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D PILES

Piles is the use of avs followed by a

ses, but no matter what the kind of Hem-Roid can be stay cured. Blind, Bleeding or

with each package treatment. for \$1 at druggists, ITALIAN CRUISER VISITS ESQUIMALT

UMBRIA WILL SPEND SEVERAL DAYS IN PORT

Italy Follows Lead of Great Britain in the Matter or Concentrating Fleet.

After an exceedinly pleasant passage from San Francisco the third-class Italian cruiser Umbria arrived at Esquimalt last evening, anchoring at the buoy where Victorians have been accustomed to see H. M. S. Bonaventure. She will in here for several days. No definite date has been decided upon for her departure, as there are some repairs, such as painting, etc., which must be attended to before she continues her ruise of the North Pacific coast. The jmbria resembles H. M. S. Bonaventure o a considerable extent, although not as large and being manned by a smaller She has a total complement of She has a displacement of 2,500 and is equipped with two 6-inch eight 41/2-inch guns, eight 6-poundrs, eight 1-pound, one landing gun and naxims. She is fitted up in a most modern manner. A wireless telegraphy apparatus is noticable, while the ship's unches and boats running back and forth give the harbor an appearance of activity that has been lacking since the vessels were removed some

The Umbria has twenty officers, and is commanded by Captain Corsi Comillo. Second in command is Capt. de Luca Carlo, while the lieutenants, sub-lieutenants and chiefs of different departments Manzoni Guidobaldo, Oricchio Mario, Caracciolo di Forino Tristano, Raineri Biscia, Albertelli Filippo, Roes ler Franz Luigi, Dongo G. Batta, Coda Raffaele, Luzzati Alfredo, and Volpe

Capt. Comillo announces that while the ship is in port she will be open to the public from 1.30 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He will be pleased to receive any Victorians who may wish to be shown through the vessel during those

This morning a representative of the Times boarded the Umbrina and was received with the utmost courtesy. Capt. Carlo explained that the ship had been away from home about fifteen months. She was making an extensive tour of the Pacific Coast, having already been in these seas since December. About a month was spent in San Francisco. At Mare Island she was put in the dry-

dock and thoroughly renovated. 'Is it true that the Umbria will go into dock at this port?" was asked. The cantain replied in the negative. He stated further that the vessel was in every way ship-shape, and that advantage would be taken of her stay here to apply another coat of paint, that being all that was necessary to make her ready for another long sea voyage. He said, however, that it had been the original intention to dock at Esquimalt, but the decision was altered when ample facilities were discovered at the port mentioned. Continuing, Capt. Carlo remarked upon

the fact that there were no British vessels in port. He supposed that the new regulations introduced by the admiralty had resulted in the recalling of the Essquimalt squadron. Although he acknowledged that the withdrawal of these vessels would probably hurt the immediate vicinity from a commercial point of view, he was of the opinion that the change was entirely justified. Concentration, he said, was most important in modern warfare. It was absolutely no use having a strong fleet if it was located at widely separated points. A system was required by which the vessels would be available at the shortest possible

had acted wisely. He went on to point out that the Italian government, impressed with the necessity of concentration of naval forces, had followed the lead of Great Britain to a certain extent. His country, he said, was practically without representation on the China coast, while the South American squadron had been reduced to three vessels. Outside of this almost all the warships stationed away from home had been recalled. The entire naval force was being concentrated at Italian ports, so that they would be

notice in case of emergency. Therefore

he considered that the British admiralty

at hand when their assistance was required for the defence of the nation. "Of course we have to keep a small fleet stationed in South America" continued Capt. Carlo, "as Italy has more extensive interests there than in any other part of the continent." He then went on to state that in the Argentine Republic there are in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 Italians, while in the city of Buenos Ayres alone 200,000 of his countrymen resided. This was sufficient | the patient, whose fortitude and bravery explanation of the necessity of Italy hav- in enduring the pain occasioned, without ing war vesstls stationed in the neigh-

borhood. The present cruise of the Umbria, ac cording to Capt. Carlo, is simply "To see the country." This, he said, was the first time an Italian vessel had visited

COL. OTTER, ONE OF MANY

While in South Africa, Col. Otter found that Foot Elm gave great relief to the troops under his command, and he recommend it highly. If your feet blister, sweat or tire easily spend 25c. for 18 powders, and the effects will sur-

prise you. At all drug stores.

