THE FIGHT FOR THE YUKON SEAT

Sketches of the Careers of James Hamilton Ross and Joseph Clarke, the Leading Candidates.

missioner of the Yukon, is aptly described as well as additional sums as compenby the paradox: An uneventful life full sation for the public lands that were beof events. In other words he is and alling sold by the Dominion government, ways has been a man of activity. What-ever his hand hath found to do he has done with all his might. Possessed of an infinite capacity for mastering de-tails backed by an acute and accurate tails, backed by an acute and accurate freights on lumber and agricultural perception of the fitness of things, he implements; and, most important of has the essentials of an administrator all, a requiset for the representation of and that faculty is the chief character- ment.

nember of the Northwest council, For the country. The Lieutenant-Governor's vation from the Territories of its la bers and members ex-officio, had been Hudson's Bay railway; demanded the strengthened by the admission of abolition of official members of the counelected members, to increase in number as population increased. In 1883 this tender in the districts affected. These arrangement gave six elected members, and on the 22nd August, of that year, seats together on the council, and from bad. legislators for many following years. In seded by an assembly elected by present Lieutenant-Governor Forget. having been with Battleford from 1878 it were tedious to detail the legislation to 1881, no council having met in 1882 Mr. Ross introduced and carrie and the session of 1877 being at Liv- to exempt certain properties ingston, Swan River. It is worth noticing that the reason given by Lieut.-

Mr. Ross when he had taken his seat | should have \$400 a year. was to make him one of a select committee to consider a petition from Mr. Hy, Lejenne, and Mr. Jas. Brown, two prew and sell ales and porter within the Territories. The committee reported in favor of getting powers to issue licenses for these purposes, but communities. In the Lieutenant-Gover-Frank Oliver against that recommenand separate schools, the forerunner of now obtains in the Northwest Territories at the present day. The bill required skill and determination to carry through that Frank Oliver and J. H. Ross were west, as of many other important re- ings. A Champion of Reform.

had been homesteaded.

There were many matters that from their nature were beyond the jurisdic- named are precisely those that the tion of the council. They were not, however beyond its discussion. There thus came into existence a formulated assertion every year of the wants and before the Federal government by petition or resolution, and generally urged by a delegation from the council to the ment at Ottawa-just as takes interest and importance, as showing the turns to the work of the Territories for self-government and entire control of their own affairs, as well, find Mr. Ross again in his place, rewhich is significant, an assumption of the privilege of tendering advice in those members who took their seats for the matters upon which it was beyond its first time was the present Senator Perhis first session he was selected one of the Fightraphithe squatters and of dealdifficulty in getting the reply to the adRegina in taking leave of Mrs. Ross ing favoritly with the claims of the dress composed and carried. The com-half-preeds. It is in the memorial of mittee appointed to draft the document of "her wisdom in counsel and strength tion of the wisdom of irrigation in cer-tain parts of the Territories, a policy the elected members be added to the the council arged that it should have an address was drafted that could be greater control in the expenditure of agreed to. The reason of all this fight couple, with a merry family around its money. It also demanded more ing was the insistence by Mr. Ross them were a pattern of domestic felicity, money. It claimed the same subsidy and the others who acted with him. This is all that needs be said of the

