









ENGLAND'S PATRON SAINT.

A Sketch of the Career of St. George of Cappadocia. St. George of Cappadocia was not only a saint, but a triumphant and unprincipled man; a thriving army contractor...

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The President's Review of Financial Situation at the Annual Meeting. Canada Fairly Prosperous Considering the World-Wide Depression. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on the 4th inst. in the bank room of the institution.

SOUTH NANAIMO.

Tully Boyce Gets a Rousing Reception - A Little Spat. The government meeting in South Nanaimo last evening showed conclusively the true state of affairs in that district. The electors favorable to the Davie administration are painfully few in number and they are divided against themselves.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

Officers Elected at the Late Session at Lindsay, Ontario. The Grand Orange Lodge of British America, at its session at Lindsay, Ontario, recently held, elected the following officers for 1884: M. W. Grand Master, N. C. Wallace.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Lord Rosebery's Attitude on Home Rule and the Lords. New York, June 2.—Mr. George W. Smalley cables from London to the Tribune: Lord Rosebery's visit to Birmingham and his various speeches in Mr. Chamberlain's dominions, present him in a new attitude. Hitherto he has held the balance fairly even between the different sections of his party and has shown his desire to keep a hold on that moderate body which both inside and beyond the party looked to him with hope.

MATCH-MAKING MAMMAS.

Are not always successful in making good matches. In this they differ from the E. B. EDDY CO., who make Good Matches every day—and even if a flare-up occurs at times and there is a smell of brimstone in the air, the interested persons are satisfied with ...

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

THE MATTAWAN WRECK. Fire was the Cause of the Bridge Disaster on the C. P. R. The Winnipeg Free Press of June 12 gives the following particulars of the accident near Kaminitiqua station, a short distance west of Fort William: There was a large crowd at the C. P. R. station last night when the passengers of Saturday's wrecked express arrived in the city. On board the train that went through the bridge there were about forty passengers, all of whom, with the exception of the two victims and the four Baker children, safely reached the city at 10.50 o'clock last night.

A Little Daughter. Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q. says: I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have known nothing but good of them. I know of many Wonderful Cures performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available.



Table with 2 columns: School Name and Salary. Includes High School, Boys' Central School, Girls' Central School, North Ward School, South Park School, Victoria West School, and Spring Ridge School.

San Francisco, June 14.—The steamer Colima arrived from Panama and way ports this morning. While at Acapulco it was learned that the followers of Ezeta, ex-president of San Salvador, had chartered a German steamer that was to port and were negotiating for another. The officers of the Colima say that a considerable amount of treasure was placed on one of the steamers and the general impression was that all those who had supported the ex-president during the war were about to flee for their lives. Latest advices say that Ezeta was a prisoner and that may have changed the plans of his friends.













NORWAY'S STRUGGLE

The Conflict with the Crown—Impeachment of Officers. Christiania, Norway, June 17.—The morning has concluded the debate upon the report of the committee appointed to examine into the conduct of several high military and civil officers, who, it was charged, had at the height of the conflict...

WIMAN'S SEVERE SENTENCE.

In the Tombs Erastus Wiman Talks Freely of the Agency Business. How Great Profits Were Built Up—Setting Type and Fooling Senators.

New York, June 20.—Erastus Wiman, in an interview yesterday in the Tombs prison, had this to say: "I do not wish to pose as a martyr; I have spent my life as a business man and regulated my conduct and utterances on a business basis. I do not wish to change now. I do not undervalue sentiment, but I think of Goldwin Smith's words, 'He is a cynic who despises sentiment; he is a fool who builds upon it.' Am I a forger or not? If I was a partner in Dun, Wiman & Co. I am no forger; if I was not a partner I am a forger."

EXERCISE FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Carroll Tells How Strength is Easily Acquired. Jimmy Carroll, the well known light-weight boxer who was defeated by Jack McAuliffe, is at present conducting an athletic club in the City of Mexico, known as the Mexican National Athletic Club. The last reports were that he was being very well, and that he is probably being ably assisted by Mrs. Carroll, who is well up in athletic matters, and takes charge of the ladies' class. Mrs. Carroll recently contributed an article to the Mexican journals on the subject of exercise for women and the subject of superfluous flesh. Her argument is a strong one, and will undoubtedly be read with interest. It is as follows: "All men and women, unless they are affected with some organic disease, can be strong and healthy."

THE BLACK PLAGUE.

Japan Has Quarantined Hongkong—Dreadful Mortality. San Francisco, June 18.—The steamer Belgic, from China and Japan, brings this news: Japan has declared Hongkong to be an infected port, and vessels from that place are subject to quarantine. The Belgic is partially affrighted, which has been broken by copious rains, and when the Belgic sailed it was thought the plague was abating. Natives are fleeing from Hongkong by hundreds. The sanitary work undertaken by European agents has greatly interfered with the progress of the disease.

THE "OUTLAW OF MEGANTIC."

Death of Morrison Six Hours After Being Liberated From Penitentiary. Story of His Life—Unscrupulous Lawyer and Land Shark. Montreal, June 20.—Donald Morrison, who for years was known throughout Canada as the "Outlaw of Megantic," died at New Victoria hospital yesterday, six hours after having been relieved. He has been serving an eighteen years sentence at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for the killing of an American man in Montreal.

MORE MONEY TO BE VOTED.

The Supplementary Estimates at Ottawa—An Australian Delegate. Ottawa, June 20.—(Special)—The supplementary estimates which were laid before parliament to-day amounted in all to \$1,227,405. There is \$32,400 for the William Head quarantine station and \$10,894 for the wharf at William Head. There is \$14,511 for the Indians of British Columbia, \$38,000 for the commission on the liquor traffic, \$50,000 for the expenses of the Behring Sea affair, and \$25,000 for the Columbian exhibition.

WINNIPEG NEWS.

A Population of 35,000—Archbishop Take the Very Low. Winnipeg, June 19.—The assessment of Winnipeg for 1894 shows the total value of the property in the city to be \$22,830,000, with an increase of \$4,424,490. The population of the city is placed at 34,064. Messrs. J. B. Tyrrell and Munro Ferguson have left for the interior and intend going as far north as they possibly can, attending to the business of Hudson's Bay and London, Eng.

