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PIONEER RECALLS THE EARLY DAYS

The Dominion Fair Might Have Been Made an Important Centenary Event.

"Pioneer," writing in the New Westminster Columbian, says: The Dominion Fair at New Westminster has come and gone. Though now a thing of the past, it will be long remembered as the most successful affair of the kind ever witnessed in the far British west. The popular verdict is that the management of the gigantic undertaking left nothing to be desired, while the excellence and magnitude of the exhibits must have struck many as a revelation of the vast possibilities of Canada and especially of our own province. Yet, had not the exhibition been officially endowed with an inter-provincial character, a person bent on remembering the past and desirous of seeing the founders of this great land of ours disposed to regret that a splendid occasion to celebrate a most important provincial anniversary had been allowed to pass unnoticed. Our cousins across the line have also had their fair at Portland, but this has everywhere, in season and out of season, been paraded as an advertisement for the fact that a hundred years have just elapsed since the two path-finders, Lewis and Clarke, hailing from the land of Uncle Sam, first set their eyes on the forests of the American far west. How many of the visitors to our own fair bethought themselves of the fact, that while they were admiring the results of the Canadian husbandman's industry and perseverance, it was, month for month and probably week for week, a century since the very first settlement was made in the north of our province, which witnessed the beginnings of our history, and where representatives of our race first struggled against odds which one must see detailed in works such as Father Morice's valuable and truly fascinating book to fully realize the extent of the achievements to the credit of British Columbians within the last hundred years? Perhaps did the thought of that important centenary occur to some of that author's readers; but we think we are not far astray when we surmise that the public at large did not grasp the significance which might have been atached to our last national event.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie had indeed crossed the Rocky mountains in 1792, and various skippers had also cruised along our beautiful shores in quest of furs or geographical data before, and immediately after that date; but it was reserved for Simon Fraser, who was soon after to psss at the very foot of our exhibition grounds in the course of that stupendous journey which led him to the ocean from the wild north, to superintend the building of the first permanent habitation for people of our race within the limits of what was to become known as British Columbia. This first post was called Fort McLeod, and it has stood ever since where its founder, who was indeed the first British Columbian placed it in October, 1805, some eighty miles east of an important lake to which Fraser was soon after to give the name of his chief companion, John Stuart. As Father Morice states that the former returned in November—leaving a litle garrison for the new post—to winter at the foot of the Rocky mountains where he had previously established a sort of supply house, it may be inferred that the first British Columbian fort was approaching completion at the time of our writing, exactly a hundred years ago. By the middle of that winter the trader sent a subordinate of his, Jas. McDougall, to spy out the land west of Fort McLeod, who went as far as Stuart lake, which Fraser was, shortly after, to explore and take possession of in the name of the then reigning British monarch.

The contemplated railway developments in the north are bringing to the notice of the public at large those important lakes, McLeod and Stuart, by the shores of which the pantings of the iron horse will perhaps soon replace the hoots of the owl and the yells of the redskins. This leads us to believe that such of our readers as have not yet in their possession Father Morice's delightful "History" may pardon us for reproducing here the page wherein he records the discovery of the latter body of water. It is only necessary to premise that J. McDougall, to whom we have just referred, had a few months before presented a native called Toeyen with a piece of red cloth, as a means of securing during the projected trip the good will of the tribe of Carriers settled on the said lake, and that the latter practiced cremation as their national mode of disposing of the dead. We now quote from the "History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia" (P. 61):

"The 26th of July, 1806, was a rather windy day on what the Indians then called Lake Na'kal, the surface of which was being ploughed into deep furrows. The soap-berries were ripening, and most of the 'Kwah's people were camped at the mouth of Beaver creek, to the southwest of the present Fort St. James, when what appeared to them two immense canoes were descried struggling against the wind, around a point which separated them from the outlet of the lake.

"Immediately great alarm arises in the crowd of natives. As such large canoes have never plied on Carrier waters, there is hardly a doubt that they must contain Toeyen's friends, the wonderful strangers from 'the country beyond the horizon' he had been told to expect back. Meanwhile, the strange crafts are heading for Beaver creek, and lo! a song the like of which has never been heard in this part of the world strikes the native ear. What can that mean? Might not this be a war-party, after all?