The career of Mr. J. H. Ross, com- | per capita as was given the provinces,

whom he had gone to live, for in 1883, fought as a "hopeless (?) minority" has affecting their respective districts, less than twelve months after his arrival at Moose Jaw, he was elected a rest is within sight. The proposal of member of the Northwest corneil. For Ross and Oliver was for increased legischiefly from Ontario, that a change share of taxes, and that there should be had been made in the government of some consideration shown for the depricouncil, consisting of appointed mem- timbers and minerals; it asked for the were a few of the remarks that were side-tracked, but even when so emascu-Mr. Ress, and Frank Oliver took their lated, the memorial was not altogether Like the original motion it dethat day sat side by side as Northwest | manded that the council should be superaddition to the six elected members people. It is worth noting, too, that there were two ex-officio and three apthe council declared its intention of pointed members. Hon. Edgar Dewd- keeping aloof from the party politics of oven the council, and its clerk was the Regina had just been made the capi-sisted upon by the assembly. The sestal of the Territories, that distinction sion was a purely business session, and 1882 Mr. Ross introduced and carried a bill settler from seizure: he made a strong demand for control of the trails and Governor Dewdney in his speech to the satisfaction of carrying into effect first meeting of the council at Regina for when he came to administer public selecting that point as the capital of the works. He succeeded also in getting the Territories was that "it is the head of privilege for the settlers to cut firewood." one of the most fertile regions of the and timber for building, and many Territories and equally accessible from minor matters were also legislated upon. any quarter" while as an instance of the progress the district was making, His Honor declared that 172,740 acres John A Macdonald was now generous The first thing the council did with enough to decide that henceforth they

The Northwest Rebellion.

The calm stream that was marking Reginans, who wanted permission to the progress of the new country was rudely interrupted by one of those disgainst that recommension referred to in the previous paranost all other questions graph, allusion was made to what were graph. there was a minority report from Mr. nor's speech at the opening of the ses- career. Mr. Ross was a successful pior was the making of Ross and the beginamongst them the most important of making in agriculture is most gratifyall, a bill for the organization of public ing." It was evident, however, that the the splendid educational system that dian commissioner, was being buoyed by false hopes. During the summer of 1884 considerable mutterings of discontent had been heard among the half-breeds rgency's was perseveringly demanded, in the South Saskatchewan district. and even then it was not until the fol- they complained that they were unable lowing session that the measure became to obtain patents for lands they had long occupied and were indeed in danger of the pioneers of education in the North- whose grants over-lapped their holdcomplaints, however, Mr. Ross also got through the brought no redress, with the unfortuncouncil a bill incorporating Moose Jaw.

A Champion of Reform

A Champion of Reform here. Indeed the catastrophe is referred to now only because the grievances just Northwest council on the initiative of Ross and Oliver so strongly yet vainly urged should be removed. that advice been followed there would lesires of the council which was placed have been nothing to rebel about and

Canada would have been spared a dark The Fight for Larger Powers. The thread of this history now renereasing desire of the people of the council. The elected members were Mr. Ross's ability that at last spike was driven into the C. P. R., and the event was referred to in the committee to draft the memorial; Governor's speech. Not much calling and every line of it shows his handiwork. for comment was done this session, the find the council calling upon legislation being chiefly of an amending this "the daily round, the common task" this year that we find the first intima- failed in its endeavors, and Mr. Ross in executive." of "fire qualities of heart nently carried out with vigor committee. This was carried, but did when Mr. Ross became commissioner not suffice to bring out agreement. The Ross horse with joyousness. Mr. Ross works. Railway extension council therefore went into committee himself too was always full of cheer, a demanded. We first, too, that of the whole on the subject, and at last genial, indeed, a jovial smile never

The reply made a vigorous demand for A Candidate For the Dominion Parliaparliamentary representation, which the ecent census warranted; the C. P. R.'s exemption from taxation was disapproved; there was a sly hint that the lion might have been avoided (as above stated) in Mr. Ross's proposal for

compensation to those who had suffered loss and clemency to those who had been mprisoned, suggestions that were ultimately acted upon by the Dominion government. Indeed the rebellion naturally came in for a good deal of notice. Votes of thanks to the N. W. M. P. and the volunteers were passed, and recommendations to the central authority to grant pensions to the widows and famifies of those killed were unanimously agreed to. Amongst other interesting items was the application of 65 districts for schools under the Oliver-Ross ordinance. The federal authority was asked to establish a Supreme court for the some and expensive process of having the Territories in the Dominion parlia- to go to Manitoba. A board of educaand that faculty is the chief characteristic of Mr. Ross. The quality, whether inherent or innate, is certainly to the manor born. Hence his alert judg-the manor born. Hence his alert judg-the manor born and force.