THROUGH HELL GATE.

James Knox, of Quebec, Rode on a Log for a \$500 Wager. Lately, at New York, James Knox, of Quebec, performed a wonderful feat. For a wager of \$500 he rode a log through Hell Gate and made the return trip in safety. It must have a tremendous drift, as the log selected was 28 feet long, 12 by 12 inches square, floating angle up towards Knox. Knox jumped on it at the foot of 92nd street, pole in hand, and off he went with choppy waves, strong flood tide and a little gale all against him.

ONE PEOPLE.

An Ex-Governor of New Zealand Advocates Anglo-Saxon Unity. London, June 20.—George Grey, ex-governor of New Zealand, speaking at the National Liberal club, advocated a large extension of the system of local self-government in every portion of the empire. Sir George said that he believed that very little would be required to make the United States and Great Britain absolutely one people for common objects. The acceptance of the principle of arbitration of disputes had already made a practical unity.

A WEALTHY JANITOR.

Gathered up a Fortune from the Floors of the Board of Trade. Chicago, June 19.—J. H. Hudlum is dead and the board of trade is without a janitor. Bright's disease carried off the old man, who for thirty-nine years has been the janitor of the board of trade of the great Chicago exchange. No new man will be quite the janitor that Hudlum was. He died a rich man. He left a large family that will divide up \$100,000, the fortune that the old janitor had amassed during the years he took care of the floor and tributary rooms.

BETTING WOMEN.

The Practice Prevalent Among Women in London. I read your paragraph on "Do women bet?" I should say that, instead of being 20 per cent, they are at least 45 per cent, if not in an actual majority. In this immediate vicinity there exists a system for collecting bets that beats creation. A bookmaker, who, by the way, is also a license holder, employs five or six men, who, I suppose, go under the name of clerks, each of whom has a round of district, and every day—that is, every racing day—the clerks, in their respective districts—women, of course, whose husbands are at work earning money to be thrown away. I know more than one case where everything that can be raked together for a year, the purpose is done, and the winnings, when they have one, go to the bookmaker for a royal boogie.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A Case Where It Might Have Hung an Innocent Man. Urbana, O., June 20.—Three men have died in this city suddenly and under mysterious circumstances within the last four years. In each case City Marshal Boyer was near by at the time. He was intimately with the dead persons and behaved slightly by their death. When several weeks ago Will Smith died the circumstances were so singular that an autopsy was made and panned glass was found in the stomach. The other bodies were examined with the same result. Boyer was then arrested for murder. The stomachs of the dead were placed in the hands of skilled chemists, and their report has just come in time to save Boyer from being lynched. The panned glass was simply muriate of ammonia. Boyer will be released immediately. The circumstantial evidence had been considered strong enough to hang him.

A MODERN FRENCH WITCH.

The Ingenious Plan of Cheating She Had Adopted. A very curious case of witchcraft, which carries us back to the middle ages, has just been examined by the correctional appeal court, says the London Standard. A middle-aged lady, 42 years of age, named Mademoiselle Mlle. Bauchet, wished to know whether her lover, a handsome soldier, would ever return, so she went to consult Mme. Bretheux. That reputed witch immediately announced to her client that she had been placed under a spell and that it was urgent to remove it. To accomplish this 64 francs and 50 centimes, a sleight and chemise were necessary. The money and the articles were brought the next day by Mlle. Bauchet. Nine days later Mme. Bretheux said that she had removed the spell which had been thrown on Mlle. Bauchet, but she had discovered that the witch in the country in which her lover was living had thrown a spell on her. The witch decided she would succeed in saving him, but to do so she wanted 101 francs and a dozen linen pocket-handkerchiefs. A few days later the ingenious cheat succeeded in getting her victim to give her a receipt for 200 francs, and she had the pretext that she had been obliged to burn a golden crucifix at the shrine of the Virgin, and that she must go on with her incantations if the soldier's life was to be saved. The spell was not, it was time after this, after Mme. Bretheux had swindled her out of 975 francs 50 centimes, to say nothing of the sheet, handkerchiefs, etc.—that the confiding victim related her adventure to a less credulous friend, and at length discovered that she had been swindled. The case was tried at Fontainebleau, where Mme. Bretheux was condemned to three months' imprisonment. The appeal court confirmed the sentence.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Two Hundred and Thirty-two Austrian Colliers Killed. Troppau, Austria, June 17.—The total number of deaths resulting from the explosion which occurred in a mine near here a few days ago is 232. Engineer Knoubt, the sole survivor of the party that went to attempt the rescue of the miners, said in an interview to-day that he heard a fearful explosion on Thursday night. He immediately rushed to the pit, from which a dense smoke and cloud of coal dust belched forth. He formed a party and descended the shaft into the mine. He entered the fourth level, where he found the bodies of twenty-four miners and several dead horses lying at the entrance. The galleries were blocked with fallen beams and coal. While waiting for reinforcements fifteen survivors issued from the well leading from the fifth level. They were almost exhausted. The rescue occurred, hurried to the waggon together and throwing Knoubt to the ground. His hat fell down the shaft, but he clutched a door, which prevented him going down again. The lamps in the level were extinguished. He held his handkerchiefs to his mouth, and this prevented him from being choked to death by fire damp. He was, however, gradually losing his senses when the pitmen feeling from the lower level went up the shaft. Knoubt shouted and was taken into the cage and raised to the surface. A second party descended into the mine and bravely entered the galleries. They found all the first rescue party dead. The rescuers continued their explorations, and although they were badly burned recovered some bodies, most of which were unrecognizable. The mine is still burning, and it will not be possible to resume work for six months. The victims were buried this afternoon, and the services were marked by many distressing scenes.

A GREAT BRIDGE.

