GENTLY, GO GENTLY!

It is satisfactory to observe that the Colonist has at last found its bearings. For a considerable time our contemporary seemed to be in doubt whether John Houston, the esteemed head of the Conservative party of British Columbia, or Hon. Richard McBride, the weak and indeterminate head of a weak and indeterminate government, would prove victorious in the fight for supremacy. Those who have followed the career of the Conservative organ need not be told how essential to its welfare it is that it should be on the side which is on top and has favors to bestow. Our contemporary has evidently made up its mind that Richard has John down and is going to keep him down for the time being. It has examined the hold of the upper dog and of the nether dog, and its mind is easy. It is going to "sick" on the victor and encourage him to the utmost of its ability. But our contemporary should not be too hasty. It surely has not forgotten that the member for Nelson, according to its own genealogical investigations, comes of stock which held on with grim determination and never knew when it was beaten. We advise it that John Houston will not give up until he has, as he himself, after the manner of the gifted ancestors, expresses it, "downed the men who did him dirt." Perhaps it would be a discreet thing for the Colonist to deal warily with the political situation until it sees what results from the meeting of the legislature. It is all very well for our contemporary to exult over the alleged sagacity of McBride and his colleagues in defying the provisions of a statute on the plea of economy in order to avoid a display of the real weakness of the government, but it should take all the facts into consideration before committing itself to a course which may necessitate another violent, sudden and apparently inexplicable change of front. We advise the Colonist, therefore, not to exult too exuberantly over the prospects of the government in the House and of Hon. Charles Wilson in Vancouver. The Terminal City is practically the whole thing in the McBride administration, it is true, and the temptation to the people there to make the most of their present advantages will be very great. They are but human, and human nature is still very frail notwithstanding the great advances that have been made of late years and the grim determination to cast selfishness to the rear. Although the members of the government are none too brilliant, the advantages of the situation did not escape them. At the same time we do not forget, and we advise the Colonist not to forget in view of possible evolutions in the future, that Charles Wilson, K.C., has been beaten in Vancouver and that more resourceful leaders than Hon. Richard McBride have been deprived of larger majorities than one or two. The Liberals will fight the Conservatives in Vancouver. John Houston will fight Richard McBride in the House. There is good reason for great circumspection yet, for the question of the leadership of the Conservative party in British Columbia has not been finally disposed of. The Nelson Tribune emphasizes this when it ponders in print over the names of the multitude who have made pilgrimages to the capital in the hope of elevation to the cabinet and have been sent empty away, some for the reason that the government dare not open their constituencies. The list of aspirants is too long to print, but it includes two notables, F. Carter-Cotton, M.P.P., and John Houston, M.P.P., the latter of whom, "being an unholy M.P.P., was not allowed to touch the shrine. He went back to Nelson, and swears he will kick the smug and holy ones who have charge of the shrine out of the temple on the first opportunity."

A SETTLER'S GRIEVANCE.

The Times has been asked to call the attention of the government to a matter worthy of the most serious consideration of the most eminent statesmen. As the government is new, anxious to achieve popularity, and in a reforming mood, perhaps it will incline its ear while we enter a plea for the settler upon our wild lands. We confess we are not sanguine as to the result, because the ministers are too busy scheming to keep themselves in office to do more than promise to give their most serious consideration to any measures likely to be of benefit to the community.

There is at present a tax of twenty-five cents upon every cord of firewood settlers who take up land offer for sale. We do not know whether all settlers find themselves in the same position with respect to this tax as those who have complained to us. We do know that some of them claim that that twenty-five cent tax represents the difference between profit and loss in marketing their wood, and that for that reason they are compelled to eke out a livelihood by performing odd jobs of work while they are preparing their land for cultivation instead of cutting the wood, marketing it and benefiting themselves and the community by the exploitation of the resources of the country. Under the operations of the law as at present administered settlers simply slash down the timber and burn it up as it lies upon the ground. It would be interesting to know how much revenue the province derives from this particular source, and whether it is sufficient to justify our rulers in their course of retarding settlement for its sake. We can understand the purpose for which this tax was originally applied. But the conditions have changed. There is a demand for land for agricultural purposes, and that demand promises to increase. The complaint is that settlement is not proceeding as rapidly as it ought to proceed considering the apparent demand for land. May not the tax to which we are referring have something to do with this tardiness? We think the question worthy of more than the serious consideration of the government. Why should not a distinction be drawn between the operations of the man who is a bona fide settler and those of the speculator? Is it not possible to institute a reform, granting that investigation will show there is a necessity for it?

