and there are many other institutions engaged in this particular line of industry. Certain it is that when the winter season is reached this enormous supply of baseballs has entirely disappeared.

The process of making baseballs is very simple, but great care and skill has to be used in order to make them of the exact size and weight required by the rules of the game. The following description of a process of manufacture is taken from the New York World:

"It is first a solid ball of Para rubber just an inch through. The ball is placed in a machine by a boy tender and is automatically wound with a strong, pure woollen yarn. The winding is done with an evenness that no human fingers could equal, and the thick, blue-mixed wool forms a perfectly uniform covering for the core.

"This layer is made just an inch thick. When the right amount of yarn has been wound on it the machine stops automatically, the ball, now two inches thick, is removed and another core set.

"The partly finished balls are next dipped. That is, they are dropped into a transparent fluid called 'plastic composition,' which is really a kind of cement. This fluid is very adhesive, and when it enters the wool covering there is a solidification that prevents the ball from ever being knocked out of shape. So certain is this, in fact, that the company guarantees to replace all balls that are so injured.

"The balls are next wound again—this time with a certain definite thickness of three-ply blue yarn until it has reached the requisite size of nine inches in circumference. All of these winding processes have been automatic, and the balls are now of exactly the same size and weight. But no chances are taken, and each is weighed several times during the final winding so that accuracy may be assured.

"After being dipped in the cement again the ball is ready for covering.

"The covers are alum-tanned horsehide, which is as soft and fine as the best white kid. For the best balls only eighteen covers can be got out of one hide, as only the very choicest parts can be used.

"The hide is first knee-staked. That is, it is stretched backward and forward over a knee-high stake by a strong boy till it will stretch no more. The cutting is done by machinery. The cover is in two pieces, each the shape of the figure 8. A machine cuts out these pieces and perforates them ready for sewing. These machines are wonderfully accurate and very rapid.

"The balls are placed for covering in dampens of wood, and the covers are fastened first with brass staples and then with strong cotton thread of the best quality. It takes about fifteen minutes to sew the cover on a ball. This requires considerable muscle, and only men are employed on the work.

"The ball is still rough on the seams. It is rolled by hand and a few hours later by machinery, whence it emerges the completed article, ready for packing and selling.

"The market for baseballs is entirely in this country, with the exception of a small and recent demand that has developed in Cuba and the Philippines. During the Boxer uprising in China quite a number of balls were exported there for the use of the American troops.

"The whole process of making a ball takes just thirty minutes, and it often happens that its life on the diamond is no longer. The professional leagues usually put in play during a game from four to six new balls, which are never again used except for practice. Amateurs put in play two, three or four balls, according to their wealth."

THE LATEST.

London, July 9.—It is said that Major Harry Leslie Blundel McCalmont, M. P., has been chosen to succeed the Earl of Hopetoun as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

N. B.—Major McCalmont is chiefly famous as the owner of Isinglass, winner of the triple event in 1893, the Derby, the St. Leger, and the two thousand guineas.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The rumor is again revived in London that Lord Salisbury contemplates retiring from public life.

The National Council of Women have decided to meet next year at Toronto.

On Tuesday the thermometer registered 91 in Toronto, the hottest this season.

An engineer corps of 106 officers and men is to be formed at Montreal.

Lieut. E. A. Hickman of the United States cavalry is to be tried at Manila for cruelty to natives.

Owing to the early opening of the Cape Parliament, the Premier, Sir John Gordon Sprigg sails for home on Saturday.

Heavy rains are reported from the Yukon. They will be of assistance for placer mining.

A bishop was traveling in a mining country and encountered an old Irishman turning a windlass which hauled up ore out of a shaft. It was his work to do this all day long. His hat was off and the sun poured down on his unprotected head.

"Don't you know the sun will injure your brain if you expose it in that manner?" said the good man.

The Irishman wiped the sweat off his forehead and looked at the clergyman.

"Do ye think I'd be doing this all day if I had any brains?" he said, and then gave the handle another turn.—Chicago Journal.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Vancouver Tourist Association Substantially Endorsed by Citizens.

From Vancouver Province:

That the Vancouver Tourist Association is in the field to win is amply evidenced by the fact that in a short time yesterday the gentlemen composing the collection committee were able to secure between $3,000 and $4,000 with which to start the work mapped out.

Many of the business men called upon by the members of the committee contributed largely to the campaign fund, and at the same time volunteered the information that they were heartily in accord with the objects of the association, and that furthermore when more funds were required they would be available.

So enthusiastically have the citizens taken hold of the idea that already voluntary subscriptions have commenced to reach the committee. The first voluntary subscription was accompanied by the following explanatory letter:

"F. Buscombe, Esq., City.

"Dear Sir,—Kindly accept the small check which I enclose with the object of helping along your idea re the Tourist Association. We promise larger donations next time. Such enterprise calls for spontaneous contributions, and with such men at the wheel is bound to win.