The Structure That is to Span the Hudson River at New York. President Cleveland has signed the Hudson river bridge bill, and it is now settled that within a few years the famous Brooklyn bridge will be eclipsed by a structure that promises to be the greatest thing of the kind in the world. Under the newly passed law the bridge is to extend from some point between 50th and 60th streets in New York to a point directly opposite on the New Jersey shore, thus spanning the Hudson at its widest part—a distance of more than two miles. It must have a central span of not less than 1500 from the spring high water mark in order to allow the free passage of the largest ships. Work must be begun a year from the signing of the bill, and the company is required to expend one million dollars in the actual construction and which must be reported to the secretary of war. Other stipulations in the bill just signed require that the operating company shall at their own expense maintain from sunset to sunrise such lights and signals as the United States light-house board may prescribe; that the company shall not change higher rates of toll than authorized by the laws of the State of New York or the State of New Jersey; that the mails and troops of the United States shall be transported free of charge across and through the bridge, and be subject to the interstate commerce law and to all amendments thereof. It is proposed to connect the bridge with a station at Broadway and 42nd street by a steel viaduct, whose tracks will be laid upon steel floors, covered with broken stone, so that trains can run over it with the same speed and absence of noise as on an embankment. Grand timbers like those in use on the Erie roads will prevent the derailment of trains. The average height will be 60 feet, and its total length about 10,000 feet. The main grade from bridge to station will be .85 of a foot per 100, or 45 feet per mile. It is proposed to take two side tracks, each 200 by 300 feet, and bounded by 42nd and 44th streets, Seventh avenue and Eighth avenue, giving an area of nearly four acres. On this will be erected two buildings, each 200x300 feet, connected by a foot bridge over 43rd street, and fronting on Broadway at Long Acre square. The train shed will be divided into four stories, and the terminal hotel and offices into ten stories. The enterprise has received the endorsement of the leading merchants, bankers and members of the produce exchange of New York city. It has also been endorsed by the presidents and cashiers of nearly every bank in the city of New York. The total cost of bridge, viaduct, station, and terminal hotel, is \$10,000,000. The company has the right by the terms of its charter to issue \$50,000,000 in bonds and \$15,000,000 in stock.

BAVARIA'S MAD KING.

The Poor Fellow Has Been Crazy More than Half His Life. Should the Bavarian deputies endorse the action just taken by the upper house in deciding to place the insane King Otto under guardianship and transfer the crown to the madman's uncle, Prince Luitpold, ruler of an almost despotic Bavaria, this royal mania will lose entirely the fictitious tangle of kingly authority which he has never been permitted to exercise. The story of the mad monarch's life reads like some strange tale of the middle ages. Otto is now 46 years old, and has been insane more than half of his life. He nominally succeeded to the throne June 13, 1886, when his brother, King Ludwig II, (who had been deposed three days before because of insanity) had drowned himself in the lake of Starnberg, in the park of Berg Castle, to which he had been removed for safe-keeping. Ludwig had been crazy for years upon music and palaces. King Otto never actually reigned. Prince Luitpold, his uncle, was appointed regent when King Ludwig was dethroned, and has been the real ruler ever since. Otto has long been confined in the castle of Fuerstenried, in the midst of a dense forest, not far from Munich. The most disagreeable task a Bavarian soldier has to perform is to do garrison duty there, the gloom of the surroundings being intensified by the dreadful appearance of the mad monarch. His hair is long and unkempt and his bushy brown beard reaches below his waist. His eyes are usually fixed on empty space. He is always dressed in the broadcloth. At one time he fancied that his carpets were made of the finest glass and that it was dangerous to tread on them. He would not be content until they were taken up and another explanation was that the walls of his apartments were hung with newspapers. He would sit for hours facing a wall reading aloud what he imagined he found in the newspapers. He smoked something like one hundred cigarettes a day, at last accounts, using up a box of matches to light each one, taking childish enjoyment in the flash and crackle of the little bits of wood. Once it occurred to him that it would be amusing to shoot peasants, and he sat at a window all day long watching like a hunter for his game. His attendant would load the gun with peas instead of buckshot, and a man in peasant's dress would pass within range occasionally. The air would shoot, the man would drop, and the apparently lifeless body would be removed by the guards. Prince Luitpold, who will be king if Otto's form is cured, is 73 years old, but he has a score or so of grandchildren, so there will be no lack of heirs to the throne should he be declared king. He is solitary and very popular. Emperor William has long been in favor of Prince Luitpold's promotion to the throne, but because he has a high respect for the regent and because he deems it wrong for a lunatic to wear the crown of any important German state, particularly of the second kingdom in size and population of the empire. Moreover, Prince Luitpold has had much influence in softening the old-time prejudice of the South Germans against those of the north. Small Boy (to mamma, tucking his sister in bed)—"Tuck in my footies, too, mamma." Small Sister (severely)—"You mustn't say 'footies'; you must say 'feet.' One foot is a foot, and two footies is feet!"

AMERICAN NEWS.

Des Moines, June 20.—A cloud burst on Walnut street last evening and swept away two buildings and delayed trains an hour. Robert Goddard, aged 22, living seven miles west of Gallander, was instantly killed by a boy at Moreland who was fatally injured by a falling shed he sought shelter in. Mount Pleasant, Pa., June 20.—The Sewickley district was the scene of considerable excitement caused by the Prick company making preparations to resume business. No sooner were a few men put to work than the striking Slavs drove them off. Sheriff McCann appeared at the head of 40 guards, and when the officers charged the foreigners broke and fled. Six of the leading spirits were caught. The only man injured was a Slav. He was shot in the leg. General News. Morocco has failed to pay the first installment of the indemnity it agreed to pay to Spain for the attacks on the Spanish troops at Melilla. (News is received of a massacre on the plains of Mindanao. The natives of that island reiterated at what they consider an invasion of their religious rights and, by the levy of tribute by the Spanish government, made an unexpected descent on the fort. They far outnumbered the troops and killed everyone in the garrison. The governor-general has taken 600 native troops, offered by Spanish, upon two men-of-war, which has been dispatched to Mindanao. A hard battle will probably ensue.)

BRITISH NEWS.

London, June 19.—The labor congress at Bradford voted in favor of abolishing the house of lords and taxing titles; also of creating new titles. Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, had a long conference with Mr.



SYNOUS SECOND SESSION.

Convened This Morning With Many Members Present-Opening Services.

Result of the Election of Officers and Committees for the Executive.

From Wednesday's Daily:

The second session of the sixth synod of the diocese of British Columbia was convened this morning at 8 o'clock. There was a celebration of holy communion at Christ Church cathedral, followed at 10 o'clock by matins and celebration. The 10 o'clock service was preached by Rev. W. D. Barber.