CANNOT BE SATISFIED.

What right have practical men, men who are engaged in the business of mining, of manufacturing, of farming, in any of the great staple industries which are the mainstay of the country—what right have such people to set up their opinions as to what shall be done to stimulate the special industries under their management against the theories of doctrinaires and would-be tinkers? The Conservative party was in power for eighteen years. It tinkered and it patched and it hammered and it pulled down and it built up, but the more it pottered the more depressed the industries of the country became.

In 1896 the men who knew all about it and who would not listen to the advice of any but those who bowed themselves low at the shrine of the National Policy were turned out. It seemed as if the country gained new confidence on the instant of their retirement. She at once girded up her loins and prepared for a long journey forward. She has been going ever since, and has been increasing her pace with every eminence scaled.

The present government when it assumed power made it its first business to lighten the burdens that had been imposed upon industry for stimulative purposes. It first appointed a tariff commission to consult with the captains of industry as to the causes which had hampered trade and dampened enterprise. All sorts and conditions of people were asked to express their opinions, and after the sense of the whole country had been obtained the ministers were in a position to take intelligent action. The result was the Fielding tariff, a measure designed not for the purpose of showering special favors upon the few or for making a few fortunate men rich at the expense of the community, but for the purpose of stimulating the symmetrical development of the whole country. It has achieved its purpose.

The chief cause of the unprecedented progress of Canada during the last six years may be found in the great prosperity that has come to the agricultural industry through the development of the British market for the products of the farm. This feature of the government's policy was not stumbled upon accidentally. It was systematically planned and nurtered by men who beheld with the eye of faith the great possibilities that lay in the exploitation of such a rich field. First the farmers had to be induced to direct their energies and resources along the right lines. Then up to date means of transportation had to be provided, with cold storage facilities on board ship and ready access to markets on arrival. After the way had been thoroughly prepared the granting of the preference to British goods completed the chain with the grandest advertisement this country has ever received. The foregoing describes the foundation upon which the present prosperity of the Dominion rests. All subsidiary industries have of course shared in the activity. Now population is pouring in, and, with skilful management in the future, there is no reason why we should not go forward, increasing our rate of progress from year to year, until we become in population, as we are in potentiality, one of the great nations of the earth.

Of course the government whose hand has guided us so skilfully and successfully out of the slough cannot be trusted to complete the work it has so well begun. Certainly not, according to the wise publicists who injected wisdom into the heads of the authors of the discredited N. P. They know now, they have always known, what is or was necessary to restore the impaired industrial country. Just give it "adequate protection" and everything will boom. What a pity it is that the artifice which was tried so vainly for eighteen years has filled the people with distrust, and that they will not listen to the theories of the speculators who preach so dogmatically of the things they do not know. The government at Ottawa has been in consultation with practical miners of lead from British Columbia for weeks, and a measure has been adopted which it is hoped will assist in the building up of that important industry. It has been decided to admit refined lead extracted from Canadian ores free of duty until such time as refineries are established in British Columbia. Of course the Colonist opposes any such scheme as that, simply because it has been decided upon by a Grit government, from which no good thing can be expected to come. By what right does Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government assume to do things that will benefit the people and make it strong while the remain of the once great Conservative party is so weak and is so very anxious to regain power that it would be quite willing to assist in carrying the country to the verge of ruin if by that means the people could be convinced that their only hope of political salvation lay in the now moribund party.