There is no remedy "Just as

FOOT ELM

For Tender Feet. STOTT & JURY BOWMANVILLE - - Ont. the Northern Pacific coast for many years. Personally he was much impressed with what he had seen of the country. He wanted to know whether game was plentiful in British Columbia, and when informed that good bags could be se-cured a few miles from town, but that the season was close, he appeared much disappointed. "But there is splendid trout fishing here," volunteered the re-porter. "I don't take as much interest

see we're always on the water and I can fish almost any time." Leaving here towards the end of next week, the Umbria will proceed to Vancouver, visiting that port for several days before going south. It is expected that she will receive orders when reaching South America to join the Italian fleet at that station.

in that sport," replied the captain; "you

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

Daniel Mills, Who Came Here in 1859, Dead in Vancouver.

Daniel Mills, a pioneer of 1859, passed way at Vancouver on Saturday. Although for the past 15 years Mr. Mills has resided in the Terminal City, he will be remembered by Victoria pioneers as the man who erected the first stone bank building here. Of his demise the News-Advertiser says.

"The death of Daniel Mills Paul's hospital, Saturday, marked the passing of another of the fast disappearing pioneers of the Pacific Coast. Mills came to Victoria in 1859, and erected the first stone bank building in the Capital, and also assisted in building the Race Rock lighthouse. He afterwards spent 13 years mining with various fortune in Cariboo. He returned from Cariboo to New Westminster where he was for a number of years associated with Dr. Chisholm in the brewery, salmon cannery and real estate businesses. Mr. Mills was a native of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, and came to California by the Panama route in the fifties. He spent some time mining in California, before the Cariboo rush drew him north-

wards. "For the past 15 years the deceased had lived in/Vancouver, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquainfances in this city. At the time of his death he had reached the ripe age of 76 years. He was unmarried, but has quite a number of relatives in the city, no less than six of his nephews residing here."

ANTHRACITE COAL The C. P. R. Mines at Bankhead, Near

Banff, Being Opened Up.

W. S. Ayres, consulting mining and mechanical engineer, has just completed the installation of the extensive machinery for the development of the anthracite coal mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Bankhead, near Banff. The plant cost a million dollars, and is modern in every respect, with a capacity

of 2,000 tons per day. One of the main difficulties in opening up the mine was the driving of a tunnel 1,200 feet in length, to tap the coal veins. In the company's experience in the Rockies, these tunnels have all caved in, and it has been found almost mpossible to build something that would stand. Acting, however, upon scientific principles, Mr. Ayres was successful in driving the tunnel two weeks ahead of the approximated time, and within the

estimated cost. Four veins of coal have been opened, being a special invetion of Mr. Avres. that Bankhead waste coal may be used as fuel for steaming purposes. By means of this new coal, the power plant is driven which furnishes the town of Banff with electric light.

Experiments are not yet completed as fuel in C. P. R. locomotives.

VERNON GOSSIP.

The Coldstream ranch is planning an extensive irrigation scheme, by which the water from Jones's creek will be used to serve some 3,200 acres of land from the 11-Mile post down the valley, and taking in the ranches of Gaunt Bros., Applegarth, Freeman, R. Gillespie, Lavington ranch, etc. The proposed irrigaworks will cost, from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

"A very interesting operation was performed at the Vernon Jubilee hospital on Monday, when 242 pieces of skin approximating a split pea in size, or about 15 sq. in. in the aggregate, were grated upon the left arm, shoulder and side of Katie Graham, daughter of Jas. Graham, of Enderby, the little girl who was so badly burned some time ago The skin used in the operation was fur nished by Miss Emma Falkard, aunt of the use of chloroform or any other anaesthetic, excited the wondering admiration of the surgeon and attendant nurse. The skin obtained was dotted

over the surface, and will eventually THE BOUNDARY MINES.

Week's Shipments Amount to 17,145 Tons-Smelters Have Treated 405.039 Tons This Year.

Phoenix, June 3 .- Over 400,000 tons of ore have been treated by Boundary melters this year.