"'No,' declares Toeyen, who, donning his red piece of cloth as an apron, seizes a tiny spruce canoe lying on the beach and fearlessly paddles away. On, on he goes, tossed about by the great waves, until he meets the strangers, who, recognizing him by his badge, bid him come on board. The fellow tribesmen, now seeing in the distance his own little canoe floating tenantless, take fright.

"'They have already killed him, they exclaim. 'Ready, ye warriors; away with the women'!

"At this cry, which flies from mouth to mouth, the men seize their bows and arrows, and the women and children seek shelter in the woods. But the curious crafts, which, on coming nearer, prove to be large birch-bark canoes, are now within hearing distance, and Toeyen cries out to the men on shore to be of good cheer and have no fear, as the strangers are animated by the most friendly dispositions. The fugitives are hastily recalled, and Simon Fraser, with John Stuart and his other companions, put ashore in the presence of a crowd of wondering Carriers.

"On landing, Fraser's men, to impress the natives with a proper idea of their wonderful resources, fired a volley with their guns, whereupon the whole crowd of the Carriers fell prostrate to the ground. To allay their fears and make friends, tobacco was offered them, which, on being tasted, was found too bitter and thrown away. Then, to show its use, the crew lighted their pipes, and, at the sight of the smoke issuing from their mouths, the people began to whisper that they must come from the land of the ghosts, since they were still full of the fire wherewith they had been cremated. Pieces of soap were given to the women, who, taking them to be cakes of fat, set upon crunching them, thereby causing foam and bubbles in the mouth, which puzzled both actors and bystanders."

Soon thereafter, however, even the squaws took more kindly to the tobacco than to the soap.

SUDDEN TWINGE

pain is generally the first warning of an attack of rheumatism. It feels as if the disease were in the bones or muscles, but the real cause of rheumatism is found in impure blood. In order to cure rheumatism the blood must be cleansed of the poisonous impurities which are the cause of the disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been very successful in the cure of rheumatism, because it entirely cleanses the blood from the poisonous uric acid which is the cause of the disease.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me of rheumatism after I had tried a dozen remedies without relief and also gone West in search of health," writes Harry Kitter, of No. 1045 5th Street, Denver, Colo. "Only those who have suffered from this dread malady know the pain and misery I endured for over five years. Whenever the weather was damp or cold my troubles were increased and my joints would be so stiff and sore that I was hardly able to move about, and often unable to dress myself. I used a number of highly recommended medicines, but they had no effect whatever on me, and I came to Colorado hoping to regain my health, but failed to obtain the relief I had hoped for. A gentleman in the house where I lived advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and in four months and a half after I began using it I was a well man, and have had no touch of it for the past seven months."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Do not beget the "pill habit," but cure constipation. One or two each day for a laxative and regulator, three or four for an active cathartic. Once tried always in favor. Put up in vials; always fresh and reliable.

AT ANY STAGE.

At any stage of consumption or wasting disease the most satisfactory remedy is Angier's Emulsion. It fortifies nutrition, hinders the progress of the disease, lessens the symptoms, relieves the cough and fever, and diminishes night sweats and exhaustion. It pacifies the irritable stomach always.

JAPAN'S RICE CROP.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—The lates tofficial estimate of the shortage of the rice crop this year places it at nearly 12 per cent. less than the average and 25 per cent. lower than the crop of last year. It is believed the government will abrogate the import duty on rice.

The various political parties have various schemes for diminishing the duty.

Another Schooner For Sailing Fleet

Beatrice L. Corkum to Arrive in May to Join the Local Sealers.

Carrie C. W. Arrives Home and Reports Loss of Frank Roby Her Mate.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Another fine sealing schooner will be added to the Victoria sealing fleet in May, when the schooner Beatrice L. Corkum will arrive from the sealing grounds off Cape Horn. Capt. J. W. Peppett, who has arrived from Halifax, acquired the controling interest in the schooner when East, and he said yesterday the schooner had been ordered to come to Victoria after completing her cruise off the South American continent. Capt. Peppett is awaiting the arrival of his schooner Umbrina, which is top-liner of the Behring Sea fleet, having in the neighborhood of 900 skins.

