Sunday Pastimes

Form the Subject of Lively Discussion at Nanaimo Synod Meeting.

Mr. Wolley Advocates Church in Morning and Cricket in Afternoon.

Various Resolutions Pass and Moonlight Excursion Ends the Evening.

Nanaimo, July 4.—The diocesan synod closed its business last evening with the adoption of the treasurer's report for the year and the following resolutions were dealt with:

By Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, to amend clause 1, canon 1, standing orders, by omitting the words "public morning prayer and sermon," together with and making the clause read "the first meeting of synod in each session shall be preceded by a public declaration of the holy communion." Carried.

By Percy Wollaston: That any parish failing to make punctual returns to the synod, the treasurer to withhold the mission fund grant until such returns be made. Carried.

By Rev. E. J. Miller: That clergymen and wardens revise the rolls one month before Easter each year. Carried.

By C. P. Wolley. That arrangements be made with the E. & N. railway that clergymen traveling on Sundays be let off where they wish. Referred to the executive committee.

By Judge Harrison, seconded by Archdeacon Scriven: A series of loyal and patriotic resolutions deploring the death of the late Queen, rejoicing at the accession of the King, and welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Carried unanimously to the singing of the National Anthem by all present.

At 10 o'clock this morning St. Paul's church was crowded by a congregation to witness the ordination of J. A. Clelland as deacon of St. Phillip's, Cedar district, by Bishop Perrin. Rev. Mr. Cooper preached the sermon.

On resuming business in St. Paul's institute. Rev. Mr. Cooper moved, seconded by Rev. C. W. Taylor, That the Bishop be requested to make appointments to missionary charges of three years' tenure. This was carried.

At the afternoon session today, Rev. Mr. Taylor moved that the resolution passed at the last synod, that non-official members of the executive, two clerical, two lay, whose names shall stand at the foot of the list, shall retire at each synod, and that the synod fill the vacancies be confirmed. Carried.

The following resolutions based on the substance of the Bishop's address were proposed by Mr. Wolley:

That as it is necessary for a more thorough pastoral visitation of our parishes, especially in the country districts, this synod is of opinion that a service alone once a fortnight is insufficient for the needs of the people; that the laity be urged to co-operate more earnestly with the clergy in such work; that the parishes be urged to raise funds in accordance with the Bishop's appeal for liquidating the diocesan debt; that regarding Sunday excursions, the synod will be glad to elicit from members a definition of their views of proper observance of Sunday; that the synod desires to appeal to the domestic and foreign mission board of Eastern Canada for generous support; that the synod earnestly prays that there be no relaxation of marriage and divorce laws in Canada and that stricter regulations of the mode of issuing marriage licenses in this province be adopted.

The liveliest debate occurred on the Sunday observance resolution, when Mr. Wolley boldly stated his opinions. He said in his opinion there was nothing reprehensible about a quiet game of cricket on Sunday afternoon. Harmless amusements then were desirable. The bulk of the population worked hard all the week, and if they attended morning service, was it wrong for them to recreate with a game of cricket, fishing or boating on Sunday afternoon?

"Some of us hold," he continued, "that man has done his whole duty toward his church when he attends morning service; the afternoon is his own to spend as he chooses."

If spent in quiet sports and recreations he did not think it wrong. Where he came from in England it was the custom to play cricket on Sunday afternoon regularly. Ladies had tea, while the men played the game, a perfectly harmless thing. Men of leisure who had the week to enjoy themselves had no right to such indulgence on Sunday, but toilers should not be so strictly held. His experience was that Sundays spent thus at service in the morning and cricket in the afternoon had the effect of eradicating some forms of vice. He deprecated Sunday theatres or other things which had distinctly evil tendencies, but not rational outdoor recreation.

Venerable Archdeacon Scriven supported Mr. Wolley, strongly upholding the wisdom of combination of rational recreation on Sunday for wearied toilers. In some parts of England it was the regular thing for clergymen after morning service to head the cricketers on the way to the cricket field.

Rev. E. J. Miller condemned the proposal as calculated to invite abuse. It was merely the thin edge of the wedge. Something or somebody would tap the other end and drive it home and smash everything up. The example would be disastrous upon the youth of the country. He did not think people would be any better if this august assembly allowed its adherents to play cricket. He hoped they would not give any such permission. Others debated the question pro and con.

The report of the committee on the address was adopted finally. The lay secretary read reports of the committee of the Widows and Orphans fund and the mission board, which were adopted as read. The change in the canon respecting notices of meetings for the election of church officers as passed last session of the synod, were adopted.

Rev. Mr. Cooper moved that two committees be appointed for each division of the diocese to make efforts to bring all missionary parishes under the Quebec system. Carried.