Following are the shipments from the oundary mines for this week: Granby Mines to Granby smelter, 13,495 tons Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 3,392 tons; Mountain Rose to B. C. Copper smelter, 66 tons; Emma to Nelson smelter, 99 tons; Oro Denoro to Granby melter, 33 tons; Last Chance to B. C. Copper and Trail smelters, 60 tons; to tal for week, 17,145 tons; total for year

o date. 395.349 tons. This week the Boundary smelters treated as follows: Granby smelter, 13,-750 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,220 tons; total treatment for the week, 17.

Americans, have arrived here. They grad Canadian Dragoons, are appointed the old statute of 1676, which imposes a penalty of five shillings, is the only law

CENTRES ON MOROCCO

POWERS MAY REJECT THE SULTAN'S PROPOSAL

Recent Action of Ruler Regarded as Mark of Discourtesy to Great Britain.

Fez, Morocco, June 2.-No doubt is entertained in diplomatic circles that the proposals in behalf of Morocco to submit the French proposals to a conference of the powers signatory of the Madrid convention will be categorically declined by the British, French, Spanish and Russian governments. Uncertainty prevails regarding the attitude of the other powers. It is thought in some quarters that Germany may utilize the Moorish proposals as a pretext to enter into direct negotiations with France, in which case the Moroccan question will that the earthquake which took place The fact that the Moorish decision was launched on the eve of the arrival here of Gerard A. Lowther, the British minisfer, is much commented upon, and is tricts are incomplete, but it is believed regarded as being a distinct mark of disurtesy to Great Britain.

Count Von Tattenbach-Ashold head the German mission, is evidently in high favor at the palace, where he has equent interviews with the Sulfan.

Delcasse's Attitude. Paris, June 5 .- Strong tension is developing in the cabinet as the result of the rejection by the Sultan of Morocco of the French reform proposals The situation is similar to when Foreign Minister Delcasse suddenly presented his resignation. He has not given any indication of his purpose, but reports are circulated in well-informed quarters that he may retire if his Moroccan policy does not secure the united support of the

It is expected that the Sultan's action n proposing to refer the question to an international conference will be submitted to the council of ministers' to-morrow. The question of its acceptance or rejection is likely to involve also the cabinet situation.

VALUABLE ADDITIONS TO THE FISHERIES

Oysters and Lobsters Will Be Sent to the Pacific Coast in Charge of Expert.

secure a large supply of Atlantic oysters | noon on May 17th in the race for the Gerfrom the most famous beds in Prince man Emperor's cup, are beginning to be Edward Island and New Brunswick for anxious for her safety, for all the other various points along the British Columand the quantity is practically unlimitbia coast, as has been strongly urged by
ed. The plant which has been put in
W. Sloan, M. P. Mr. Sloan some weeks
weeks ago requested the minister of marine
lat. 40.29 N., long. 50.50 W. be handled, except by machinery, from and fisheries to make a shipment of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 buckwheat, the latter Vancouver Island. All the arrangements steaming coal, are produced, all traces have been completed, and a large ship remembered as master of the Meadow. of slate being removed by automatic ap-pliances. Three of these are used, one ment expert. The oysters, which are from the most famous beds, are about He has also designed a boiler setting so | half grown, as mature oysters are found to less readily become acclimatized to Pacific conditions. About 100 barrels of these half grown oysters will be sent to Halifax, when about 50 crates of live lobsters are being collected, and the whole will leave in a special car for Vanto the adaptation of the anthracite as couver. Special arrangements are being made to have the oysters and lobster planted without delay on their arrival and the scheme is one which will be or permanent value to the Pacific fisheries

of British Columbia. The London Campaign. Ralph Smith, M. P., left here at noon o-day for London, Hon, W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Paterson left last night

Leaves For West. W. W. B. McInnes, commission the Yukon, left for the West to-day, He will stay a couple of days in Winnipeg and about ten days at Victoria, after wards proceeding to Dawson.

THE FIRST CASE.

Miner Charged With Being Under ground More Than Eight Hours-Superintendent Summoned.

Nanaimo, June 5 .- The first case un der the Coal Mines Amendment Act has been laid by Archibald Dick, coal mines inspector at Ladysmith, charging Harry Carroll, a miner, with being underground longer than eight hours, allowed by law, and Superintendent Andrew Bryden for allowing this contrary to the law. The case comes up Wednesday at Ladysmith.

RUMORED MASSACRE.

Report That Garrison at Warmbad, German Southwest Africa, Has Perished.