The sealing schooner Carrie C. W., Capt. Gullin, was towed into the harbor yesterday from Behring Sea, with her flag at half mast. Frank Roby, her mate, died on the passage from Behring Sea and was buried at sea in the North Pacific. The schooner left English Bay on October 5, after a successful season in the North. She had 701 skins on board. On the 8th a heavy gale was encountered, and Roby, who had been complaining at intervals during the cruise of heart trouble, died during the gale. The storm continued for two days, and the deceased mate was sewn in canvas and buried at sea while the gale buffeted the schooner.

The schooner Victoria, Capt. Byers, arrived on Sunday from Behring Sea with 663 skins; and the Ida Etta, Capt. Brown, is expected, having been off the port yesterday with 474 skins.

The Behring Sea catch this season will be the largest for years—over 12,000 skins, an average of 670 skins to the schooner.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

White Liner Sailed Last Night for the Orient, Carrying 850 Chinese.

Steamer Empress of Japan, Captain Pybus, holder of the record for the fastest passage made across the Pacific Ocean from Japan, sailed last night for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Woosung, Amoy and Hongkong. The steamer had a fair cargo and a large complement of passengers. There were 75 in the saloon, 15 intermediate and 850 in the steerage. While here 105 Chinese, including one who was deported by the United States government, embarked on the liner. The deported Chinese was a Canton merchant who suffered from trachoma. There was but 2,000 tons of freight, as the 850 Chinese, homebound because of the approaching holidays, took up considerable space that would otherwise have been devoted to cargo. One item of freight was a shipment of 3,000 sacks of Canadian flour from the Lake of the Woods mill at Portage la Prairie, and 25 tons of British Columbia flour from Enderby for Kobe. The shipments of Canadian flour for Japan are growing larger with each successive shipment and the indications are that the cheap American grades of Washington will eventually be ousted from the markets of Japan.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Superintendent of Lighthouses Arrives to Inspect Coast Lights.

J. F. Fraser, commissioner of lights in the marine and fisheries department, arrived last night by the steamer Princess Victoria to confer with the local agent, Captain James Gaudin, and Captain J. W. Troup, superintendent of the coast steamship service of the C. P. R., regarding new lighthouses to be established on the British Columbia coast. Mr. Fraser says he expects to spend at least four or five weeks on his tour of inspection, which he wishes to be thorough, and in listening to suggestions from the Shipmasters' Association, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and any other responsible parties or bodies who were in a position to judge what further aids to navigation in the shape of lights, buoys, etc., this coast requires. At present the Quadra is laid up and cannot be used for Mr. Fraser's work, while the Kestrel may not be available, having plenty of other work, but the Falcon may be used, and if not, a vessel may be chartered.

TO SHORTEN TIME.

From Yokohama to Liverpool by C. P. R. in Twenty-one Days.

The new Empress liners for the Atlantic C. P. R. service will be placed in commission in June next, and when they commence service the time between Yokohama and Liverpool via this port will be reduced to twenty-one days. No other Pacific route will be able to compete with the C. P. R. service.

The new ships will be known as the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland. They are well under construction at this time and will be the best of the Canadian Pacific ships when completed. The two ships are twins in model and will have a speed of eighteen and a half knots an hour at all times at sea."

UMATILLA ARRIVES.

Had Five Plates Damaged by Collision With Schooner at 'Frisco.

Steamer Umatilla arrived early yesterday morning from San Francisco with five of her plates dented as a result of a collision with the steam schooner Aurelia.

Steamer City of Puebla sailed last night for the Golden Gate.

When leaving San Francisco the Umatilla backed into the Aurelia, causing damage amounting to $30,000 to the schooner. The vessels came together with a crash. Then there came the hiss of escaping steam, and dense clouds floated out from the sides of the Aurelia. Her steampipe had been severed as a result of the impact, and when she drifted clear she was helpless. The engineers succeeded in putting out the fires after the pipe burst, some being slightly scalded. The strong steel hull of the Umatilla withstood the shock and the passenger steamer was only slightly damaged. A big dent above the waterline on her stern showed where she had crashed against the Aurelia. The Umatilla proceeded to sea as soon as it was ascertained that the damage sustained was not serious.