THE BYE-ELECTION.

"If they (the Liberals of Vancouver) consider it advisable to contest the seat, the seat will be contested, and if they consider it advisable not to contest the seat, it will not be contested." The foregoing has an oracular flavor about it. It is so luminous and so enlightening. It is not necessary to indicate its source. The Liberals of Vancouver have decided to contest the seat of Hon. Charles Wilson. It will be contested. It may be won. We are careful, it will be observed, not to make any dogmatic assertions in regard to a matter which must remain in doubt until the ballots are counted. The authority which was quite sure not a single Liberal would be elected on Vancouver Island is not at all daunted by its miserable failure to estimate even approximately the result of the general election. It says "nothing the Liberals are able to do will interfere at all with the certainty of Mr. Wilson's election." We shall see. The Attorney-General has the advantage. That it would be idle to deny. He is a minister, and it is generally conceded that members of a government are not easy to defeat in bye-elections. That is the one advantage Mr. Wilson possesses. The opponent it is proposed to bring out against him is a young and popular business man, prominent in all public movements in the Terminal City, a patron of and participant in the sports and pastimes of the people. The probability is that he will make an exceedingly warm fight for the government candidate in case he accepts. Vancouver is a Liberal city. When all the elements naturally opposed to Conservatism are united in support of one man, and that man an opponent of such a tottering concern as the McBride government, he would be a rash prophet indeed who would venture to predict the certainty of the Attorney-General's election. We think Mr. Wilson can be beaten in Vancouver, and we believe when the electors of that city realize the fact that to them has been given the privilege of administering the final kick to the squirming remains of the Toryism which has been the undoing of British Columbia they will not hesitate to do their duty.

PITY THE POOR "PUG."

The prize fighter who is endeavoring to earn an honest living by the sweat of his brow and the strength of his good right arm or the impulse behind his left hooks, seems to be rather "up against it," as he would say himself, through the unreasonableness of the public and the fidelity of the police to their duty. We observe that in one American city two pugilists were arrested for "faking," which, we take it, means that each was not doing his utmost to reduce the other to a state of insensibility. We understand that complaints have arisen in Victoria as to the bona fides of the intentions of certain pugilists who have contracted to give exhibitions of the "manly art" to the satisfaction of the goodly multitude which is always willing to contribute liberally for the privilege of beholding human gore flowing or human features contorted under such agonies as are produced by blows in the region of the "solar plexus." We sympathize deeply with the tribulations of the "pugs." Theirs is in indeed a perplexing business in these days of humanitarians and other cranks. If the fighters give a "scientific" exhibition their patrons first shout "fake," and finally refuse to part with their money for a sight of sub tame affairs. If the contest be made realistic the police interfere and stop the "go." It is true the police of Victoria have not been known to intervene yet in any of the exhibitions with which we have been favored. That probably proves that the "pugs" have hitherto managed their interesting events with decency and circumspection—that they have not crossed the narrow line which divides scientific boxing from exhibitions which, in case the contestants were not human, would call for the intervention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. But we submit that the situation is liable to become one at any time which will call for the serious consideration of the authorities. The element which depends upon prize fighting for a livelihood is not one deserving of encouragement. This we may say without reflecting at all upon the exponents of the fistic art who have performed before the admirers of pugilism in Victoria.