London, June 5 .- A dispatch to ews agency from Capetown says native reports have been received in official quarters to the effect that Warmbad, the German headquarters in Southwest Africa, has fallen and that the garrison has perished. No news is obtainable except from native sources.

SEALERS TAKEN

Harbin, Manchuria, June 5 .- The crews of five Japanese sealing schooners, numbering sixty men and including six while poaching near Odima island.

MILLER MEMORIAL. MILLER MEMORIAL.

Monument to Be Erected to Atlin Pioneer-Government Contribution.

The people of Atlin have undertaker erect a monument in memory of the late Fritz Miller, who died in the north ern mining camp last year. Of the \$748 raised \$500 is to be expended in e erection of a monument and the bal ance, \$248, is to be applied to a fund t erect an operating room at the Atlin hospital, and is to be called the "Fritz Miller Memorial Operating Ward." The estimated cost of this, is \$700, and a committee of the citizens are making an endeavor to raise the balance of \$450. Premier McBride has assured the committee in charge of the work that \$150 will be devoted to it by the prov-ince. In the course of a letter on the

subject the Premier says:
"This amount will be provided for it I regret my inability to remit the subscription by concurrent post, you may feel assured of the money being forthcoming in due course,'

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN. Latest Reports Place Number of Killed in Hiroshima and Upina at Six.

Tokio, June 3, 7.30 p.m.-The gover nor of miroshima province telegraphs pe probably settled in Paris or Berlin. on June 2nd killed six people, wounded seventy-nine, and destroyed thirty-three houses in Hiroshima and Upina. The reports from other affected dis

> to property has been comparatively The first shocks of the earthquake destroyed the telegraph system, making it impossible to communicate with the earthquake district, which created an impression some great disaster had taken

NANAIMO MINE CLOSED.

place.

Mules Have Been Taken Out and Only a Watchman Remains in Charge.

Nanaimo, June 5,-The Western Fuel Co. has closed No. 1 mine down, steam is out of the boilers, the cages have been hoisted and off the chains, all work has entirely ceased, and only a watchman remains in charge. The pit mules are all out at pasture with the shoes pulled off as if for a long test, and the place is dead. Manager Stockett is away, and will not be home for some days, when the miners will make an attempt to interview him regarding negotiations.

city itself is very quiet, not like strike town. No crowds are on the streets, and the miners seem to stay at home or go out of town.

CAUSING ANXIETY.

No News Has Been Received Regarding Yacht Apache Since Morning of May 22nd.

New York, June 3.—The Tribune says: "Friends of Edmund Randolph, the owner Ottawa, June 5.—The government have of the barque-rigged auxiliary yacht Apache, which sailed from Sandy Hook lightship at the purpose of transplanting them at rachts have finished and the Apache has not been sighted since she was last report-

remembered as master of the Meadow-Harreman and Dr. Watson B. Morris. "J. B. McDonell is captain of the vacht, and he has a crew of some 35 men. Heather, a British yacht built in Glasgow."

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Will Commence Near Kakabeka, Nineteen Miles West of Fort William-Commission Approves Plans.

Ottawa, June 5 .- The first construct ion work on the Grand Trunk Pacific work will begin near Kakabeka, a station on the branch which will connect the national transcontinental line with Port Arthur, Fort William and the

Great Lakes. Kakabeka is 19 miles west of Fort alongside the Grand Trunk Pacific at this point, and in this way supplies can e secured easily for the new road.

The location plan was approved by the railway commission to-day, and gives the mate and six months for the crew with law. company authority to build three and four miles east and west of Kakabeka. The railway commission has also approved of a route map showing the general direction for the whole branch fro Fort William northward over 200 miles Mr. Steele and Wm. Porier, the second to a point where it will connect with the main line some 50 miles north of the village of Wabigoon.

OTTAWA NOTES.

ome Who Are Mentioned as British Columbia Representatives on the Fishery Commission.

Ottawa, June 3.-Among those mentioned o represent British Columbia on the fish eries commission are J. C. Brown, Camp bell Sweeny and either Chief Justice Hunter or Richard Hall,

Gazetted. W. W. B. McInnes is gazetted to-day as Commissioner of the Yukon. Legal Adviser.

Fred. T. Congdon has been appointed legal adviser of the Yukon council. Military Appointments. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Pellatt, 2nd Regiment Queen's Own Rines of Canada, and Major and Brevet Lieuth Col. V. A. S. Williams, The city solicitor, J. Martin, advised that

the Governor-General.