QUEEN ALMOST IN COLLISION.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Following close upon the collision between her sister liner, Umatilla, and the steam schooner Aurelia at San Francisco, the steamer Queen when southbound from Victoria narrowly escaped collision at sea with the steam schooner Cascade on Friday morning when off the southern Oregon coast. The Queen arrived at San Francisco on Saturday from Victoria. The Cascade was bound north. Both steamers were blowing their whistles at intervals during the fog, and as they neared each other and the whistles became louder, slackened their speed. Both were backing full speed astern when they came into view, and at that time were less than a ship's length a part, heading how on. Only the vigilance of the men on the bridges prevented a serious disaster. As it was, passengers on both steamers cheered as they passed, out of gratitude on account of being spared from a serious accident.

SHORT OF SAILORS.

Sailing Vessels Delayed on the Sound Because of Scarcity of Seamen.

British bark Deccan, which loaded lumber at Chemainus for Antofagasta, was obliged to go to Port Townsend for a crew because of the scarcity of sailormen here. Sailors are scarce at all Pacific Coast ports. A number of vessels are delayed at Port Townsend awaiting crews. These vessels are the British bark Deccan, lumber laden from Chemainus to Antofagasta; brigantine Lurline, Captain Butenshon, lumber laden from Port Gamble for Honolulu; Lahiana, lumber laden from Blakeley for the West Coast, and the ship J. B. Thomas, Captain Halcraft, lumber laden from Gamble to Adelaide.

Some of these vessels have been there nearly a week with small prospects of early departure.

FOUR MAY COME.

Several of Atlantic Sealing Fleet Expected in Victoria Shortly.

Four of the sealing fleet now off Cape Horn may return to Victoria. Not only the Beatrice L. Corkum, as announced yesterday, but the schooners E. B. Marvin, Enterprise, and Markland may be ordered to Victoria after completing the present season off the southern continent. Last season poor prices were realized for the skins obtained on the Southern Atlantic sealing grounds, but better prices were secured for the first shipment this season, those of the Edith R. Balcom. An advance of twenty-five per cent. was shown at the London sale of the skins from this schooner.

WELL KNOWN PURSER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Percy C. Marrington of Steamer Lyra Gashes Throat With a Pocketknife.

When the steamer Lyra of the Boston Tugboat Company, now at Tacoma, sails for the Orient she will have a new purser, for Percy C. Marrington, who made friends in every port the steamer touched, is hovering between life and death as a result of an attempt to commit suicide on Monday in a room at the Bohemian Club at Tacoma. He made several ugly gashes in his throat, cutting half through the trachea and covering himself with blood. His physicians say tonight he has a fighting chance for his life.

He had been drinking for several days, and, according to some of his associates, he was in a despondent frame of mind, due to a love affair. Other acquaintances of the man say that financial difficulties and sickness had so reduced him that he was temporarily out of his mind. He used a small pocket penknife, and stood in front of a mirror and made futile attempts to reach the jugular vein.

After he was bleeding from many wounds he dropped the knife and rushed across the room and violently rang the bell for the porter, and then fell upon the bed, which was drenched with blood by the time the porter arrived. He is very popular with his associates.

Marrington came here several years ago from England, and ran as purser on the Northern Pacific liners Tacoma, Victoria and Olympia. After the transfer of those steamers he went to the Boston company's line, and recently has been purser on the Lyra. The Lyra will leave for Seattle and the Orient tomorrow, taking another purser.

For some time Marrington has been keeping company with a Tacoma girl, and some of his friends say that he tried to get the girl to marry him before the departure of the vessel. She refusing, he became downhearted and suicidal.

Campaign on Provincial Rights

Comprehensive View of Political Situation in the Northwest.

Liberals Running in Saskatchewan as Haultain Candidates—Efforts of Machine.