"Yours truly,

"N. G. FOSTER."

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New Companies and Other Notifications That Appear This Week.

Yesterday's issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains notice that A. Williams & Co., Ltd., has been incorporated as a limited company, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The objects for which the company has been incorporated are: To enter into a contract with Alfred Williams for the acquisition by the company of the good will, book debts and effects of the said Alfred Williams of a business of a real estate and insurance broker carried on by him at 104 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.; to carry on and conduct such business in all its branches, and all other suitable businesses in connection therewith.

The International Gold Mining & Development Co., Ltd., non-personal liability, has been incorporated as a Limited company, with a capital of one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each. To purchase, lease, bond, locate, or otherwise acquire mineral claims, mineral lands, mines, properties and real estate in the province of British Columbia or elsewhere, and to pay for the same either in money or fully paid-up shares of the company, or partly in money and partly in such shares, and to sell or lease or otherwise dispose of the same, or any of them.

The Burrard Inlet Flume & Boom Co., Ltd., has been incorporated as a limited company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. To carry on business as timber merchants, saw mill proprietors, shingle mill manufacturers and wood turners and manufacturers.

Notice is given that the Kootenay Valleys, Limited, is authorized and licensed as an extra provincial company, to carry on business within the province of British Columbia. The head office of the company is situate in England. The amount of the capital of the company is £24,415, divided into 4,883 shares of £5 each. The head office in this province is situate at Elko, and Charles Masheter Edwards, real estate agent of Elko, is the attorney for the company.

S. F. Tolmie, V. S., inspector under Contagious Diseases Act, gives notice in the Gazette that he has inspected the following herds of dairy and other cattle, together with the premises, byres, utensils, manner of milking and persons employed, and do hereby declare the cattle to be free or disease and well kept and nourished, the premises, byres and utensils are clean and well fitted for the purpose they are intended, the manner of milking and the persons employed are cleanly, the latter being apparently free from disease:

Appleby Bros., 2 cows; Thos. Alexander, 20 cows; Mrs. Besemeyer, 5 cows; Josiah Bull, 31 cows; Bishop & Clark, 30 cows; Jas. Hill, 26 cows; D. Barker, 10 cows; H. Conn, 14 cows; W. Clark, 33 cows; Deans Bros., 26 cows; Jas. Fair-Mrs. Gowdy, 11 cows; Sam Huston, 11 cows; Hy. James, 15 cows; S. Johnson, 12 cows; Jno. Irvine, 26 cows; Jas. Cominsky, 2 cows; Hy. King, 36 cows; Wm. Lucas, 12 cows; Wm. Mercer, 36 cows; Mrs. Muirhead, 10 cows; Mrs. Mee, 2 cows; Miss Miller, 5 cows; Andrew Magnesen, 14 cows; D. G. McBeth, 1 cow; Wm. Noble, 14 cows; Mrs. S. Norman, 1 cow; J. F. Nichol, 13 cows; A. Potts, 30 cows; Geo. Rogers, 8 cows; Mrs. Jas. Rule, 5 cows; Geo. Rogers, 36 cows; Jas. Richards, 36 cows; Mrs. Skinner, 17 cows; Smith Bros., 26 cows; Wm. Sinclair, 20 cows; A. E. Talbot, 7 cows; Arch. Tait, 28 cows; A. J. Tait, 22 cows; J. H. White, 5 cows; Peter Young, 9 cows.

All are situated in the district of Victoria.

The following applicants for foreshore rights have notices of application in the Gazette:

N. H. Bain (6), D. Rowan (4), A. McPherson (3), Andrew Houston (2), John T. Deaville (2), William McColl (2), Robert Currie (4) D. McWilliams (2), F. Bell (2), J. M. McDonald (2), Alexander Ewen (2), Wm. McColl, D. McWilliams, W. A. Wadhams (3), Andrew Houston, John Deaville, George Alexander, Alex. Ewen, Joseph Dubois, Hugh Campbell, C. S. Windsor, G. Gilley, Robert Jardine, G. Coleman, P. W. Evans, Fred. Keeling, R. F. Tolmie, Charles Ball, J. D. Reid, John Parker, John Taylor, Walter Walker, Thomas Walker, Chas. Hackett, Joshua Kingham, B. Stepledon, William Grant, Geo. F. Kelly, D. E. Campbell, J. E. Kinsman, John G. Cox, B. C. Canning Co., Ltd., (9), Francis W. Caulfield, W. A. Anderson, Geo. McDonald, C. F. Todd, A. E. Todd, David Miller, R. E. Gosse, Wm. Muncie, Henry Paxton, William Morry, W. H. Grant, W. J. Johnston, H. T. Cole, E. E. Evans, G. I. Wilson, D. Rowan, W. B. English (5), M. M