FROM URUSUAY

HE TELLS STORY OF THE AGNES G. DONOGHUE

D. Steel, of Victoria, Has Arrived Here After Trying Experience at Monte Video .

D. Steele arrived in this city on Saturour estimates for next year and, while day, having returned from the Uruguay by way of San Francisco. He is one of the ill-fated hunters from the schooner Agnes G. Donoghue. When he left the other members of the crew were held in Monte Video awaiting sentence on what

Mr. Steele seeing how matters were shaping thought it best to quit the Uruguayan capital on the first opportunity, and is well satisfied to get back to is home in Victoria after months of a nost trying experience in Monte Video. When he left on April 3rd the prosecuting attorney in the case had recomended to the courts that Capt. Mat. Ryan, commanding the schooner, should eceive five years' imprisonment; Wm. that the loss of life and the destruction Ryan the chief mate, should get two years; Wm. Porier, the second officer, should be sentenced to one year, and the mbers of the crew should be imprisoned for six months.

It was about November 11th that the Donoghue put in to within about 4½ western Canada or written more extenmiles of the shore of Uruguay for water. sively on its history and conditions. The weather was so rough that it was impossible to land a boat, and after waiting all next day the captain decided to

A cutter, described by the Uruguayans as a man-of-war, approached and after firing three shots across the bow of the schooner the vessel was boarded. ttempt was made to investigate affairs aboard the schooner, but after taking ten of the crew of the nineteen men off her a prize crew was put on the Agnes G. Donoghue with orders to bring the vessel to Monte Video.

This was accordingly done, and upon arrival the officers and men were imprisoned for 67 days. Repeated attempts were made by the officers and crew to get redress. The British minister appealed to, but the authorites replied that \$5,000 of a bond would have to be put up. Finally, at the end of the 67 days, the captain was taken back on board the schooner with a guard of five men placed in charge. The other memhers of the crew were allowed to come and go on taking oath that they would

appear when called upon to do so.

Mr. Steele describes the treatment ac corded the men in the jail as none too

rations meagre. The imprisonment and worry incident upon it has told upon Capt. Ryan. He is a young man of about 35 years of age, but is now only a wreck of what he was before the trouble began. If the imprisonment is to be enforced Mr. Steele

through it. The case against the Donoghue is of

Donoghue. There was nothing done in the way of sealed on this island. The skins were not even counted on board the vessel. As far as fresh blood marks were concerned it was quite likely that some marks might have remained on some of the

boats of the schooner from the day prerious to arrival off the coast. The courts before which the unforfucted in a way which did not inspire the judiciary or laws of Uruguay. The secular schools. In our deliv

Donoghue were pirates. Slowly the case was carried from one forty-seven days to do it. As before mentioned he recommended five years' imprisonment for the captain, two years for the mate, one year for the second arrangement, though not sanctioned by confiscation of the schooner and cargo. The take of skins when seized was

All the members of the crew we from Nova Scotia with the exception of officer, who belongs to Sooke. Mr. Steele says the government of Uruguay has no right either in law or n justice. No fishing was done along the coast of that country by the schooner, and besides Uruguay has no sealing

thing should be done to liberate the re ainder of the crew. MR. CHOATE'S SUCCESSOR.

Plymouth. June 3 .- The Philadelphian

laws. Having got free himself from further trouble he is anxious that some-

having on board Whitlaw Reid, the new American ambassador to the court of St. James, and Mrs. Reid, arrived here today from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Reid landed and took a train for London. CASE DROPPED.

New Westminster, June 3.-The prosetion of Sing Kee, charged with keeping his store open on Sunday, has been dropped which can be brought to bear.

AN AUTHORITY ON SCHOOL QUESTION

DR. BRYCE SAYS WEST HAS NO FEAR OF COERCION

Ex-Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly Expresses His Opinion.

(Toronto Globe.)