A special despatch from Regina to the Winnipeg Tribune says: The political campaign in Saskatchewan goes merrily on, and the parties in the conflict are approaching each other. For some weeks the preliminary work was done at long range, and there was very little attack or defence. "Sniping" may be used to describe the tactics in the early stages of the warfare. But now the respective hosts have come down from the mountains and engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle in the valley. And what is the issue? It is the right of a province to govern itself according to the constitution, and to administer the vast heritage which a benevolent providence has given to the people. Walter Scott, the agent of federal aggression, has undertaken to lead the forces of coercion, and to carry the banner of "Wilfrid Laurier and a solid Quebec." He has with him the army of Dominion government officials, with whose performances at election times the votes of the West are familiar. He is also supported, tacitly or openly, by the great majority of local government officials. The latter practically owed their appointment to Mr. Haultain, but they can always be depended upon to lean towards the side which happens to control the public purse strings for the time being. There are a few exceptions among them, but it may be safely said that the government offices here are a great stronghold of coercion sentiment.

Machine Strong

The grafters and corruptionists are also on the side of the Liberals in this campaign, as may well be imagined. These are the men who seem to know no politics, and who hang upon the skirts of the dominant party in the state. Through the benevolence of Wilfrid Laurier and Amedee Emmanuel Forget, Mr. Scott has been enabled, at the expense of the government for the time being, and he has not shown any desire or intention to repel the invasion of these political boodlers. They are the men who want favors, either for themselves or their friends, and they are indifferent as long as these favors are granted at the expense of the state. It is well known that Mr. Haultain was able to keep them at a safe distance, and partly through his determination in that connection he was enabled to give the Territories an honest government. They look upon the accession to power of Mr. Scott as their opportunity, and they are making hay while the sun shines. They are lined up, with ranks unbroken, behind the standard of Liberalism and coercion and they will fight deeperately and unscrupously for the success of the present premier. If he is beaten they will attempt to attach themselves to Mr. Haultain's army in the hope that he will be complaisant enough to allow their schemes for plunder to go on.

The results of the last Dominion elections would indicate that there was a decided preponderance of Liberals in this province, although the electoral test prescribed by Ottawa on that occasion was not calculated to bring about a fair expression of public opinion. Liberals are numerous, and it is safe to assume that half of these are prepared to defeat Mr. Scott to the last ditch. These are the ones who always vote Liberal, no matter what the cause, policy, or situation may be. They take a peculiar pride in declaring that they have never polled a Tory vote, and for the purposes of this campaign they profess to regard Mr. Haultain as a Tory.

Liberals Support Haultain

It is difficult to estimate Mr. Haultain's strength. There is no doubt that in this contest, as in all his other struggles for the preservation of the rights of the West, he has the people behind him, but it is doubtful whether the actual state of the polling will reveal his entire strength. That his policy is popular is beyond contradiction. He is greeted with the greatest enthusiasm at every meeting which he holds, and his presentation of the provincial rights case has a deep effect upon his hearers. He has with him the solid weight of the Conservative party, but this alone would not enable him to meet the onslaught of the coercion array. The former premier is depending much, and with justification, upon the support of the Liberals who were with him in the past. These men constitute a large section of the supporters of the Laurier government in the West, but they have been deceived men in the former Territorial elections. They see no reason why they should fall in line behind Mr. Scott, who has been eager to many of them. They are not rabid partisans, and they do not believe that there is any loosening of their party loyalty because they do not vote themselves with the grafters and boodlers who have joined the Liberal ranks for this campaign. The acceptance, by four of these Liberals, of nomination as Haultain candidates in as many constituencies, heartily indicates the extent of the defection from Mr. Scott. The Liberal organization is deluding itself into thinking that the Haultain Liberals are few in number and unimportant in influence, and this delusion is an excellent thing for the provincial rights leader. He knows how well he is supported in that respect, and he has a big advantage over the Scott government in the possession of that knowledge.

Ottawa Run Campaign

The issue would be easily foretold if the province were assured of a fair and square election. Mr. Haultain would sweep the province, in spite of several serious handicaps under which he labors. But there is a great danger that the election will not be fair and square. The control of the contest is in the hands of the Liberal machine, working in accord with and for the benefit of the Scott administration. This machine is subsidized from Ottawa and is well supplied with funds. Not only will every portion of the province be invaded by the dark lantern brigade previous to the date of polling, but the actual conduct of the election will be in the hands of trusty emissaries of the government. Every advantage that lies with the party in control of the elections will be used to its fullest extent, and, where a gain of a vote is to be made, such a trifle as a conscientious scruple will not be allowed to stand in the way. When the leaders of the party were prepared to swallow their convictions on a principle like that of provincial rights, it is not to be expected that the smaller fry, who manage the elections, will be afraid of the little tricks by which doubtful contests are turned. The Scott faction is after the votes, and it is indifferent as to the methods by which these are obtained.