Votes of thanks were passed to Hon. James Dunsmuir for two lots given by him at Ladysmith for church purposes, also to J. Bramley, Extension, for one lot, also J. Beck, South Wellington, for one lot.

Synod adjourned at 6 p. m.

This evening the delegates and congregations of St. Paul's and St. Alban's went on a moonlight excursion on the steamer Joan.

BURIED BY LANDSLIDE.

Sixty Men in Hungary Caught and Five Only Saved.

London, July 3.—A landslide due to floods buried a working party of sixty men in a tunnel at Marmoros Shigeth, Hungary, says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna. Troops were summoned and they have recovered the bodies of three of the victims and rescued [illegible] survivors.

UNITED STATES MINT ROBBED.

Thirty Thousand Dollars in Gold Missing from San Francisco Branch.

San Francisco, July 4.—Concerning the report that a shortage has been discovered in the San Francisco branch mint, the Chronicle today says: "Six bags of gold, each containing $5,000 in $20 gold pieces, have disappeared from the mint and no trace of them has been discovered, although Supt. Leach and his force, assisted by Director of the Mint Roberts and his staff of experts, have been at work on the mystery since June 29. The annual count of the coin, amounting to $25,000,000, began last Friday. On Saturday six bags were found to be missing from the cashier's vault. As the cashier's books tallied wth those of the other departments, the officials were forced to the conclusion that somebody acquainted with the inside affairs of the mint had taken the money. Both Supt. Leach and Director Dimonick declared that suspicion could not point to Cashier Cole; his books were in perfect condition and called for the amount missing.

PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.

Government Declines to Use Railway Construction Material from United States.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Lawyers representing the largest financial interests in the United States, who were recently here offered $40,000,000 to build the Viatka railroad, provided a certain proportion of United States material was used. The reply from the finance minister was that not one pound of such material could be used. The syndicate then refused to accept the concession.

The correspondent of the Associated Press was authoritatively informed in this connection that under the present circumstances the use of foreign railroad material is impossible. The same syndicate declined an extensive fishery privilege in Eastern Siberia because Russian engineers were required and the Russians have full control of the enterprise.

THE KING'S TITLE

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, announced that a bill would shortly be introduced changing the title of the King, so as to more clearly recognize his sovereignty over the entire British Empire.

SIR JOHN'S STATUE.

Decision Not to Move It in Toronto for Queen's Memorial.

Toronto, July 4.—(Special)—The committee having in charge the erection of a statue to Queen Victoria have decided to place it half-way between the statue of the late Sir John A. Macdonald and the parliament buildings, thus obviating the removal of the Macdonald monument, the suggestion of which created so much ill-feeling. The Duke of York will unveil the statue.

The board of control has drafted a programme for the reception of the Duke which has been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, to be submitted to the Governor-General.

The legislature's reception committee yesterday decided to ask for $10,000 for reception of visitors.

MOURNED FOR WRONG MAN

Similar Names Caused Memorial Service for Soldier Yet Alive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Ont., July 4.—The people of Kirkton have been mourning the death of William J. C. Brown, a young man who lived near that place, and two weeks ago a memorial service was held for him at the village church. The young man had gone to serve in South Africa, and some time ago his father, Samuel Brown, received a telegram announcing his son's death on May 28.

Now the Kirkton people know that the man they mourned for is not dead. His father got a letter from him on Dominion Day. This in itself would not prove that he is alive, but the circumstances of his case are peculiar. When Brown left Kirkton he went with his cousin, also W. J. G. Brown, but called Caleb, while he was William. Caleb's home was in Manitoba, and as his father objected to him going to war, he came down to Kirkton and went as William's brother. When telegrams announcing the latter's death were received at Kirkton, it was noticed it mentioned Caleb's army list number, not William's. But little was thought of this and the memorial service was held. The letter received on Monday settles the matter, however, because in it William J. C. Brown tells of the death of W. J. Caleb Brown.

GERMAN FAILURES.

Follow Suspension of the Leipsiger Bank.

Cassel, Prussia, July 4.—The negotiations of the creditors' committee and the receivers of the Leipsiger bank with the directory of the Cassel Grain Drying company were broken off this morning. The Grain Drying company subsequently made an assignment. The chairman, Sumpf, was shortly afterwards arrested. The director-general, Schmidt, has disappeared.

Berlin, July 4.—The Treber-Trocknung (grain drying) company of Cassel, whose insolvency was announced today, is one of the most prominent German industrial undertakings, but has for a long time been sharply attacked in the financial press for its methods of doing business. It had declared for five years dividends ranging from 25 to 50 per cent., largely through the fancy prices of the machinery sold by its branches which were established in nearly all the continental countries. The balance sheets were never understood, so it was impossible to establish the accuracy of actual conditions. It had recently been short of funds and succeeded in raising $80,000 in England. The company's shares have been much used in speculation, once reaching 845. They were quoted at 170 before the assignment of the Leipsiger bank, and then fell to 20. It was announced today that the property of the directors of the Leipsiger bank has been seized by the authorities.