Ottawa, May 27.—Professor George the Royal Society, of which he is a Fellow, was seen by a representative of the Ever since 1871 he has been in active educational service in Winnipeg. He had to do with the foundation of Manitoba College and of the University of Manitoha. For many years he was head of the faculty of science university. He has been identified closely with the religious and missionary ork of the Presbyterian church, and

of the General Assembly. Few men have travelled more widely throughout "Yes, I have just come from Winnipeg, and last week I was in Victoria on be to throw a bone of contention into church business. I have very recently been in touch with all the provinces of West. So far as I know-and I made it my business to inquire—there is no excitement or discontent over the educational clauses in the autonomy When the bills were first introoriginal clauses. Our Presbytery of

were not satisfactory, you know how strong we are on indignation meetings, and you would certainly have heard from of Canadianizing and Christianizing the It was mentioned that Professor Bryce was a strong advocate of purely public schools at the time of the Mani-

oba agitation. "Yes, I took a leading part in that dis-ussion," said the professor. "I raised question in a controversy between Archbishop Tache and myself, as that now in satisfactory operation under 'Veritas,' in the press ten or twelve years before 1890, when our new act sed. The old Manitoba act was, no good. The floor was the bare rock, with | doubt, intended by some to fix churchgoverned separate schools upon us, but we found that it would not 'hold water,' and so we swept away the old system. "Why, then, are you not opposed to e educational clauses now proposed?" "Well. I find the people of the Territories satisfied with the present system

has little hope that Capt. Ryan will live of education. They have as near to a pure public school system as is workabl in Canada. In Winnipeg city to-day, the flimsiest character, Mr. Steele says. fifteen years after the passing of our He denies that there could be anything act, we have the Roman Catholics still in the charge recently made that the dissatisfied. They are paying taxes tobe handled, except by machinery, from the time it leaves the miner's shovel until it is furnished to the customer. The various sizes of egg, stove, nut, pea and selected areas on the Mainland and in selected areas on the s are paid a premium for every schooner are, it is declared, being conducted as brook Hounds; Stuyevesant Leroy, R. Burn-side Potter, W. Gordon Fellows, Joseph is the way in which the cutter was made aware of the presence of the practically a better working system of

parties are concerned, than we have

"But is not this a surrender of prinple on your part?" "Not at all. A public school system-pure and simple—is impossible in Canada. Most of us believe in the principle of the separation of church and state, but this, if logically followed out, unafe sealers were brought were con- would make the public school a secular school. But logic is not everything. We Mr. Steele with any great respect for as Presbyterians are not prepared for solicitor who represented the captain and crew of the schooner informed them schools. Manitoba in 1890 had to yield that there was no case against them, this. In this 'John Knox' year we are At any rate orders are expected. ion he said the sealing company was formed for the sole purpose of robbery, and the crew of the Agnes gious instruction in the scalled the regiment home immediately, and school from 3.30 to 4 o'clock in the school day-of course, with a conscience court to another, and when Mr. Steele clause. This has been allowed. The soleft was to come up for what was re-garded as final decision. The prosecut-three Maritime Provinces, because in Kakabeka is 19 miles west of Fort ing attorney was given six days to pre-William. The Canadian Pacific will run pare his report for the court. He took gation of the Roman Catholics in public schools of their own-having only faith. This is a well-known working

"It is because I am well acquainted with the Territories and their school system that I am confident that their ethod is the best yet devised for approximating to uniformity, and yet giving a certain diversity to allow for reli-

gious instruction and religious sentipercion'? We hear a good deal about in Ontario."

'To me that is absurd. To my mind the only corecion in sight is that of a arrow-minded handful in Toronto who wish to coerce our western people into animation these days. Military opera-an agitation that is distasteful to them. There is a feeling of resentment in the West against the interference of these Toronto dictators. They may save themselves the trouble. The Dominion nas outgrown the dictation of any one city or of any one clique. Please tell these Toronto agitators that if the West ern people do not know they are being perced it is because there is no coer-

"But isn't the Dominion fixing the terms for the people of the two new "No more than, in my judgment,

o 'Ontario first,' or anything of the kind. I have advocated the 'Canadian dea' in my own province at times when it was unpopular to do so. This talk of 'provincial rights' is abused. The docrine of 'sovereign states,' or 'sovereign provinces,' is a Yankee notion, and is not British. It is inconsistent with a strong central executive. The late Sir John Macdonald very wisely called at-tention to this danger. There are Federal rights and responsibilities as well as