The present were Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A., Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Rev. Canon Good, Rev. G. W. Taylor, Rev. J. Leakey, B. A., Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, Rev. W. D. Barber, W. G. H. Ellison, Rev. S. C. Schofield, M. A., Rev. G. Miller, Rev. J. W. Filinton, Rev. G. P. Paddon, Rev. C. E. Cooper, Rev. E. F. Wilson, Rev. J. B. Hewettson, Dr. E. B. C. Hanington, Percy Wollaston, J. Collart, Mr. Justice Crease, B. T. N. Drake, J. B. Gordon, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Woodland, Dr. M. S. Wade, Tom R. Hawkins, J. C. McKenzie, M.P.F., Mr. Justice Drake, E. Musgrave, E. Baynes Reed, Judge Harrison, J. E. Baynes, Beaumont Boggs and C. N. Rynn.

Ven. Archdeacon Scriven was re-elected clerical secretary, E. Baynes Reed lay secretary and A. J. W. Bridgman, J. Collart and Mr. Justice Crease, B. T. N. Drake, J. B. Gordon, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Woodland, Dr. M. S. Wade, Tom R. Hawkins, J. C. McKenzie, M.P.F., Mr. Justice Drake, E. Musgrave, E. Baynes Reed, Judge Harrison, J. E. Baynes, Beaumont Boggs and C. N. Rynn.

President, the Right Rev. William Wilcox, D.D., chancellor, Hon. Mr. Justice M. Tyrwhitt, registrar, the venerable Archdeacon, Scriven, M. A., lay secretary, E. Baynes Reed, Esq., auditors, A. J. Weaver, Mr. Justice Crease, J. Collart, Esq., bankers, the Bank of British Columbia, Messrs. Deane, Jackson & Helmecke.

Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Rev. W. D. Barber and Rev. J. B. Haslam were elected clerical, and Col. Wolfenden, E. Baynes Reed and Mr. Justice Crease by members of the executive committee. Two each in rotation and one each to fill vacancies. The latter is therefore composed of follows: Canon Beaulieu, Rev. W. D. Barber, Rev. G. W. Taylor, Rev. J. B. Haslam, Rev. E. F. Lipscomb, Rev. J. B. Hewettson, Col. Wolfenden, Judge O'Reilly, P. H. Marshall, Beaumont Boggs, Major C. T. Dupont. After transacting some routine business the synod adjourned for luncheon.

The letter was prepared by a committee of ladies, and was first class in every respect. It was some time after two o'clock when the members assembled, and the lord bishop began his annual address. The business to come up later in the afternoon was as follows:

Report of Executive Committee, mission board, and reports of various committees. Unfinished business, Report of delegates to the Toronto general synod. Adoption of reports of committees and motions of which had been sent to the executive committee.

The notices of motion are as follows: By Rev. G. W. Taylor—On the general synod: Whereas, at a conference held in Toronto, on the 13th and following days of September, 1893, a scheme for the consolidation of the church in Canada, was discussed and adopted by representatives of 17 out of 19 Canadian dioceses, (representatives from this diocese also being present), and concerning, so far as the papers deposited to them (permitted), and a general synod of the church in Canada was formed.

And whereas, it is very desirable that this diocese shall formally assent to and adopt the said scheme of consolidation, Be it resolved, that this synod, on behalf of the diocese of British Columbia, do hereby assent to and adopt the said scheme, and do hereby assent to and adopt the said scheme of consolidation, and do hereby assent to and adopt the said scheme of consolidation, and do hereby assent to and adopt the said scheme of consolidation.

By Ven. Archdeacon Scriven—On a provincial synod for British Columbia: Whereas, all the dioceses of the Church of England in Canada to the east of the two ecclesiastical provinces of Canada and Rupert's Land;

And whereas, it is, in the opinion of this synod, desirable that the dioceses west of the Rocky Mountains, which have not as yet been organized, should be organized, Be it resolved, that the lord bishop be requested to invite the co-operation of the other bishops of British Columbia, in the taking such steps as may be necessary for the formation of an ecclesiastical provincial synod; and that his lordship be further requested to nominate a committee to confer with the committees of the other dioceses for the purpose of framing a constitution for a provincial synod when such shall have been formed.

By E. Baynes Reed—To amend section 2 of the canon for executive committee, by striking out the word "and" in line three, and substituting therefore the word "or."

By Rev. G. W. Taylor—To amend section 4 and 28 of canon on parochial organization: To amend section 7 of the canon of the constitution of synod, and sections 4, 4 and 28 of canon on parochial organization, as follows:

Canon on the clergy widows and orphans' fund. There will be a public meeting at the cathedral this evening at 8 o'clock to discuss that very important subject: "The duty of the church in regard to the religious education of the young." The lord bishop will take the chair.

From Thursday's Daily: Following is the annual address of Bishop Doane delivered at the synod meeting yesterday: My Reverend Brethren and Brethren of the Laity: A year's experience has, I assure you, deepened my sense of responsibility, having been called to the office and work of a bishop in the Church of God.

In this diocese there is none of the anxiety caused by long missionary journeys, or by severity of climate—on the contrary—the settlements are widely scattered—but the anxiety arises from the intimate knowledge which the bishop must have of the special needs and difficulties of each particular parish. His energies have by no means to be expended only upon organization, but rather upon the close personal attention which is so many dioceses in England and in the colonies is clearly impossible.

There have been several changes in the ministry during the year. Within a month of the last meeting of the synod, the Rev. M. C. Browne was called to his rest—and during the year the Rev. Dr. Holmes accepted work in the American church. The Rev. W. G. H. Ellison has resigned the charge of Methochia, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden and the Rev. G. H. Tovey have returned to England; the Rev. S. C. Schofield has, you will regret to hear, departed this world; and Mr. Justice Crease, B. T. N. Drake, J. B. Gordon, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Woodland, Dr. M. S. Wade, Tom R. Hawkins, J. C. McKenzie, M.P.F., Mr. Justice Drake, E. Musgrave, E. Baynes Reed, Judge Harrison, J. E. Baynes, Beaumont Boggs and C. N. Rynn.