Werdau, Saxony, July 4.—The joint stock company of Flechsig and Bohle, spinners, made an assignment here today.

HATING ARRIVES.

Brings Large Sum of Dawson Gold for Glasgow Exhibition.

Vancouver, B. C., July 3.—(Special.)—The steamship Hating arrived today from Skagway with $250,000 in gold dust, $25,000 being in nuggets consigned to the Bank of Commerce for exhibition in Glasgow. News was brought that there was a large exodus from Dawson to Nome, the only reason given being that Dawson was overcrowded.

Address to The Synod

Bishop Perrin's Remarks to the Gathering of Anglican Delegates at Nanaimo.

His Views on Temperance Question and Marriage of Divorced Persons.

Following is the full text of Bishop Perrin's address to the Anglican Diocesan Synod at Nanaimo, a synopsis of which was published yesterday morning in the telegraphic despatches:

My Reverend Brethren and Brethren of the Laity:

Six years have passed since the synod held its meeting in Nanaimo, but the members have still a pleasant memory of the kind and hospitable reception then experienced, which we are sure will be repeated upon the present occasion. Events seem to happen so rapidly that it is fortunate we have only to consider one year rather than six. A year in which we have entered upon a new century, and once more the English throne is occupied by a king. The last gun that was fired in honor of the Queen who had endeared herself to the heart of the whole Empire boomed forth from Esquimalt harbor in this far western diocese on that day of mourning still fresh in our memory. Let our prayers day by day be earnest and real that in all things her successor may follow the guidance of God's most holy spirit, as we say "O Lord, save the King." There is indeed enough to make the stoutest spirit quail, whichever way we look. Wars and rumors of wars, universal unrest, the struggle between capital and organized labor—while the externals of religion are treated lightly, and a general relaxing of the moral tone—a lowering of the standard of honesty and purity cannot possibly be denied.

But over and above all, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, and today as believers in Christ, and especially as representatives of that branch of His church which teaches evangelical truth with Apostolic order, remembering the troublous times through which she has passed, we would cherish the spirit of hope and expectation. Sound no dirge over her lost glory, but rather recognize a trumpet call to be true to her best traditions and strive and pray that she may be able to "contribute her share, and possibly no mean share towards the consummation of the work of the Gospel in the world."

In our own special diocese we have nothing whereof to boast, and we do well to humble ourselves, clergy and laity alike, that we have not done more for the advance of the kingdom. The difficulties remain the same, especially with regard to our scattered population. The statistics of the census are not yet published, but it is an acknowledged fact that in this island there has only been a very slight increase since 1891. Victoria and Nanaimo remain our only two towns of any size in which it is possible for the church to be self-supporting. Wellington has ceased to be a town. Its people have largely migrated to Ladysmith and Extension, and so far, to our shame it is said, we have made no adequate provision for the spiritual needs of these new places. Churches must be built on sites which have been given, and with the aid of a grant which we have received from the Colonial and Church Continental society, we have the stipend ready for a clergyman, but it is by no means easy to find the man. For months now I have been in correspondence with several in the east of Canada and elsewhere, but for some reason or another those whom we want are not ready to come.

No appointment has been made to Alberni. A monthly visit has been paid by one of the clergy, but every Sunday, I am thankful to say, the services are held by devoted laymen of the place, and there are few parishes where the attendance of the congregation is more regular.

Metchosin, in the neighborhood of Victoria, causes considerable anxiety. Fortnightly services have been held, but there is great need of pastoral work in a widely scattered district.

The lumber camps; the miners on the West Coast are still unvisited. "There remaineth much of the land to be possessed.

To turn to the brighter side, church life in Nanaimo is certainly growing. The harmonious working together of the two parishes is a matter of profound thankfulness. The new rectory at St. Paul's is largely indebted to the liberality of Rev. C. E. Cooper, and at last it seems as if the land adjoining the church, which has so long remained unoccupied, is to be so used as in a few years to bring in a considerable income. I am also sanguine enough to hope that before very long the building of St. Alban's will become the property of the church.

Archdeacon Scriven on his return from California, where he had charge of a parish for six months, has entered upon the charge of Cumberland. It is the first time that we have had there a resident clergyman, and the response of the people has been most hearty. Mr. F. S. Gray, who worked there as a diocese lay reader, has left the diocese after having done his best for the work of the church.