| Ment. Good pioneer business that for a maiden session, and the next was like unto it. A new member joined the council in the person of Mr. J. G. lieved to be oppressive to the settlers, and, further, that officials should be and, further, that officials should be The name by which in the Northwest Turni, the present commissioner of and, further, that omeians should be public lands. He represented Moose selected from residents in the Turnical Selected from residents born in London, Ont., May 12th, 1856, Territories." Mr. Turriff, as a rule, now outnumbered the official and apson of John Edgar Ross, of that town. sided with Mr. Ross and Mr. Oliver, pointed members of the council, and He was educated at the Grammar the embryonic Territorial opposition, school there, and with his father and though he deserted them on the most a brother came first to Lake Winnipeg, important matter of the session when there they engaged in lumbering, and thence to Moose Jaw in 1882, where the two brothers started ranching. The thence to Moose Jaw in 1882, where the motion by Ross and Oliver calling for two brothers started ranching. The many important reforms, a resolution supported by the two of them alone. Indeed in these early days it was the benefit of such assistance, deed in these early days it was the late. father went some years ago to Canfornia, where he died, and the brother
died on the ranch near Regina.

The activities of Mr. Ross were not

The activities of Mr. Ross were not

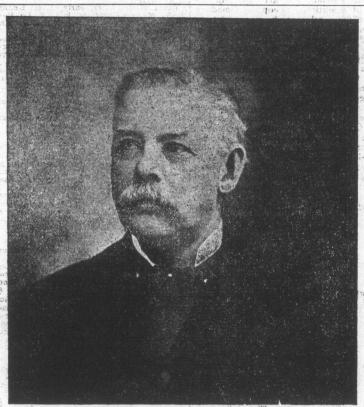
The dead in these early days it was the
lot of Ross and Oliver to be often
alone in their actions, and it must be
a grim sort of satisfaction to both of

Was that the local members should slow in influencing the people among them that almost all for what they have access to His Honor on matters of the must indeed have been a splendid whom he had gone to live, for in 1883, fought as a "hopeless (?) minority" has

Mr. Ross's Marriage.

for stout demands for urgent reforms. sanctity of their private life. ment. Another important event in Mr. Ross's career took place before the Northwest council again met. The Dominion government had acceded to the denands of the council so strongly urged by Oliver and Ross for partliamentary and his colleagues resigned. representation of the Territories. Two seats in the Senate and four House of Commons were allotted and in ment. 1887 there was a general election. In West Assiniboia Mr. Ross was selected the standard bearer of Liberalism, his opponent being the late Mr. Davin. It equired courage and an iron will even

to avow Liberalism let alone champion ng it in the Northwest in those days. A short time ago Mr. A. L. Sifton, and quite recently Mayor Finlay, of Medicine Hat, have spoken of the disdain with which Liberals were regarded by their neighbors at the period under review. The strong personality of Sir John Macdon-ald and the fascinating fallacies of the National Policy dazzled and dazed people and Liberals were regarded not mere as persons holding certain opinions but as traitors to the people and false to the country. Particularly was the Northwest believed to have the special all the blessings of the earth and the heavens as well-for the prairies of the west if its settlers would but fall down He now showed himself not only an effective platform speaker, but a powerfu orator. The contest of 1887 is the topic of conversation to-day, and we are told how Ross handled Davin without gloves, fight. Davin's efflorescent fireworks and Ross's ponderous cannonading reverber ating as from amid the Scotch moun Before the council again met an tains whence the blood within him came some time preceding that year immilative powers; it pointed out that the event happened to Mr. Ross of the It was artillery against fireworks. The gration had been flowing in so rapidly, Northwest was paying more than its kind tritely but truthfully described as freworks won. however. (Davin. 726; the most important event in any man's Ross, 423). But the effect of the battle



GOVERNOR J. H. ROSS, The Government Candidate.