I take this opportunity of recording my thanks for the kind help which has been given by the Rev. C. E. Sharpe and by the chaplain of the royal navy, while the ships have been in Equatorial harbor; and to add that the loss of the active support of Mr. H. J. Innes for so many years will be severely felt.

The following appointments have been made: Rev. W. J. Filinton to Cedar Hill and Lake; Rev. C. E. Cooper to Williams; Rev. G. W. Taylor to Salt Spring Island; Rev. G. W. Taylor to St. Alban's, Nanaimo; and Rev. J. B. Haslam to St. Barnabas, Victoria. In all cases I have consulted the authorities of the several parishes before making the appointments. No steps have been taken to fill the vacancy in St. Mark's, Victoria, until the question of the grant from the mission fund has been decided. If the suggestion of the executive committee is adopted the difficulty in carrying on the service at Methochia will cease.

During the past nine months the archdeacon has driven to Methochia from Victoria every alternate Sunday afternoon, returning in time for his evening services at St. James.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Rev. Canon Paddon for undertaking the Sunday services at the Jubilee hospital, and also for the readiness with which he has always responded to my undertakings any work which has been asked to do. If he leaves Victoria the diocese will feel his loss, and personally I shall miss his sympathetic support.

Two new churches have been dedicated during the past year. At Seaford, in the large district under the charge of the Rev. P. G. Christmas, and the other at Fulford Harbor on Salt Spring Island, where it will stand as a memorial to the successful ministry of Rev. J. B. Haslam. New fields of work have been opened by the Rev. C. E. Cooper at Englishman's River, French Creek and Nanosoo, at the first of which a church is almost ready for dedication. At Union Mine the Rev. J. X. Willems has commenced Sunday services, but both there and at Alford there are spheres of work which the church ought to undertake with as little delay as possible.

Since the departure of the Rev. Dr. Holmes the services at Chemainus have not been regularly supplied. At present there are no signs of renewal of work at the terminal, but the rapidly increasing number of settlers in the neighborhood of the River church calls for active ministerial work.

No permanent arrangements have been made for the spiritual needs of Mapeau and the adjoining islands. Canon Beaulieu has undertaken services occasionally, but the settlers are anxious for regular ministrations. A lady in England has collected \$500 towards the purchase of a steam tugboat launch, but the devoted labors of the cathedral and a small band of workers who attend regularly at the Chinese school week by week. Three Chinese have been baptized and I have administered confirmation to three others. The grant of \$500 from the Domestic and Mission Fund in the West of Canada, (for which we cannot be too grateful) is not sufficient to pay the rent of the school room and the extremely small stipends of the superintendent and catechist, and it would make a great difference to the whole work, if our blessed Lord, to preach the gospel to all nations would give a sufficient sum to build a small church for the use of the Chinese.

The missionary work amongst the Indians at Alton Bay has been placed under my care by the authorities of the Church Missionary Society, but I have postponed my visit there until the return of the Rev. A. J. Hall from England. Meanwhile Mr. Corker, and I am glad to say that the Indian department have sanctioned his appointment as principal of a new industrial school which has been opened during the past year.

The impossibility of carrying forward the scheme of building a new cathedral has been a grievous disappointment to me personally and I am sure to the whole diocese. It is to be hoped that the strain upon the patience of those who have paid their subscriptions will not be too great.

After having paid for the plans and specifications, the treasurer reports a balance in hand of \$6,000. When the right time comes to make a further effort, it is hoped that the work will be considered of a diocesan character, and that the support will by no means be confined to the parish of Christ Church. Without exaggerating the state of commercial depression in the island, from which I am informed, we are not suffering so severely as in several other islands, it cannot be denied that all questions of finance have been of a very serious character during the past year.

The question before us, as to the future, is whether we are to be content in this diocese, or to advance. No one will maintain that the amounts now collected and subscribed mean that the utmost limit of liberality in the several parishes has been reached. We shall not be content until every member of the church realizes the duty of contributing to the general fund of the diocese. More than this, it certainly seems to me the wisest and most expedient course to take, the object of pleading our cause in England, where I had obtained promise of a grant of \$5000 from the parishes of the Bishop of New Westminster has led me to postpone my visit. Since 1882 the diocese has received no annual grant from any source. It is therefore to be desired that the diocese should be able to raise large sums in England for the Columbia mission fund, but six years ago, in 1888, in an address to the synod, Bishop Hills announced that the diocese had a very small amount, and could hardly be taken any longer into consideration.

For my own part, I should be more than willing to abandon the scheme of raising a loan, and to concentrate our efforts in making substantial annual grants, and one of the objects of my visit was to fully discuss this matter with the authorities. I do not think that I have entered into too many details of diocesan work—for my principle will always be the same, to keep no secrets from the synod, and thus to secure your help in the most important matters. To turn for a few minutes to a wider field. First of all we shall naturally express our sincere sympathy with the diocese of New Westminster in the loss of the Rev. Dr. Holmes, who was in the prime of life and in the midst of his work—leaving us a good example; and further in the disastrous floods, which have brought, and must bring, a great strain upon the work of the church in that diocese. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Holmes is a great loss to the diocese of New Westminster, and the Rev. Dr. Holmes is a great loss to the diocese of New Westminster, and the Rev. Dr. Holmes is a great loss to the diocese of New Westminster.

The solemn declaration makes it clear that the general synod continues to be an integral part of the great Anglican communion throughout the world. The rights of the provincial synod and of each individual diocese are strictly protected.

No special report will be presented to the synod by the representatives who attend at Alford, but we shall have to proceed with caution, acting under the advice of our chancellor, so that we may make no legal mistakes in whatever course we may decide to adopt.

The consolidation of the church in Canada is abundantly blessed by a spirit of true unity and an increase of faith and holiness and devotion amongst all its members. I hoped to have had the honor of receiving the members of the synod at Bishop's Close, but out of respect to the memory of my brother bishop of New Westminster it seemed right to forego that which would have been to me a great pleasure.