We welcome today in our midst the Rev. W. Baugh Allen as assistant curate of the Cathedral, and curate in charge of the two churches at Chemainus and tomorrow, if God wills, we hope to ordain as deacon, Mr. J. A. Cleland, who succeeds the Rev. G. W. Taylor as incumbent of the large district in which St. Philips, Cedar, is the centre. Mr. Taylor is now rector of Wellington, Northfield and French creek, in the place of the Rev. Mr. Jukes, who has been appointed rector of Chilliwack, in the diocese of New Westminster.

The Rev. J. H. S. Sweet has been elected rural dean of Victoria, in succession to the Rev. W. D. Barber, and I have duly confirmed the appointment.

The rest of the clergy remain at their several posts. In some cases the loyal co-operation of the laity makes the work of the church hearty and strong; in others it must be confessed, that it is weak, and assuredly will remain so, while the clergyman is left almost alone in the work.

In the matter of the clergy's stipends, which have been reduced to a minimum in the diocese, it is clearly the duty of the laity to see that the money is collected and regularly paid. This can only be done by a personal canvass of the people, and a system of regular contributions either by subscriptions or envelopes. In those parishes, receiving help from the Mission Board, where the Quebec system has been adopted, the church wardens on behalf of their parishioners accept this responsibility, and during the past year no such parish has been in arrears. The assessments have been sent to the treasurer of the synod, and the clergyman has received his monthly stipend in full.

Nor is the duty of the laity fulfilled by the giving or collecting of money. Personal service is needed. Consider, for instance, our Sunday schools. Compare the attendance with the attendance at the day schools, or the interest of parents with regard to the religious as compared with the secular instruction of their children. All cannot become Sunday school teachers, although many more could if they chose, but all who have the responsibility of children can help to make the Sunday school a success. Deeply as we deplore Sunday excursions they would be practically harmless if parents were but doing their duty.

In turning to the financial aspect of the diocese, I desire to express my most sincere thanks to Mr. Percy Wollaston who accepted the office of treasurer at our last synod. Nothing could exceed the care and attention which he has given to the details of work, and the results are not without encouragement.

The end of the century did not see the end of our diocesan indebtedness, but it did see its diminution. A sum of $1,500 was received from England, and applied to the reduction of the mortgage upon the diocesan property, which now amounts to $8,500. while a sum of $2,000 collected in the diocese was used for the repayment of the money which had been borrowed from the capital of the Clergy Endowment fund, leaving $650 still due. Surely it is not too much to hope that before long, with a very little enthusiasm, this incubus of $9,000 could be entirely removed, and the diocese be free from debt.

In our mission fund, the amount collected for interest was considerably larger than it has been for many years, but I am sorry to report that there was a reduction in the amount of the Lenten offerings. Some more systematic appeal is necessary. Those parishes where the people are asked to respond, complain of the apathy and indifference of others, and threaten to discontinue their efforts. "Two wrongs will not make a right," and I would earnestly appeal to those who have given liberally, to continue their good work. Mr. Robins has again been more generous in his gifts to the diocese, and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking him, with an earnest hope that others may follow his good example.

The mortgage of $2,000 upon St. Barnabas', Victoria, has been paid off, and we received $300 from the S. P. C. K. for this object. The church is now free from debt. A new parsonage has been built at Saanich, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Bradley-Dyne.

We have received help to the amount of $650 from the Domestic and Foreign Mission board of Eastern Canada, for which our sincere thanks are due. Next year it is hoped that the meeting of the general synod of the Canadian church will be held at Ottawa, and that the outcome will be a much larger contribution to the mission funds of the west and North West.

The Church Missionary society still bears the expense of the mission to the Indians at Alert Bay. After Easter I had the pleasure of visiting the mission, and I am sorry that the Rev. A. J. Hall is not able to be with us today. During the winter months the heathen of the neighboring tribes had made Alert Bay the centre of a general "potlatch," which gave opportunities for preaching the Gospel, but was also a severe hindrance and trial to the work amongst the Christians. Notwithstanding this I had the privilege of baptising eleven adults, and administering the rite of confirmation to eighteen candidates. Nothing could exceed the reverence and devotion of the service. I am also able to give an excellent report of the Boys' Industrial Home, and the Girls' Home and day school. The intelligence of the scholars reflects the greatest credit upon the care and diligence of the teacher, while their knowledge of Bible history and the Christian faith would compare most favorably with those of any school in the province.

The grant from the society for the progagation of the Gospel for work among the Chinese will expire next year, but I hope and trust that it may be again renewed. Mr. Grundy reports the average attendance in the mission room on Commercial street on Sundays to be fifteen, and at the open air service, 45; at the night school 20. The utmost care is taken before administering Holy Baptism and during the past year, of those who have been under instruction, only one has been baptised. To those who measure the success of work by results, this will sound disappointing. To those who really know, it will tell its true character.