Ross. She made a pleasingly playful seat as a legislator, having been elected Lientenant-Governor, who was also In- allusion to this in a neat little speech as the representative of Macleod. at a semi-public function at Government | actual legislation effected was but a con-House, Regina, on the occasion of a tinuation of the line already indicated, presentation to her by the ladies of the There was a grain blockade "owing to town on her departure to share in her the absence of unilway facilities" in conhusband's new career, a journey brightly sequence of which "the settlers, with of tragic gloom throws a quaint and inthe Territories-but will not say R., on the subject resulting in a procannot forget the Northwest is my committee should consist of the home. In nineteen years one makes a greed to except that Hayter Reed's good many friends and I hope I have, I name was added. Mr. Ross had an audaknow I have, and in leaving them I am clous manner of ignoring the official and nominated members of the council, a litfirst white man in his district and I was the circumstance that is an indication the first white woman. In reply to this of a guiding principle of his political This was said as a joke on me. but I can tell you all I am very pleased, because had it not been for that I might not have had the pleasure of meeting you this afternoon." The marriage was a fortunate one to both parties. They were companions meet for each other. Lest it be thought that this sketch of Mr. Ross's career has too much Northwest assembly in it. let it be said that Mr. Ross's pubc life is written there and there alone, just as his private life is written by the hearth of his home and there alone. lustre to the cheer and help of many.' These were the qualities that filled the never

eralded, but on which the dark shadow | their graparies full, have been proluded from obtaining as profitable a market as side-light on her pioneer life. they might otherwise have done," and "I have been nineteen years representations were made to the C. P. what proportion that is of my life as that it should not occur again. But it t will be telling too much, but it is all has. Mr. Ross obtained a committee t st half a life time. I came to the draft a memorial to the Dominion gov-Perritories as a young woman and I am | erument respecting the future formation ot going to the Yukon alone, but am of the constitution of the Territories, taking seven little Nor' Westers with me. | and his proposal (as usual) was that the ome and I shall always regard it as my members of the council. This was a friend had said well, then when he action, always in the Northwest and now in the Ytikon, viz.; an implicit faith in the people and in those that the people select to represent them. Thus ends the Northwest council. It did good work n that it laid the foundations for all the Cerritorial legislation that exists at the present day, and of all the men who impressed that legislation most none has eft so deep and lasting a record as James Hamilton Ross.
The first session of the first legislature

of the Northwest Territories assembled October, 1888, with Mr. Royal as lieutenant-governor, Mr. Dewd Indian commissioner and Mr. Forget went to the Indian department. The as-sembly consisted of 22 elected members, the Lieutenant-Governor had no longer a seat in the House, but selected therefrom four members to form an advisory council on financial matters. Dr. Wilson, member for Edmonton, was elected peaker and Mr. Haultoin was the principal of the four members to form the advisory council. So far therefore there was a premier He may be said to have already tribute to his ability when it is remembered he had sat in the council but one

session. Mr. Ross continued to represent | myself and to my constituents, I must | corner stone is pure and honorable Lib Moose Jaw. Even the great measure of autonomy granted did not work to the satisfaction of the newly constituted assembly. It was felt that the Lieufenant-Governor did not allow his advisory council that control of financial matters which it was thought they should have; and as control of expenditure was the question that was warmest Mr. Haultain

The Battle For Responsible Govern A crisis had been reached and the battle for responsible government went on with considerable vigor. Mr. Ross took an active part in the fray and by obtaining a return showing the way the printing contracts were manipulated added fuel to the fire. It was Mr. Cayley that set the ball rolling that culminated in the crisis by asking Mr. Haultain if he had told the Lieutenant-Governor that his ouncil desired to have a voice in preparing the estimates. Mr. Haultain replied that he had done so but that His Honor refused to adopt such a course, and shortly afterwards the resignation took place. The Lieutenant-Governor appointd another advisory council of which Dr. Brett and Mr. Betts (who afterwards became Speaker) were the principal members. The new council, however, did not improve matters. They tried the impossible task of carrying on the affairs of the country against the wishes of the majority of the assembly. At last there was a deadlock because the assembly re-fuse to consider the estimates. Dr. Brett and his colleagues at once resigned, but Governor Royal refused this time to accept the resignations shielding himself by a construction of the law which really meant that the assembly had nothing to do with the business. This emphasized the crisis and a vote of no-confidence in the council was passed and a resolution agreed to calling upon the Lieutenant-Governor to accept the resignations of his advisers. There was no other course Mr. Ross the darling of the public, left His Honor but to do so. An abortive attempt to form another advisory council was made by Mr. Tweed and the assembly was prorogned without a council having been formed. During this session Mr. Ross obtained sanction to a motion calling upon the authorities to inquire into some charges that had been publicly, but as it turned out, falsely, made against Commissioner Herchmer, and he also backed Mr Haulfain in fruitless efforts against the granting magisterial powers to police officers a "wrong in principle and productive of evil in prac-