In my opening words I asked forgiveness for my mistakes. May I, in closing, express my sense of thankfulness to the Lord for the marked kindness at the first, but who have continued their kindness, so that now I feel at home and amongst friends in this far western diocese; and I pray Almighty God, with all my heart, and soul, that he will bestow upon us all that we may see before all other things His honor and glory; that the progress of the work of the church amongst us, if slow, may be sure; that we may grow in grace here in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The following amendment moved by E. Baynes Reed yesterday afternoon, when Archdeacon Scriven's motion was brought up, was carried: That the lord bishop be requested to invite the co-operation of the other bishops of British Columbia to consider the advisability of forming an ecclesiastical province for British Columbia, or of joining with the ecclesiastical provinces of Rupert's Land, and that his lordship be further requested to nominate a committee to confer with the committees of the other dioceses and to report to this synod the course recommended by them.

The bishop appointed the following as a joint committee to attend a conference of the other dioceses in British Columbia to discuss these propositions: Mr. Justice Crease, B. T. N. Drake, J. B. Gordon, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Woodland, Dr. M. S. Wade, Tom R. Hawkins, J. C. McKenzie, M.P.F., Mr. Justice Drake, E. Musgrave, E. Baynes Reed, Judge Harrison, J. E. Baynes, Beaumont Boggs and C. N. Rynn.

The other motions were all put and carried. Nanaimo was decided upon as the next place of meeting. The public meeting at the cathedral last evening on the religious instruction of the young was largely attended. His lordship, the Rev. W. W. Bolton, Percy Wollaston, Mr. Ducean, of Cowichan, Dr. H. B. Hewettson, Rev. G. W. Taylor, J. B. Hewettson, and Ven. Archdeacon Scriven took part in the discussion.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE.

An Opportunity for Victoria Merchants Suggested by Seattle.

At a meeting of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce this week, the question of opening up trade with the Central American states was discussed by J. E. Chibberg, who returned from those countries last week. As the information supplied by Mr. Chibberg will be of interest to Victoria merchants it is reproduced from the Post-Intelligencer. He said: "The distance from Central America and Mexico are our nearest foreign neighbors, excepting only Canada and the Sandwich Islands. From a geological standpoint the opportunities for business are good. The population of Central America is about 2,500,000, living in the republics, namely, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The governments of these republics are some good and some bad. The revolutions of which we read so much are simply the Spanish-American manner of electing a president, and much less bloodshed results from such elections than we are led to believe from published reports. They are not a serious hindrance to business, excepting in the immediate vicinities of the cities, and the general business goes on uninterrupted.

"At present Central America has but one line of steamships plying between the Pacific coast and their country, which is the Pacific Mail to San Francisco. The numerous lines of Central America are not favorably disposed towards the Pacific Mail, and are anxious for competition. They will be glad of an opportunity to liberate themselves from the exterior of the San Francisco communication houses, with which they are compelled to do business at present. "The exports from San Francisco to Central America at present amount to about \$2,000,000 a year. The imports from Central America to San Francisco amount to about \$2,000,000. The total exports from the United States to Central America amount to over \$6,000,000, and from there to the United States to over \$3,000,000.

"Of the exports from San Francisco to Central America the principal ones are competing favorably on all articles, excepting California wines, beans and salt. In four and a half years, with a line of ships from Seattle to Central America, we will be able to undersell San Francisco. The principal articles exported from the Pacific to Central America are flour, coal, lumber, potatoes, tea, China rice, farming implements, hardware, furniture, drugs, groceries, provisions, canned meats and fish, brooms, brushes, machinery, powder, arms and ammunition, tin, tinware, hardware, barbed wire, hats, barley, hops, malt, wheat, liquors, beer, etc.

The heaviest business, of course, would be in flour and lumber. At present these countries are buying 15,000 barrels of flour a month. Under the present circumstances, the business in flour is being done by shipping through San Francisco, the Dayton, Wash., mills and the C. & C. mills of Spokane have been enabled to build up a trade on their flour for about 5,000 barrels a month, or a third of the business.

"Central Americans are buying our lumber at present through San Francisco commission houses for the lumber yards there, paying from \$5 to \$7 a thousand more than would cost to land it here. So it is safe to say that our flour and lumber business alone would be large enough to load a 1,200 ton vessel monthly from Seattle, to say nothing of the other items.

"The exports from Central America to the Pacific coast are coffee, sugar, cocoa, mahogany, Spanish cedar, tropical fruits and hides. "The coffee, on which we would have to depend largely for return cargoes, is shipped to all points in Europe and the United States on consignment, and it is safe to say that if we can show the Central Americans a good market for the sale of their coffee that we should receive our share of a fair share of these consignments. Our natural advantages are in coffee to compete so far as Chicago with coffee shipped to New York via the isthmus.

"The present freight rates from San Francisco to Central America are \$150 to \$5 a ton from New York to Central America are \$115 to \$20 a ton. The number of ports from which we would derive the most business are the three southernmost Mexican ports and the ten Pacific coast ports in Central America. "Almost all of the business of the Central American coast is done through the Pacific coast ports, there being almost no connection with the Atlantic coast and the interior."

The chairman was authorized, as the matter was considered important, to stimulate the business of the coast to look into the possibilities of the matter as outlined by Mr. Chibberg.

DANGERS OF THE SEA.

A Schooner Collides With an Iceberg—Twelve Lives Lost.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 19.—The schooner Rose, bound from Labrador for Conception bay, collided with an iceberg yesterday and went down almost immediately, carrying twelve persons with her. At the time of the collision there was a thick fog, and it was impossible for the vessel to see a ship's length ahead. The Rose had a crew of fifty-five persons. The forty-three survivors jumped aboard the berg as soon as the collision took place and remained there several hours, suffering great hardships. After they had almost abandoned hope another fishing craft came in sight and they were taken safely aboard and landed.

Foreign News.

Tangier, June 19.—Muley Mohammed, eldest son of the late sultan and a pretender to the throne, has been imprisoned at Meknes, by order of his brother, Abdul Aziz, the sultan, and compelled to sign an act of adhesion to Abdul Aziz. (The position of the latter has been secured by his being recognized as sultan by the powerful sheikhs of Morocco.) The towns of Meknes, Mequinez and the chief of the independent Zayan tribe have promised Abdul Aziz to take 3,000 men along the road between Fes and Mequinez for the purpose of keeping order.

AFFLICTED KASLO.

The Terrible Effects of the Great Storm and Flood of Sunday June 19.