The triennial convention of the church of the United States is to be held, for the first time in the Far West, at San Francisco, in October, and I have the honor of being appointed one of the delegates of the Canadian church upon this occasion. The question of the so-called re-marriage of divorced persons is to be fully discussed. In the Eastern States the law is similar to that of England and Canada, but in the Western States divorces are granted on the ground of desertion, and incompatability of temper, and persons thus released from the bond of matrimony find ministers of the Gospel ready to re-marry them. The American church is, of course, clear of any such offence, as its clergy are prohibited by Canon law, and all such persons are "ipso facto" excommunicated.

If in this province no public prosecutor appeals against such bigamous unions, public opinion ought to be strong enough to enter its effectual protest against the violation of the sanctity of marriage, upon which all social order rests.

The greatest care has been exercised by the clergy in this diocese lest they may unwillingly be led to use the marriage service in the case of parties coming from the neighboring States who have thus been divorced. Nothing can be done to alter the present most unsatisfactory way of issuing licences until all the religious bodies agree to petition the legislature for the necessary changes in the act, which certainly should include (1) residence of a fortnight in the province;(2) the statement of the ages of those to be married, and (3) the definite explanation of the hindrance to legal marriage in the Dominion.

A comparatively slight alteration in the laws in this respect would undoubtedly produce good results. In the other great social question of intemperance, it still remains far more a matter of education. If the total prohibition of the liquor traffic were to be passed tomorrow by a small majority, it would be intensely difficult to make it an effective act of the legislature.

But meanwhile, surely something can be done, and ought to be done. Foolish customs are proverbial in the slowness of their death, but how long will reasonable men of all classes continue the senseless practice of "treating" whether in clubs or saloons? What need can there be of allowing intoxicating drink to be sold at all hours of day and night, except Sundays? Who can with any show of reason pretend to think it right that there should be the number of saloons in Victoria, Esquimalt or Nanaimo? Here surely is practical work for us all, whether total abstainer or not, to remove the stumbling block, and "lift up a standard for the people."

Let me conclude as I began. We want fresh energy and zeal and inspiration in our work. We are spared the rancour of religious controversy in this diocese, but our danger is of yielding to apathy and despondency. Our hold upon the rising generation is far from what it ought to be. After confirmation they too often drift away. How are they to be kept loyal members of the church? Surely the answer must be to enlist them in the great battle against all that is low and mean, and unworthy of true manhood to point them to the magnificent heritage of the past, and to assure them, and ourselves of the perpetual abiding presence with us of that Holy Spirit of God, whose aid we solemnly invoke in all the deliberations of our synod now assembled in this place.

Up-to-Date Styles

—AT—

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstring, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berlin, London

WEILER BROS. VICTORIA B. C.

SERVICE IN HOME GUARD

How Loyal Citizens in Cape Colony Turn Out For Defence.

South African Magazine.

"Fall in," orders the sergeant, and straightway Tommy Morgan, the bookbinder, Jim Brown, the comp., and Jonathan Fitzherbert, Esq., the printer, with their brother workmen—all gentlemen in khaki—take their places on Town Guard duty. And queer fellows they look, too! All sizes and shapes, styles and patterns. They might pass muster after three months' training; but they've only had six weeks' occasional drill. Still they go through their work cheerfully, determined to put their best foot forward. "Form fours, right; by the left; quick march!" and all step off briskly to be inspected by the adjutant.

The men are drawn up outside the orderly room, in St. George's street; and a little crowd of spectators gathers near by to see the citizen soldiers do their duty. The captain, somewhat of a novice at the business, forgets to "number off," and is gently reminded of this fact by the adjutant. (Memo for captain next time: "number off" on every possible occasion.) The adjutant puts the men through a movement or two, and inspects some of the rifles. Of course it is always proper form for an adjutant to complain of something, just to show he knows his business. "This rifle wants cleaning," he remarks with all the sternness he can command. Private Jones looks uncomfortable, knowing that it's not his fault. The captain intervenes, and promises to call attention to the dereliction of duty on the part of the armory guard, who can amuse themselves with the weapon to their heart's content when not on "sentry go."

The adjutant, having satisfied himself that all is ready, hands the company over to the captain, with instructions that he is to mount guard on Signal Hill and Lion's Rump for twenty-four hours, then "Forward," is the command. The men march with a steadiness that would do credit to any soldier. First up one street, then another, finally turning into the Military road which brings the company near to the Tamboer's Kloof Magazine, where vast stores of shell and smaller ammunition are kept. "Look out for the guard, sir," hints the sergeant. "Attention, shoulder arms!" Every man pulls himself together—nose in the air, chest thrown out as much as to say, "Ha! ha! aren't we a smart lot? How's this for style?" The guard at the Kloof turns out and presents arms, a salutation, and the march proceeds.