Mr. Haultain will undoubtedly suffer from the ballot switching, personation, and other corrupt and criminal practices which the people have learned to associate with the Liberal machine in other parts of Canada. His hope is that enough of the respectable men in the community will rally to his support to make vain the worst efforts of the ballot-box manipulators.

Date of Election

There is room for elaborate guessing in connection with this election, as in the case of all other contests of the kind. It is not a sure thing for either side, as yet, although the chances for the success of Mr. Haultain are steadily improving from day to day. A rumor in circulation today is to the effect that Mr. Scott will postpone the issuing of the writs until after the polling in Alberta, which takes place on November 9, so that the solid array of the machine may be at his disposal. But the delay also means that the cause of provincial rights will be greatly strengthened by the time the polling takes place. Both sides claim that they expect a majority, but less confidence is shown by the Scott supporters than was indicated a month ago. The enthusiasm of the Haultain men has correspondingly increased. Candidates have been chosen in nearly all the constituencies, and the issue may be said to have been joined. A few days will suffice to give a clearer idea of the conflict, and the probabilities of success for either side.

AUSTRIA ALSO REJOICES.

News of Czar's Manifesto Welcomed by the People of Vienna.

Vienna, Oct. 31.—The newspapers here welcome the manifesto of Emperor Nicholas as marking a new epoch in Russian history, but there is noticeable a certain reserve in the comments, it being pointed out that previous manifestos have been negotiated by supplementary proclamations. The newspapers, however, agree that the new conditions in Russia, if effective, will undoubtedly have an influence on the whole people of Europe.

RAILWAY FIGHT IN SIMILKAMEEN

Forces of Rival Companies Meet on Disputed Grounds and Encounter Ensues.

A railway war for access to the Similkameen valley has begun in earnest, says the Nelson News of Sunday. The charters of the Columbia and Western and the V. V. & E. railway companies provide an interesting conflict of title immediately west of Midway. The companies really represented are the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern.

An encounter between the rival forces took place Friday afternoon. The C. P. R. was represented by chief engineer R. A. Bainbridge, Contractor W. P. Tierney and 50 men of the grading gang; the Great Northern by contractor Fisher and 25 men. The Canadian company won, and remain in possession of the ground.

The greatest reticence is maintained by the local C. P. R. officials and contractor in regard to the company's purpose, and the extent of the work contemplated.

A. C. Philips was a passenger on the train from the Boundary last evening. In reply to the casual question: "Anything new?" he said:

"Well, as a matter of fact, there is something decidedly novel. There was something like a pitched battle on Morrison's ranch yesterday afternoon between the C. P. R. and the G. N. R. contingents. The C. P. R. won by superior numbers and superior generalship.

"It seems to be a conflict of title to a right of way west of Midway.

"It arises this way: the Columbia & Western charter carries the right to build a considerable distance beyond Midway. The line was started five years ago, but many of the stakes have been removed and lost. It has been lately restaked by R. A. Bainbridge. I understand, W. P. Tierney, of Nelson, who has the contract, was instructed to begin grading from Midway to Jackson's ranch about two miles to the west.

"Contractor Fisher acting for the V. V. & E. began grading from Rock Creek eastward toward Midway.

"Well, as they were working on practically the same line, a meeting was inevitable. It came yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The two forces entered the field at the same time.

"The scene of the conflict was Meyerhoff's ranch, a very valuable tract of land, through which both lines run.

"Words fail me when I attempt to describe. There was decided difference of opinion. Mr. Fisher advanced with his force of between 20 and 25 men with the avowed intention of driving the C. P. R. men off the ground. He was met by engineer R. A. Bainbridge, contractor Tierney and 50 men.

"There were no casualties. The Great Northern men yielded to superior numbers. They didn't succeed in interrupting the work.