There must be a subtle influence in the personality of Mr. Chamberlain that wins adherents to his cause. The Montreal Herald sent over a correspondent to view with impartial eye and describe with unbiassed pen the fiscal situation as it developed. He went and for a time he appeared sceptical, or rather he had no doubts whatever as to the outcome. Britain was not to be won by the sophistries of the preferential trader. Then the writer passed under the influence. He went to scoff and remained to pray. He writes: "But whether we are to break into fragments or merely to fall apart, whether the catastrophe is to be immediate or ultimate, there can be no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain is going to do his best for the cause which he has at heart. The chief danger in his path is the possibility of a breakdown in health. His last attack of gout has left him looking old and fatigued. When he came limping on to the platform to-night he might have been the grandfather of the sprightly juvenile whose boyish features smiles from the pages of so many illustrated magazines. It was possible to believe that that pallid face, those deeply lined features, that almost shrunken form had looked upon the world for nearly seventy years. Then came the transformation. At the sound of the tumultuous applause the frail form stood erect, the wrinkles faded, a gleam of fire flashed behind the eyeglass and the veteran renewed his youth before our eyes. In Mr. Chamberlain's voice there is no trace at all or at any time of the encroachments of age. Its tones may lack the thrilling music of Lord Rosebery's deeper notes, but it is, with that single exception, the most agreeable voice in our fiscal choir, and without exception the most serviceable."

* * *

The Mail and Empire and the Colonist are about the only two papers in Canada that are trying to turn the Alaska boundary question to political account. Is it not a fact that the Canadian government protested against the constitution of the tribunal, when it was announced that a trio of politicians had been appointed by the President? Is it not a fact that that protest was ignored? Is it not true that leading members of the British government have publicly expressed their gratification that the matter has been finally disposed of whether an injustice was done to Canada or not? Is that not evidence that the home authorities were anxious to get rid of the nuisance, as they called it, upon any terms? Is there not good reason for the contention of Canadians that they must in future have the supreme voice in the settlement of such questions in order to avoid the sacrifice of Canada's interests for the benefit of what British diplomats term the larger interests of the Empire? The people are not fools, nor do they relish being told that they are idiots by newspapers whose perceptions have been dulled by morbid broodings over the mistakes and misfortunes of their party.

* * *

President Roosevelt, says the Associated Press, delicately hinted to His Holiness the Pope that he (the President) and the American people would be pleased by the creation of another American cardinal. Strange that His Holiness could have resisted such an intimation from such a quarter.

"THE CONDOR."

Down hidden from the light of day,
Down where the shining fishes play,
And tides their watches keep,
She lies near kid with mud and slime,
And still shall rest till Tide and Time,
The work of mighty hands sublime,
No longer o'er her sweep.

Here lie the guns all red with rust,
Wherein man once did place his trust,
The foeman to destroy.
No more those metal throats shall speak,
No longer shall there from them break
The awful shell, with smoke and reek,
To murder and annoy.

The decks all silent, quiet and still,
On which the sea doth work its will,
Doth fast asunder part.
Oh, ocean! spare them in thy ire,
Their punishment was dread and dire,
And doth the mortal spirit tire,
And darkens on the heart.

And here, alas! are buried, too,
Her noble and her gallant crew,
Who manned her long and well.
Their bones roll, ocean, on thy floor,
From out thy depths they come no more,
But, ah! their spirits shall endure,
And long shall children tell

Of how the ocean's awful gale
Did make them lift their souls and wail
For dear ones on the main.
But as the years doth hurry past,
Fast, ever faster and more fast,
Sorrow and tears were drowned at last,
But oft return again.

ROYLAND TUBB.

M'BRIDE'S CABINET.

Rossland Miner.

British Columbia's fat-witted Premier doubtless imagines that he has displayed great cunning in the way he has finally reconstructed his cabinet. While it is true that the new arrangement only calls for one bye-election instead of two, it proves beyond all question how terribly afraid McBride is to risk his majority of one, regardless of the fact that his candidate in the contest would be fortified with a portfolio. Rather than come out like a man and appoint to the provincial secretaryship the most worthy from among the balance of his supporters in the House, he has taken upon himself the duties of that department as well as the portfolios of mines and education. He probably argues that by doing so he has avoided dissension among the rank and file, for it is reasonable to suppose that preference shown to any one of their number would be a signal for revolt on the part of the rest. The appointment of F. J. Fulton to the presidency of the council will arouse no envy, because the position is purely honorary, entailing considerable expense to the occupant, for the reason that he is compelled to reside in Victoria and meanwhile drop his private affairs.