Higher up the "southeaster" becomes a little playful, the road stony and a bit steep; but there is no delay, higher and higher they go. The sun is setting on the scene below, illuminating the slopes of the grand old mountain with gold, crimson and purple. Some parts of Capetown from this point have quite an oriental appearance, owing to its flat-roofed, whitewashed houses. A welcome order to "march easy" enables the men to smoke, and carry their rifles as they please. Their load is not a light one: 100 rounds of ammunition, a haversack full of rations and a rifle weighing 9¼ pounds. Onward and upward to the Lion's Rump battery. The sentry, with a grin, challenges the relief guard, and after a satisfactory reply graciously unlocks the gate. The first guard marches through to take up its duties, which apparently consist in guarding two obsolete M.R. guns, but in reality an important position which has to be protected, containing an apparatus for—well, that is a secret. The remainder have one of the nicest little climbs they have ever experienced—a regular back-acher-gradient of one in three. There are frequent rests before the Signal Station on the top of the hill 1100 feet above sea level is reached. Then a dark figure looms out against the skyline: it is the sentry, who quickly calls out the weary guard of the last twenty-four hours, and challenges the newcomers. The guards form up and change—and the relieving officer takes over the command. There is not much to see; a small house, shared between the signalman and his assistant, on the summit of a round hill, about fifty yards square, two huts, three masts, signals and a weather gauge.

The winds blows with ferocity enough to knock a man down; but on getting inside the guardroom, several comfortable military overcoats are found, and quickly annexed by the men. A patrol of a corporal and two privates is at once sent out to guard the position, and those left behind turn in and rest. The officer in command finds himself in luck, for the wife of the head signalman has provided an excellent supper. After which he goes the rounds, and—admires the scenery, which is really beautiful: the full moon across the Bay, the shipping and the town bejewelled with their thousands of tiny lights. . . . At midnight the captain thinks he would like to know how the guard below, on the Lion's Rump, is getting on, so he dons a great military overcoat, and steps out, the sentry unlocking the gate of the wire entanglement which completely surrounds the position. He slips and stumbles down the steep path, then suddenly three dark figures emerge from the bush and a sharp voice rings out, "Halt: who goes there?" "Officer of the guard." After descending a few hundred feet he sits down and takes a rest: the city below is fast asleep, but its citizen soldiers are alert, for down the Tamboer's Kloof Magazine he hears the following call, faint borne on the wind upward and onward: "Number Four, all's well!" Again the captain is challenged, by another patrol lower down, which has been posted from the Lion's Rump battery. Arrived at the battery, he goes the rounds, sees that the sentries understands their duties, inspects the guards, returns to his quarters on the top of the hill, in the comfortable sitting room of the signalman, and sleeps the sleep of the just.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in conveying supplies to the summit of the hill the cart road being quite out of the way: the patient, sure-footed, white-haired donkey, therefore, climbs the narrow path, and sometimes makes the journey twice a day heavily laden with good things.

At 7:30 p. m. the sentry on duty calls out that the relief guard is coming up the hill, which immediately sets the old guard on the alert. Soon the squad of fifteen men appear, and take over the duties, and the relief guard, after presenting arms, march homewards down hill a great deal faster than they came up. The armory in the city is reached soon after eight o'clock, rifles and ammunition are given up, and the men return to their homes, easy victims to Morpheus.

HELD UP TRAIN.

Rustlers Stop Great Northern Flier—Several People Shot.

St. Paul, Minn., July 4.—A despatch to the Associated Press from Havre, Montana, gives the following account of a Great Northern train robbery and the names of the persons shot by the robbers.

As the Great Northern flyer train, No. 3, was leaving Malta, Conductor Smith noticed what he supposed to be a tramp on the front end of the mail car next to the engine. He tried to drive him off, after the train started, but the man pulled a revolver and said he had better go back or he would shoot. The conductor returned to the coach, and as Sheriff Griffith, of Valley county, was on the train, arranged with him to arrest the man at the next siding. When the train approached Exeter, the next siding west of Malta, the conductor signalled a second time, but the train did not stop. Engineer Jones was during this time covered by a gun and was told by the supposed tramp that if the train stopped he would kill him. When the train reached a point three miles east of Wagner, the engineer was forced to stop and two more men appeared, armed with Winchesters.

The robbers commenced firing, and the passengers at first thought children were celebrating the 4th. Brakeman Whiteside got off the rear end of the train and was shot through the right arm near the shoulder. The conductor notified all passengers as fast as he could go through the train to keep out of sight, which they did by getting down in the aisle of the cars.