Houses Demolished by Wind and Torrent; Homeless People—Heavy Damage.

The Nelson Miner gives the following account of the Kaslo disaster: The afternoon of Sunday, June 19, at Kaslo was bright and hot, and on the lake could be seen a dozen boats, some with ladies and children in them. Between two and three o'clock heavy thunder clouds were seen approaching from the southeast. The water, which was still rising at nearly an inch an hour, was causing a number of people to get their furniture and effects away from all the houses below Third street.

Between four and five o'clock the storm burst. First a number of hot waves struck, which made people wonder what was coming, and then a deluge of water experienced in tropical climates began sweeping yards, but before they could finish them they had to run for shelter, and for half an hour such a storm raged that no one in it will fail to remember it for the rest of their lives.

Sand, lumber, tin cans, light stoves, and everything movable, whirled about. It was impossible to see across the street and all was confusion. The Adams house caught fire, but happily the flames were soon extinguished. There were two other alarms of fire, but no damage was done. On the lake the storm raged. Waves were running four to five feet high, and about this time the worst accident known took place. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, in a boat, had been to a friend's house on the lake front to try and assist them, and on leaving the full force of the storm struck them, and in a moment the boat was upset. Mrs. McGregor managed to seize the boat, and also got hold of McGregor, the boat in the meantime drifting away rapidly across the point and into the bay where it was seen. At considerable risk of life, Chatterton, the Kaslo constable, and two other brave men rowed out to them. When they reached the boat McGregor was found still alive, but unconscious. Mrs. McGregor having been swept away, she has not been seen since. Mr. McGregor was brought ashore to the boat house, and both the Kaslo constables were working away at his life, but he was beyond all hope. The storm boat crew immediately returned and brought in a young man named Rollins, who had managed after his boat was upset to climb upon a log and was saved.

The team tug Isada had in the meantime been out a little way, but it was impossible to get across the lake owing to the waves and the driftwood, and at times it seemed from the shore as if she would never be able to get back. It was a great risk, and when she got broadside on the waves it looked as if she would roll over altogether. However, she got back safely. It was known that Messrs. Stone, Dennis and Byers were in a boat across the lake; also Mr. Pearce and another man. In all it was thought that when the storm burst fourteen or fifteen people were in danger. As soon as the waves returned a dozen boats went out seeking them, and as far as now all were saved. Messrs. Stone, Dennis and Byers ran broadside to the storm, and being good boatmen and having a good boat they managed to keep afloat, but were driven more than five miles up the lake. They got back about 7.30. Messrs. Retaillac and Roadley, who were out seeking them, returned at the same time. It is still possible that a number of lives may be lost, but until the excitement has passed it is impossible to find out who are missing. Between four and five o'clock, in the height of the storm, all the houses below Third street were swept away, and it was very near the great destruction of property. The wharf, which cost about \$8,000, was soon seen to be destroyed. The Galena Trading Company's store gave three cracks and disappeared, and the only things saved were the barrels of liquors, which were found floating upon the lake. The probable loss is \$8,000 to \$10,000. Byers Hardware Company's store went together with the floating wharf. Chinese wash houses with their contents and two Chinamen trying to save their effects in a boat were driven out in the lake, but were saved. The large house belonging to Ida Williams before the storm had seven floors and was swept away, and the inmates were all living on the first floor. When the storm came all was excitement, and the last women had to leave in a boat. For some time it was doubted if it would be safely landed. However, a rope was thrown them and they were saved. The house went to pieces in a few minutes. All that was saved was some furniture which floated on the drift. In half an hour from the time the storm burst between sixty and seventy houses were broken up or less badly damaged. The front was blown out of the Great Northern hotel, but no one was hurt by it. The fall accounted for a short struggle and added its share to the floating wreckage. Scores of men worked most willingly, assisting in every possible way to save everything that could possibly be landed and also in boats picking up all floating valuables until darkness set in. Monday morning, 4 a.m., everybody is astir early. There is still a stiff breeze blowing and houses going to pieces. All the people south of the creek kept working all night moving to the north of the creek, and people on both banks got out of their houses. The creek, which is a foaming torrent, at about 2 a.m. carried away the bridge. It undermined the north bank, carrying away Mr. Kane's house, Mr. Kane's house and half a dozen others, and the further damage it is doing is enormous. The Ainsworth steamed around, landing men on the south side, who are trying to save as much property as possible. The flood is still rising, and although the air is colder, it is not expected that the water will be lower for some time. It is impossible to estimate exactly the damage done by Mr. Byers' Mr. Kane and many others have just the clothes they had on left, and have lost everything.

A low estimate of the loss would seem to be \$100,000. A hundred people or more, living in a large property, as possible, could live rent free are now without a home and have lost their all. A large team formed just above Third street, and at 8 a.m. an attempt was made to blow it out, but it was unsuccessful. About a dozen houses still standing on the south side of the creek will probably go before long.

Coming down the lake on the Ainsworth, at Hendryx the buildings were all standing, but under water. Trees were blown down in every direction. At Ainsworth all the shacks, warehouses and Chinese wash houses were destroyed and the fences blown away from before the houses on the water front. At Pilot Bay the first deep in the ash buildings, up to the eaves of the warehouse on the wharf, and several feet deep in the smelter building. On the Crawford Bay side six houses were destroyed and the tug boat Surprise sank. The steamboat Galena is under water, but is thought unjured.

At Balfour the water is up to the second floor in the hotel, the post office is under water and slightly canted. The water is just touching the church and Busk's house, opposite Balfour. West's, White's and Procter's houses are in six feet of water. At Laird's house the West and neighbors all had buildings flooded. A tree fell upon Mrs. Gray yesterday and hurt her seriously. There was no storm at Balfour.

WORK IN KOOTENAY.

A Cut in Wages—Mining Matters Reported Quiet.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the employees on the Nakus & Slocan railway on account of the cut in their wages. The men's pay has been cut down 25 cents per day, and those who are working by the month fare even worse, as the man who used to get \$50 a month and his board now only gets \$50 and pays for his board himself. It is said that William Daly, superintendent, left the company's service on that account. The proceedings seem very unjust since it affects the man drawing low wages much more than a \$100 or \$200 a month man.