"Mr. Fisher argued hard, but Messrs. Bainbridge and Tierney were equally determined, and they had their way. The C. P. R. gang continued grading, and the Great Northern forces withdrew."

Asked as to his own connection with the incident, Mr. Philips smiled and made an entirely irrevelant remark and the interview was ended.

W. P. Tierney returned to the city last night. He had nothing to say, except, as a laughing reply to a query as to the weapons he used, "Nothing but my blackthorn."

THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION

Portland and the executive of the Portland exposition are being congratulated generally upon the financial success of the show. It is one of the few expositions on the American continent, outside of the Toronto fair, and that is an annual affair, which has not been a failure from a money point of view. The show itself was small, compared with that at St. Louis or Chicago, but it did not pretend to be a world's fair, simply one representing the Pacific Northwest. As such it was completely successful.

It had the remarkable attendance of 2,545,509, and will have a surplus of from $100,000 to $115,000, paying a dividend of between 30 and 40percent. But it is not in the immediate and direct benefits as an exhibition that it has been most successful, according to the opinion of many. The West is not yet well known to the people of the East, and in attracting large numbers of citizens from the Atlantic States and of Eastern Canada, it has introduced the Pacific Coast to a class that has never seen it before, and knew but little of its resources, beauties and potentialities. In a large measure the West was a revelation to these people, because they did not belong to the traveled class of Americans. Victoria had a good opportunity to judge of them, as not a few of the Eastern people varied their journey by paying us a visit. As a consequence, it is estimated in Portland that 100,000 permanent residents have been attracted to that city and to the country tributary to it. That may be an exaggerated estimate, but if it is true discounted by 50 per cent. it still represents an important result. The generally expressed opinion among the Eastern papers is that the exhibition has been a boon to the Pacific Coast. The Philadelphia Enquirer in referring to it says:

"Small as their institution was compared with that of St. Louis, it was much better advertised, and the number of persons who went from the East is surprising. Most of them came back enthusiasts over the country, and it is asserted that new capital in great quantities has poured into the section. This is as it should be. Philadelphia has an intimate interest in that section. It was due to Philadelphians that the Northern Pacific was undertaken. Millions of local capital have been sent to Tacoma and Seattle, those twin marvels of Puget Sound. Washington and Oregon may never catch up with Pennsylvania, but it is certain that each is able to support a population equal to our own, and that in natural resources they are rich beyond possibility of exhaustion in centuries.

"Our best congratulations to the enterprising, fearless people beyond the Rockies, who know their own worth and are not afraid to proclaim it throughout all the world."

Although the above was penned in a purely American mood and from an American point of view, it may by slight alteration be equally applied to British Columbia. The many visitors, both American and Canadian, who included Victoria and Vancouver in their itinerary, received the same, if not more, favorable impressions of this side of the line, and we look to results in an increasing ratio in future seasons. It is estimated that 100,000 persons in the capacity of tourists visited Victoria this year, and that from $500,000 to $750,000 were spent here as a consequence. What the permanent increase of the population as a consequence has been it would be difficult to say. Probably it has not been large as yet, but the seed has been sown. We must look to the years following for the fruits of this year's work. In this connection we owe a debt to the Prtland Fair. Though not exhibitors Portland Fair. Though not exhibitors pators in the undoubted benefits to the Pacific Coast.

British View of Czar's Manifesto

The Begrudged Reform May Be Too Late to Ward Off Cataclysm.

Fear Expressed That Witte Is Not Strong Enough to Overcome Difficulties.

London, November 1.—The tremendous difficulty of the task now facing Count Witte in the suddenness of the Russian freedom is fully recognized in the editorials and special despatches from St. Petersburg in this morning's London newspapers. Doubts, however, are expressed as to whether the count will prove strong enough or the Russian nation self-controlled enough to surmount the difficulty in the growth of a new constitution.