The injured are Gertrude M. Smith, of Toman, Wis., a passenger, who leaped from a window, received a bullet through the right arm, but not seriously hurt; Mr. Douglas, of Clancey, Mont., traveling auditor for the Montana division of the Great Northern, shot through the left arm near the shoulder; Brakeman Whiteside, of Havre, Mont., shot through the right arm near shoulder, shattering bone, seriously injured.

A sheep herder riding by about a quarter of a mile from where the express car was blown up was fired upon by the robbers. The bullet struck his saddle but did not inflict any serious wound.

The sheep herder reported the robbery at Wagner station about 3:35, and a posse from Malta, twelve miles from the scene of the robbery, and a posse from Glasgow, Mont., 75 miles east, started within 25 minutes by special train. A special train was also started from Havre with doctors to attend to the wounded.

On the arrival of No. 3 at Wagner, Sheriff Griffith organized a posse of ten men and started on the trail of the robbers.

After the robbers blew up the express car they started south for the Little Rockies.

The reward is $5,000, dead or alive, and it is said the robbers cannot possibly escape, as quick work was done in getting the best gun men in the country on their trail. The amount taken is not yet known here.

OBITUARY.

Montreal, July 4.—(Special)—Hon. G. C. V. Buchanan, a former member of the Superior Court Bench, died yesterday. He was on the bench from 1881 to 1887.

Rev. Jas. Thornloe, father of the Bishop of Algoma, died at Lachine this morning, aged 86.

Brockville, July 4.—(Special)—James Downey committed suicide at Cardinal today by drowning in the canal.

Berlin, July 4.—(Special)—Rev. F. W. Turk died yesterday. He had been for 44 years pastor of the New Jerusalem church, relinquishing the pastorate a year ago.

EARLY JULY WEDDING

Two Couples United at Christ Church Cathedral Yesterday Afternoon.

At noon yesterday Melville Leroy Loomis, M. D., of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Eleanor Catherine Machin, eldest daughter of Mr. Rowland Machin, of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. Canon Beanlands, at Christ Church Cathedral, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. The church was prettily decorated with flowers and appropriate music was performed by Mr. Pauline, who presided at the organ. The bride was attended by Miss Kathleen Cockerill. She was charmingly attired in white satin and chiffon, with bridal veil of lace, wreathed with orange blossoms. She and her bridesmaid carried large bouquets of bridal roses. After the ceremony the party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, St. Charles street, where the wedding feast was partaken of. Later the happy pair took the steamer for their home at Beckwith, California, where the doctor will practice his profession. Miss Machin was until recently a nurse at St. Joseph's hospital, and she leaves a host of friends and well-wishers in Victoria.

In Christ Church Cathedral yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Canon Beanlands united in marriage Gilbert C. Holt and Miss Charlotte E. Hickey, eldest daughter of P. Hickey, Esq. The Misses Gertrude and Violet Hickey, sisters of the bride, acted as her maids, while the groomsmen were H. Holmes and Noel Van der Gucht. In the absence of the bride's father she was given away by her brother, T. M. Hickey. Notwithstanding the popularity of the young people the ceremony was a very quiet one, only their most intimate associates being present. The bride received a great many very handsome presents, and at the reception, which followed the ceremony at her father's residence, good wishes were poured upon her and her happy husband by their numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs. Holt left for California last evening.

On Thursday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, St. Thomas, Ont., Harry Dier, of Victoria, was married to Miss Lettitia Wilson, who is a post-graduate of Alma College. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Hill, rector of Trinity church. The bride was assisted by Miss Hyslop, of London, and the groomsman was Mr. Roy Branwood Dier, brother of the bridegroom. The bride entered the drawing room escorted by her father and preceded by two dainty little flower girls, who strewed rose petals in her path, while Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played by Miss Hill, graduate of Alma college. The bride was in pearl duchesse satin, en train, and her veil was caught with a pearl sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. To the bridesmaid he gave a handsome turquoise ring, and to the flower girls, Miss Eva Talbot, of London, and Miss Millicent Bryant, of St. Thomas, handsome gold hearts. The presents to the bride were very handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Dier will spend some weeks at Atlantic City, New Jersey, before visiting Mr. Dier's parents at Victoria.

MACRAE-MUIR.

Young Lady Teacher at Nanaimo Gives Up School for Home.

Nanaimo, July 3.—(Special)—Miss Sadie Muir, a popular teacher of the Central school, was married to H. Macrae at the Presbyterian manse this morning by Rev. W. J. Clarke. The bride was attended by her sisters, Bella and Elizabeth, and the groom by his brother, Malcolm Macrae. The bride was given away by Mr. Andrew H[illegible]

Denial Of Settlement

Mr. Bremner Says Canners and Fishermen Have Not Yet Agreed.

There Is Hope However That the Strike Will End on Saturday.