The roar of the constitutional fight made itself heard at the very opening of the session of 1890. A motion by Mr. Tweed to thank the Lieutenant-Governor for his official speech was met by an amendment by Mr. Haultain to co the speech and draft a reply. His Honor had succeeded in inducing an advisory council to retain office and act despite the lack of support by the assembly. Haultain, Ross, Turriff and Oliver were net the men to be thwarted by any such sence as that, and when at last the reply to the speech was ready it was, to ise a vulgar but expressive phrase, "a regular corneracker." The document told the Lieutenant-Governor that the assembly refused to elect his advisors or any standing committee; would refuse leave to them to introduce motions and generally to use the forms of the House prevent them doing anything at all And the assembly was faithful to its Mr. Ross as Speaker of the Assembly.

The next session, that of 1891-2 was the first session of the second legislative assembly and its first act was to choose Mr. Ross for speaker on the motion of Mr. Haultain. For some years therefore Mr. Ross took but a passive part the legislation that was effected. He had the satisfaction of seeing, however, that the struggle of the previous years had been crowned with victory. The Federal government now passed an act giving the Northwest. Assembly absolute control of expenditure within those lim-Frank of Oliver and Mr. Ross travelled to get the Northwest Territories, and had offered to in the previous paraginst that recommendation, On almost all other questions frank Oliver and Mr. Ross travelled to get the Northwest Territories, and had offered to in the previous paraginst that recommendation, On almost all other questions from the previous paraginst that recommendation, On almost all other questions from the previous paraginst that recommendation, On almost all other questions are spent to in the previous paraginst that recommendation, On almost all other questions are spent to in the previous paraginst that recommendation, On almost all other questions are spent to interest to in the previous paraginst that recommendation, On almost all other questions are spent to the unpaking of Davin, the late of the unpaking of Davin, the Puritories, and had ther evidence by the late of the American Covernor of an active was required and where few described as "expected to the American Covernor of an active was not cause for the unpaking of Davin, the Northwest Territories, and had the evidence of the Northwest Territories, and the provided for the appoi cessary on taking office to be re-elected to the same.) An executive council was selected of which Mr. Haultain was the principal member. Mr. Ross made an excellent Speaker. His constant cheeri ess, equal temper, transparent impartiality, made him a favorite with every nember of the assembly and increased his already widespread popularity. All went merry as marriage bells until 24th August, 1892, when Mr. Haultain's government met with sudden defeat. motion to go into committee of supply was met by a motion of no-confidence on account of the conduct of the executive towards the district of Saskatche wan "and in other respects." carried by a majority of one and was so repeated when the vote was put in anther form. The following day Mr. Haultain and his colleagues resigned and on the 29th August a new executive was formed with Mr. Cayley at its head. On the 30th, Speaker Ross resigned his position in the chair and his reasons may be best given in his own words, spoken from the floor of the House. He said: "In resigning the chair of this House I desire to make the following statement. I was elected Speaker of a House to which a large majority of those who for two years previously had been struggling for esponsible government had been returned; as one of the party which had beer engaged in that struggle and had been successful at the late general election. reasonably expected that any advisory council or committee which might be formed would be composed of those and those only who had belonged to that party. Being in perfect accord with the majority of the House as to the course that would be pursued in regard to responsible control of our affairs, and to that item of expenditure, the roads, bridges and district vote, with which every electorial district is more directly concerned. I was satisfied that the gen eral rights of the Territories, as well as the particular interests of my own district, would be fully protected. In view of the defeat of the executive, advocating the principles which I had struggled for longer than any other member of this occupied that position, a sability when it is rememdently, indeed neessarily, opposed to tribute that could be paid to Mr. Ross's politicians stand thick on the ground, those principles, I feel that in duty to | political character; and the appointment | James Hamilton Ross can ill be spared,