"The true theory of the Canadian con-

stitution," continued Prof. Bryce, "is that the Dominion is the repository of power, and that the provinces receive what it is wise to bestow upon them You cannot have a strong country if you allow every province to have its own sweet will, or pass laws which are nimical or threatening to the people of the whole. True, in one part of the British North America Act you have education classed as a provincial matter, but that is only as modified by other clauses of the act. It is of course well Bryce, LL.D., of Winnipeg, who has to carry the sense of the province or of been in Ottawa attending the meeting of the locality in the passing of an act concerning education or any other subject.
But in the case before us this is being done. The almost universal testimony Mr. Steele says is only a trumped up Globe, to whom he gave his views on the is that the Territories want the continuschool question as it appears to men in ation of their present school system. the West. Dr. Bryce is one of the best | That has been formally expressed by the known educationists in Canada. He is a distinguished graduate of the Univerof Edmonton, and informally by the most representative men in the West. sity of Toronto and of Knox College. This temper on the part of the Western people is of course discouraging for the educational doctrinaries who wish to dominate us with their notions.' "But why not let the people decide the

matter in their new provinces?" in the asked. "Well, because it is the duty of the Dominion to decide it. The Dominion, for prudential reasons easy to name, three years ago was elected moderator of the General Assembly. Few men sponsibility in these new provinces. We want all Canada to pronounce upon this

important question. "And, besides, to refer the school queseach new province. Leave the matter open, and what would happen? The Roman Catholics would endeavor by legal process to obtain what they claim ed to have under the act of 1875, viz. church-controlled schools. They would carry their case to the Privy Council duced there was strong opposition to the | The people of the new provinces would certainly oppose their contention. Years of litigation and dissension would fol-Winnipeg, a body of over sixty represenives, passed resolutions against them. We know what this means in But the changes made have very largely | Manitoba. This is what we in the West satisfied us. If these amendment clauses wish especially to avoid. To have a were not satisfactory, you know how ten years would interfere with our plans great settlements of the Canadian West. with their hundreds of thousands of

alien foreigners.

"To have such a disturbing and divisive agency in our politics would be an unmixed calamity, and would no doubt end in bringing back a much poorer system of public schools than the system which i' is proposed to continue. You people in Ontario may worry yourselves about the Western schools if you have no other political issue, but the people in the West need not be ex-

WAITING FOR ORDERS. Work Point Garrison Expect Instruc-

pected to give you any encouragement.

tions Respecting Future Movements. Officers and men of the Work Point garrison are at present in a very expectant frame of mind. They are anxiously awaiting orders from the Imperial government regarding their future moves, it being practically assured that

in telegraphic dispatches. Discussing the situation Sunday one of the officers expressed the opinion that public schools, in so far as religious it would be impossible for the Federal government to have a sufficient force "The Apache was formerly the White attempting to prove that the schooner under our Manitoba public school sys- ready to take charge of the local defences on the date mentioned Ha therefore, thought that the present garrison would receive instructions t main here for some months, the only difference being that all expenses would be met by the Canadian authorities. "As long as we get the same pay as is issue by the Imperial government we don't object to serving under the Canadian government," the officer remarked. "It would, however, be rather a peculiar state of affairs as the British regulars

both officers and men, draw considerably At any rate orders are expected any Association football team, would like to remain at this station until next spring. Under such circumstances the Garrison team could again enter for the British Columbia championship, and members are confident that they could again prove

successful.

It is understood that the work of conown children and teachers of their own struction on the Signal Hill fortress. which has been in progress for over a year, has been stopped by order of the mperial government. with events at Work Point cannot under stand this move. The work is complete, in fact a couple of months labor would finish the undertaking. Moreover, what remains would not in volve machi expenditure. Some, ever, are of the opinion that the Imperial government has decided to leave the "But what about the charge of final touches to the Canadian authorities. What with the cessation of work at Signal Hill and the lack of definite knowledge regarding the length of the present garrison's stay on this station. Work Point is not remarkable for its routine, are practically at a standstill and will probably remain so until orders are received with respect to future move-

> BRITISH MISSION. G. A. Lowther and Party Accorded Impos-

Fez, Morocco, May 31 .- Gerard A. Lowther, the British minister of Morocco, arriv ed here to-day at the head of a special 'united Canada' and a strong central will receive Mr. Lowther in audience on authority. I want no 'Manitoba first,' June 3rd.

ing Reception at Fez.

has the right to do," was Dr. Bryce's de-liberate reply. "For more than thirty years in Manitoba I have advocated a mile outside the city gates. The Sultan