U. S. Consul at Vancouver Makes Interesting Report to Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 4.—Government Labor Commissioner Bremner denies the report that the executive committees of the Canners' Association and Fishermen's Union met yesterday and favorably considered a suggestion that the price of salmon be on a sliding scale, according to the total pack put up for the season on the Fraser.

Mr. Bremner states that no authoritative discussion has taken place between the canners and fishermen since the strike. Both fishermen and canners, however, are working hard looking towards a settlement, and he hopes that by Saturday the strike will be declared off.

A member of the Canners' Association stated to the Colonist that any negotiations with the fishermen would be made through Mr. Bremner. He also stated, however, that the canners would consider an offer on the sliding scale principal, according to the pack put up.

One thousand sockeyes were caught last night in the Point Roberts Canning company trap. The run will be early, as the sockeyes are making for the Fraser. The Japanese will go out in a body to fish on Monday. This statement is made emphatically by several canners, who deny the statement that the Japs have joined the strike. One hundred non-union white men have also signed an agreement to fish, and will go out with the Japs.

The following report of the salmon industry has been sent to Washington by United States Consul Col. Edwin Dudley, in his official trade report. Although it is written by Col. Falke. Warren, it is endorsed by the United States consul at Vancouver, who says: Col. Warren's statements may be relied upon fully. He is not interested as a fisherman or a canneryman.

"The comparative failure of the salmon fisheries of the Fraser river by drift nets is likely to raise the question of altering the law, which prohibits the use of traps for the taking of salmon within the limits of British Columbia waters. It is asserted that there is much reason in the argument that salmon bred in the Fraser river are taken in the United States waters to so great an extent as to seriously affect the industry on the other side of the line, and it is further asserted that the use of traps is a better and less distructive mode of capturing the fish. Should this view of a large proportion of the British cannery men be accepted, we can expect to see the law altered, and a very large number of traps erected at the entrance of the Fuca Straits, and probably on the western side of Vancouver island, so as to catch the salmon before they enter the United States waters, where the salmon industry is now established.

"It must be borne in mind that the drift nets cannot be used in tideways, where the sea runs swiftly, as it does in the Straits of Fuca. It is held that there are many places on the British side where traps would be placed along the coast of Vancouver Island and would get the first haul of the great swarm of salmon before they entered United States waters, in the same way that the traps now used south of the British boundary line now anticipate the catches made by the fishermen north of the line.

"But there are other and very serious reasons why the whole question of the present fishing laws of Canada, as affecting the salmon fishing should be taken up by the authorities with a view of altering these laws. It is held that there is a useless distruction of salmon caused by the drift nets in the years when there is a large run. Thousands of fish are thrown away in consequence of the canneries being unable to handle the large number caught. If traps are used, the fish when not required are released, and proceed on their way to the spawning ground, but the fish when taken by nets and refused by the cannery men are thrown dead into the sea and rot. The cost of fish taken in traps is less than the cost of fish taken in nets, and as the salmon can be kept alive in trips until wanted, the fish are put up in fresher, therefore in better condition, than can be the case when they are kept in scows or boats for an extended period subsequent to their being taken out of the net."

After referring to the strike of last year, the writer says: "A large proportion of these (fishermen) expect to make in two months enought to keep them in comparative idleness for the rest of the year. The consequence of this gambling, for it is little less, is sure to be injurious to the industry and to the moral of the so-called fishermen engaged in it, who are fishermen for two months and carry on odd jobs for the other ten months. Last year they were present in such numbers that their nets extended across the estuary from side to side for miles. Thus all entrance to the river was barred. If traps were used, a free passage would always be left. In trap fishing the fishermen are employed for eight months in the year, and form a body of workers who can count on steady employment, and must consequently be of superior class as fishermen to those who go in for two months gamble and find themselves adrift for the remainder of the year.

"It is said that there are too many fishermen to meet the supply of salmon needed by the canneries, and the vast stretch of their nets renders it difficult if not impossible, for a sufficient number of fish to get to the spawning beds."

Col. Warren is president of the Forest and Stream club, and claims to have given the salmon canning question every consideration, going to pains to secure proper data.

WILL TRY AGAIN.

Rev. Joseph McLeod Nominated in York, N. B.

St. John, N.B., July 4.—(Special)—The York County Conservative convention has nominated Rev. Joseph McLeod as candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Gibson. Dr. McLeod accepted the nomination. An agreement was made a few days ago that the contest would be cleanly conducted on both sides.

MEN FROM THE EAST.

C. P. R. Bringing Them to Take Places of Strikers.

Vancouver, July 3.—(Special.)—According to Supt. Marpole, 119 men are coming from the east to take the places of the striking trackmen on the C. P. R., and according to Mr. Marpole he will have more men than he will know what to do with at once.