The only mining news of importance is the reported sale of the Black Prince claim in Lardeau district. The sale was made through Messrs. Murphy and Gilholley of New Denver, the purchasers being the Moore syndicate of Duluth. The Black Prince was located by a painter named Brown, and was owned by him and T. A. Mills of Nelson. The purchase price is said to be \$8000. The water in Eagle and Forty-nine creeks is falling, and operations are now progressing satisfactorily, at both the Phoenix mill and the works of the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company. At the latter place the ditch and flume will be enlarged and extended as soon as lumber can be got on the ground. Phil Aspinwall came in from New Denver this week. He says several laughable incidents occurred at that place during the storm on Sunday. A colored woman, whose house was shifted several feet, ran out on the street, dropped on her knees and prayed to God for a remission of her front. A Chinaman on the beach in front of the Slocan hotel was picked up, wafted over the hotel and landed on the shoemaker's shop on the bluff. One of the chimneys of the Slocan hotel was blown down, and the guests of the hotel, thinking their end had come, made for the woods. D. Graham and Murdoch McKenzie made a satisfactory strike upon their claim in the Victoria district, at one corner of the Arbutus towhee. They have scarcely finished development, but in an open cut of about eight feet have about four inches of clean ore.

Elder and Ward are doing development work on the Klains creek. They have driven a tunnel 80 feet on the hillside, with a stringer of ore all the way. The main body is unmined, and they are beginning to sink for it. On the Salt they have a tunnel run 75 feet, with a good showing.

AMOS BOWMAN IS DEAD.

The Founder of Anacortes—Journalist and Mining Engineer.

Anacortes, June 19.—Amos Bowman died at his home in this city yesterday afternoon, after an illness of several weeks, the result of hardships experienced in making a trip to Victoria in a small boat. He was a man of great age and has been a conspicuous figure on the coast since the early days of California. He was a native of Ontario, but crossed the line to Ohio early in life. From there he went to New York, where he took a medical course in one of the universities, at the same time studying shorthand. His proficiency in the latter branch enabled him to secure a position on the New York Tribune under Horace Greeley, whom he knew. Coming to the Pacific coast he drifted into journalism again, this time in the employ of the Sacramento Union. After serving in this capacity for several years he went to Germany and graduated as a civil and mining engineer from the universities of Freiburg and Munich. While abroad he acted as correspondent of the New York Tribune. He returned to California and became editor of the Mining and Scientific Press until he took charge of the California geological survey and ran the line between the states of Nevada and California. He remained in this service until invited to join the geological survey of the Canadian government, under whose employ he remained until a few years ago, when he resigned. Most of his work in this position was done in British Columbia, with the mining resources of which he was well informed. Early in his travels in the Northwest he became impressed with this locality, and one time owned a large land interest here. A considerable portion of this land he gave to the railroad company, and during the boom of 1890 he was looked upon as a very wealthy man. He leaves a family consisting of a wife, a daughter and three sons, all of whom were with him at the time of death. The town of Amocortes (Anno-Cortes) was named after Mrs. Bowman.

(Mr. Bowman sailed his sloop to Victoria about a month ago, and for a few days after was unwell as a result of the trip. He then, however, attributed his indisposition to the effects of a grip. He was very well known in Victoria and throughout British Columbia, where his death will be sincerely deplored.)

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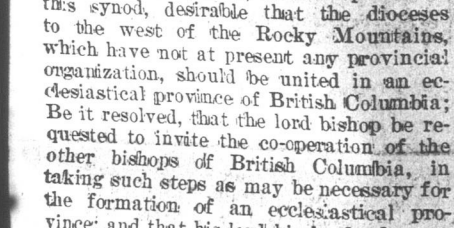
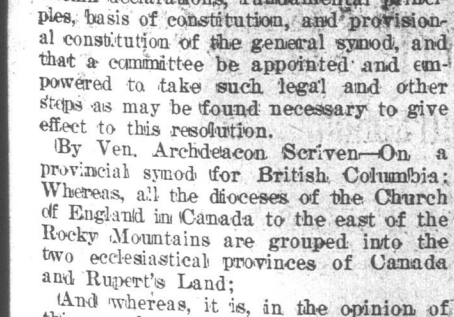
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No. 1, may still be obtained at

Hill last evening under the auspices

YACHTING. THE LOCAL CLUB.

D. A. Godson has purchased the Rose

the Times office and Part 10 of

to you. If sent by mail 20 cents

to you and present before the end

drawn at that time. Subscribers

to avoid writing a letter for each

part thereof, and portfolios will

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Glennings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form. From Tuesday's Daily. -Hallbut are reported very plentiful off Carmanah point.

Nairn, Jarvis street, last night, when his second daughter, Bessie, was married to Mr. Arthur Robertson, of Victoria. B. C. Rev. Stephen Young, of Clifton, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Mr. Jordan.

seemed to be in good circumstances. It is feared that the owner of the pocket-book was a victim of the robbery.

peny intended going out of the business, and if the committee would recommend his permanent attachment to the department he would sever his connection with the company.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR. A Budget of Newsy Items From the Ledge—All About the Floods.

Man Arrested for Assisting the Cariboo Stage Robber to Escape. Superintendent Fred Hussey of the provincial police received a telegram this morning announcing that Constable John Bain had arrested a man for aiding the Cariboo stage robber to escape arrest.

SELECTED A SITE. The Aldermen Decide Upon an Expensive Power House Site. T. C. Nuttall's waterfront property, between Herald street and Turret rock, was yesterday selected by the council as the site for the new electric light station.

THE MARKETS. Short Summary Covering Articles of Every Day Consumption. The supply of fresh eggs is still quite short and the market price keeps on advancing at the rate of five cents per week.

THE NEWS OF EASTERN CANADA IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS. James Cooney, a Grand Trunk brakeman, living in Hamilton, fell from a train at Guelph and was instantly killed.

At the session of the Toronto Methodist conference the resignation of Rev. Paul Flint, late pastor of Zion Methodist church, was tendered on the ground that he was not in accord with the Methodist church upon the doctrine of the divinity of Christ and divine guidance.

ASSASSINATED. Crime Commissioning the Chamberlain. Italian Assassin Dagger Into the White Emperor's Carriage. Excitement and Prayers for the Emperor.