place myself in such a position as to be able by voice and vote to advocate those in Dawson City shows that Mr. Ross in principles and protect the interests of those who elected me to this House. I low resign the position of Speaker of

Troublous Times in the Legislature. A new Speaker was then proposed, but is one worthy of a government whose as the votes for and against were equal experiences he had here are standing him the clerk declared no election had been in good stead in the fa held. The members dispersed and next principles upon which he day the assembly was prorogued by pro-

The full significance of this action on he part of Mr. Ross will never be for- to trust the people is a good and not a gotten. It at once drew to him the attention and confidence of the people as career closely in the Yukon cannot fail showing him to be a man who did not to have noticed that even amid difficul-allow his private interests to interfere ties at headquarters, where all are not with his public duties. He was elected so democratic as Mr. Ross, he has not to the Speakership at the first session of the legislature, and could from his posi-tion have held aloof from the trouble that divided the House. He was not a him was habit to perform. On every that divided the House. He was not a office were a consideration. Farther than this, his stepping down from the Jaw, Medicine Hat, there were banquets Speaker's chair to the floor of the House brought about a "tie" in the respective to testify to regret at losing a friend, strength of the parties, and his action made imminent a dissolution and new election when he might have lost his seat. None of these things weighed with Mr. Ross. It was his conduct in a striking action which perhaps better than any other revealed his chivalrous courage and lack of self-seeking. A bitter and difficult fight was on, the result problema-tical. Indeed only an unlooked for event -the death of Mr. Reaman and Yorkton's choosing as his successor Mr. Insinger, a Haultain supporter-gave the Haultain party eventually the advantage.

There is no doubt that the act powerfully appealed to Mr. Haultain and had a bearing when the latter withstood the combined attempts of Conservativesmen of his own party-to keep Ross out of the executive. For the rest, it made

The assembly met again in the followcame a shock that surely made the whole world shudder. Mrs. Ross had joined ng December and immediately re-elected Mr. Ross to the Speakership. The elecher husband at Dawson City. Governtion was unanimous. The new government under Mr. Cayley did not live long. ment House, over which she would have presided with genial grace, was not quite An ordinance dealing with the executive had been disallowed upon which Mr. Cayley and his colleagues resigned on Ross affected. With the promptitude 7th December, and Mr. Haultain again that was characteristic of both of them formed a government. The Exponents of Mrs. Ross, although but a few days in Mr. Haultain's government evidently hought it better for them to have Mr. Ross silent in the chair than to be subected to his vigorous onslaughts from the floor of the House in debate. They were very good boys for the rest of the The rest is soon told. Most of the paslife of the assembly.

Member of the Northwest Government.

The first session of the third legislative assembly was opened by Lieuten-ant-Governor Mackintosh in 1895, and ever viewed it is difficult to imagine a more tragic incident. Strangers cannot tribute for he made a good Speaker being possessed of many of the qualities as a presiding officer that distinguished Mr. Ross. That gentleman, of course, became a member of Mr. Haultain's gov- not fail to create sympathy in every ernment and remained so as long as he heart; while those who knew the family