The Daily Telegraph says: "A new epoch has been reached in the fortunes of Czardom corresponding to the fall of the bastile in the history of France. But there is a warning as well as an inspiration in the great parallel of the French revolution, which, through impatience, was returned by anarchy, massacre and terror to a despotism mightier than that which it destroyed. Russia now stands at the golden moment of constructive compromise, when everything depends upon controlling the forces which may otherwise sweep the empire into chaos. Let the leaders of the Russian revolution remember the fate of the Girondists while still they have power to pause."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post points out that Count Witte is "only a Liberal from expediency, is distrusted by all shades of popular political opinion, and is openly disliked by the aristocrats."

The correspondent said that "it has been remarked that the "Count's cabinet list is likely to be accepted by the Emperor as he could submit no names more distasteful than his own."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, commenting on Tuesday's demonstrations, says that "blowing off of steam" may be a correct description of them, but some give them a different name and are afraid that this revolution will be carried to the bitter end.

The Odessa correspondent of the Standard sends a report that the civil governor has fled.

The Standard's Warsaw correspondent says that hundreds of railroad workers yesterday stormed the Pewiek prison in an attempt to liberate a political prisoner, but that the attempt was frustrated. The troops fired, killing three and wounding thirty men.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "The constitution came too late. It has satisfied nobody but the moderate element, which is devoid of any influence on Russia's political evolution. The inhabitants of St. Petersburg, whose political education is vastly more advanced than those of the provinces, remains passively, if not actively, on the side of the revolutionaries. The manifesto is regarded as an avowal of weakness. We are thus facing a situation which is perhaps more serious than ever."

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	....	4:54	7.3	10:28	4.6	16:03	8.1	23:15	2.0
2	....	6:10	7.1	11:16	5.5	16:36	8.0	....	....
3	....	6:11	7.1	7:39	7.1	12:06	6.1	17:11	7.9
4	....	1:10	1.6	9:30	7.2	13:16	6.5	17:50	7.6
5	....	2:12	1.7	11:03	7.3	14:36	6.8	18:37	7.3
6	....	3:11	1.9	12:12	7.4	16:20	6.8	19:33	6.9
7	....	4:07	2.2	13:00	7.5	18:12	6.4	21:18	6.5
8	....	5:01	2.6	13:34	7.4	19:05	5.9	22:55	6.3
9	....	5:53	3.0	13:35	7.3	19:39	5.3	....	....
10	....	0:22	6.3	6:42	3.9	13:41	7.2	20:07	4.7
11	....	1:31	6.4	7:27	3.5	13:46	7.3	20:33	4.1
12	....	2:24	6.5	8:07	4.3	13:56	7.4	20:58	3.6
13	....	3:14	6.6	8:46	4.7	14:16	7.5	21:25	3.1
14	....	4:03	6.7	9:19	5.2	14:43	7.6	21:55	2.8
15	....	4:56	6.7	9:54	5.6	15:09	7.6	22:32	2.5
16	....	5:56	6.8	10:31	6.0	15:29	7.5	23:16	2.4
17	....	7:09	6.8	11:12	6.5	15:43	7.4	....	....
18	....	0:05	2.3	9:03	6.9	12:00	6.8	15:55	7.4
19	....	0:56	2.3	....	....	....	....	16:08	7.4
20	....	1:48	2.3	....	....	....	....	16:27	7.3
21	....	2:41	2.4	12:24	7.3	....	....	....	....
22	....	3:34	2.6	12:00	7.2	....	....	....	....
23	....	4:26	2.8	12:04	7.2	17:50	6.0	21:50	6.4
24	....	5:17	3.1	12:15	7.4	18:27	5.2	23:42	6.5
25	....	6:07	3.5	12:35	7.6	19:06	4.2	....	....
26	....	1:00	6.7	6:55	3.9	13:00	7.9	19:51	3.3
27	....	2:07	7.0	7:41	4.4	13:27	8.3	20:35	2.3
28	....	3:12	7.2	8:25	4.9	13:57	8.5	21:20	1.5
29	....	4:16	7.4	9:09	5.6	14:30	8.7	22:07	1.0
30	....	5:26	7.5	9:58	6.2	15:02	8.7	22:57	0.8
31	....	6:42	7.6	10:54	6.7	15:33	8.5	23:48	0.8

The time used is Pacific standard, for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, in 1900, compared with simultaneous observations at Victoria. For time of high water add 14 minutes to high water at Victoria. For time of low water, add 17 minutes to low water at Victoria.