nor is it necessary to dwell upon the work achieved by Mr. Ross while a member of the Haultain administration. He loving family.
was at it with something new every day. The catastrophe happened at a time or rather—not new. In the earlier part of this sketch it was shown what were the reforms so strongly and so frequently urged by Haultain, Rosz and Oliver; the time of the world serve to divert anything that the server is the control of the contro and what were the demands sent up to like brooding over the awful grief that Ottawa year after year for the redress had befallen upon him. Mr. Ross of grievances. Year by year both classes courageous; above all would not wear his of demands have been acceded to in trouble on his sleeve, and certainly Yusome measure and the process is still kor work did not suffer. But those most going on. In the early days Mr. Ross intimate with him noticed that all was backed a statute labor ordinance. This has developed to the elaborate public of trouble and sleeplessness and it was works department over which Mr. felt that all that could be done was to Ross so efficiently presided. In the wait in hope of the healing influence of early days, it will be remembered. Mr. time. In the meantime Mr. Ross press-Ross introduced some modest legislation ed at Ottawa for reforms for the people in regard to irrigation. This developed of the Yukon, pressed them where presthing he initiated and those matters he has not actually achieved he has brought | close here, but the pen has still to record within sight of achievement.

In 1898 the Dominion government and ago, Canada was startled with the anpointed Mr. Ross a commissioner to go nouncement that Mr. Ross had been to Athabasca to make a treaty with the stricken with a sudden and serious Indians in those far away regions. It affliction. He was travelling by steamer was a difficult and delicate task requiring on work connected with his office when consummate skill and diplomacy. The in a moment an illness fell upon him, a fact that Mr. Ross succeeded so well clot of blood rendering him unconscious. had been made. Just at that time an i not setting the wires at work on the first Edmonton route to the Yuken via the opportunity and so securing medical aid Peace river was being boomed and the as soon as possible. Si territorial government took the oppor-tunity of Mr. Ross's northern journey ashore at White Horse. Grief, or overand examine into the capabilities of the to bring upon anyone the calamity that Peace River district, and his report on has befallen Mr. Ross. Fortunately it the subject shows the care and acumen is needless to speculate on the subject dertakes.

that distinguish all that Mr. Ross un- as the latest news indicates a strong When the first session of the fourth legislative assembly met in 1899 there were several important changes. Mr. Forget, mentioned in the second paragraph of this sketch as clerk of the Northwest council, was now Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. Oliver had been elected to the Dominion parliament: Mr. Turriff was occupying an important and responsible position under the crown and of the old phalanx who had fought the fights only Mr. Haultain, Mr. Ross and Dr. Brett were in the House, Mr. Ross was soon to leave his friends and the assembly in which for many years he had

been an active and distinguished figure. Governor of the Yukon.

Early in 1901 Mr. Ross was offered the commissionership of the Yukon. the Carnduff Gazette: When the first thrill of surprise was "It is with deep sorr over the general exclamation was "just ritories have heard that Governor Ross, the man for the work!" And so indeed of the Yukon, is stricken with paralysis. he is. Mr. Ross's departure from the A whole souled Liberal he has the renew country he has done so much to spect of his political opponents. A thou form to the newer country he has gone ough good fellow, he has in an unusual c form is very significant. The present degree the affection of his many friends. Governor of the Yukon has always been | Large hearted and charitable, he is the on the side of the people, against offi- friends of the poor and unfortunate. cialism, opposed to bureaucracy; and yet he is appointed by officialdom to be chief advocate of the popular cause. In an

the Yukon is just the same Mr. Ross we knew in the Northwest. Indeed he is repeating the work there that he achiev-

ed here. He trained the Territoric ing the swaddling clothes period and the in good stead in the far north. precisely those with which we are all so familiar in regard to his conduct. He believes and has always believed that

So Mr. Ross left his home and friends or demonstrations of some kind or other congratulations at advancement made by him in public life, and hopes for a still brilliant career. These marks were not from one class of politicians more than another, or from one set of men more than another. The testimony was universal. If any were more emphatic in discovering respect than another it was those who have always been considered political opponents. A similar remark applies to the people who organized the ostly gifts that as tokens of esteem and admiration were presented both to Mr. Ross and his wife. The public reception at Dawson City itself was on a grand scale, and, indeed, everything connected with the popular appointment was bright and sunshiny.

The Tragedy of Mr. Ross's Life Suddenly, like a bolt from a blue sky,

ready for the functions nor for homely comforts that both Mr. and Mrs her new home, took steamer-the Islander-for Victoria. It was a fatal journey. Floating ice and icebergs were about and t midnight the Islander ran into one of these treacherous terrors of the sea. sengers and crew were drowned or frozen to death in the cold waters. Mrs. Ross, her babe and a niece were among stance of which added to its sorrow; to those who knew Mr. and Mrs. Ross publicly only, the sudden and terrible close was a member of the assembly.

It were tedious, nor is there space, the property and especially those who had the proud privilege of calling them

It would be a pleasure could this sketch

a new grief and more pain. A few weeks with the mission justified the choice that | Some one seems to have blundered in commission him to make a diversion | work, or both combined, would suffice probability of recovery and return to work. The incident has served to show once again the public estimate of Mr. Ross. Not a paper of repute of whatever shade of politics in the parts of Canada where Mr. Ross is personally known, but bears testimony to Mr. Ross's public and, private worth, while in all other parts of the Dominion there is recognition of his value as a public servant. Many specimens of such recognition might appropriately be given here but from the many only one is selected. It is from a person who had exceptional opportunities of studying Mr. Ross's public and private character and whose mony is valuable as coming from a stalwart and persistent opponent of the political party in which Mr. Ross was

"It is with deep sorrow that the Ter-

and all will wish him a plete recovery and many efulness. Mr. Ross is still in t Recovery from his pre give to the state many service. From 1882, wh struck Moose Jaw, he h work for the public, he to do it and the hope may long be spared to work, which, as Mr. Fr is "always on the side ways protecting public vancing public interests ing."-Wm. Trant in th

JOSEPH CLA

Yukon territory is be up to the excitement paign in the territory f a member to the parlia The opposition forces a few weeks ago by org son and outlying district first definite steps by h tion in Dawson and na Clarke as candidate an form on which he is to delegates sat in the con cupied the entire day platform and deciding o Notable in the platfor ing for the immediate a

Alaskan modus vivendi of the dispute at once tional tribunal. The only names to convention as candidate Clarke and C. M. Wood Clarke is editor of the which he has run for whose names were pr tioned before the conve to work were: W. A. the Dawson News; D son, who lacked but 17

of being elected mayor Dr. H. Clendennin, miner from Gold Botton The party which non while against the pres-tion in an unqualified a assumed the name of any other Dominion po styles itself the opposition is aimed at

The election must be first of January, and gra tion is becoming more lively campaign may be members to the Yukon to be elected this fall campaign or one simulta for the selection of a liament will be held be the year. Clarke, the opposition

parliament, is perhaps il character the Klondike l ed in any way aside fro kings who have become characters. He is 32 years from Brockville, Ontar time he was in the gold office here, under the fir of later years has been an unflagging and unrer agitator and worker, an editor of the Weekly is which espouses chiefly labor and the fight in g the Ottawa administration and the acts of local of libel suits have been b Clarke here, but he has in nearly all respects. fatigable worker, a shre and yet has a few enen the unqualified words walking rough-shod int

If Clarke wins, Ottawa character no less notable astic in politics than Ja Lewis and others who

within recent years. The Yukon opposition calls for, in substance: A Yukon council; better



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lands: regulations to b Yukon Governor regarding ition of payment of mor nt work on clain ment of ownership of mi men; forcing work on I whether covered by conc to be open to the miner; concessions containing r investigation as to how by fraud; abolition of exc and monopolies of trade; ment of industries; ending boundary modus vivendi settlement of dispute by tribunal; abolition of par tem for better government tion of Yukon postal and vice to decent and fair assay office for Dawson methods to be inquired export tax on gold to be de unconstitutional and abolic exclude all Oriental labor government to be request the prospector to develop t Dr. William Catto has to as an independent candidat ment. Other independents talked of, but have not m