Judge Pagnuelo, of Montreal, has awarded $6,000 damages to Mrs. Isidore Drouit and her children against the Dominion line, now owned by the Morgan combine. Drouit was killed while working on the company's steamer Dominion.

SINKING OF A JAPANESE STEAMER

LIVES LOST IN THE HAKODATE DISASTER

Governor and Bodyguard Attacked By Rebels—Over One Hundred Killed and Wounded.

Further details of the collision between the Russian steamer Progress and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Tokai Maru, which occurred off Hakodate on the 29th of last month, were received through the arrival of the R.M.S. Empress of China Tuesday evening. In telegraphic news heretofore published brief mention was made of the vessels coming together in a fog, of the sinking of the Tokai Maru and the drowning of 47 people. The accident occurred 15 miles off Hakodate. The Russian steamer had left Muroran for Vladivostock on the 28th of last month. On the same day the Tokai Maru sailed from Awomori for Hakodate. She had a large number of passengers on board. The vessels came together with terrible force, the Tokai Maru sinking almost immediately. For a time all was confusion aboard the ships. The officers of the Progress did what they could to rescue lives. Of 56 passengers on board the Tokai 30 were either drowned or missing. Forty-seven of the crew and 25 third-class officers and seamen were taken from the sinking steamer. The chief engineer, who was rescued by the Russian steamer, died shortly afterwards. The mails and other important documents were all lost. The Progress, after searching for dead bodies, proceeded to Hakodate. She was greatly injured in her stem and side. The N.Y.K. steamer Jinsen Maru at Hakodate was immediately sent to the scene of the disaster to render succor. The Tokai Maru was an Awomori-Hakodate liner of 1,121 tons, built at Glasgow in 1870. The captain of the Tokai Maru was drowned. The Progress took to Hakodate 57 rescued persons.

* * *

Just prior to the sailing of the Empress from Shanghai a dispatch was received in that city from Changsha, capital of Hunan, reporting that on the 30th of September, as Ko Feng-shih, governor designate of Kwangsi, and his bodyguard, which was also conveying the governor's military chest containing tls. 200,000 in sycee, twenty-eight cases of Mauser rifles, a large quantity of ammunition and a respectable amount of the gubernatorial luggage, were crossing the Hunan frontier into Kwangsi, over a pass of a small range of hills dividing the two provinces, they were suddenly ambushed and attacked on three sides by a superior body of Kwangsi rebels, whose existence in that vicinity was not known at all by the scouts and spies sent by the governor of Hunan in advance to prepare the way for Governor Ko's party marching through the former's territory. The advantage obtained by the rebels in point of numbers and suddenness of attack caused quite a panic amongst the guards, who were everywhere outpointed by their assailants; the latter being just as well armed as the soldiers. The consequence was that after fighting bravely for half an hour against odds and losing nearly half of their number in killed and wounded—one hundred and sixty-five men—the soldiers were forced to abandon the whole convoy and hastily retreated back into the Hunan end of the pass. Governor Ko gallantly stood by his men, and snatching up the rifle of a sergeant who had fallen near him, shot at the first volley from the ambushed rebels, returned with interest the fire of his assailants. Finding opposition unavailing and being himself slightly wounded, Ko gave the word to retire. The rebels made no attempt to pursue the vanquished troops into Hunan, being contented with carrying off all the Mauser rifles, ammunition, military chest and luggage that Ko was taking with him into Kwangsi. Governor Ko at once reported the matter by telegraph to the throne, and complained that had the board of revenue granted his request by sending him the two million taels he asked for from the beginning to raise and arm a sufficient body of troops to take with him into Kwangsi, instead of only allowing him a paltry tls. 300,000, he could have had 5,000 well-armed troops to convoy himself, his treasure, arms and ammunition safely into Kwangsi, who would have been impervious against any assault of the rebels.

* * *

The 37-ton steamer Victoria, which was seized by two constabulary officers, by name Hermann and Johnson, returned to Mindanao on October 11th, both boat and crew being intact. The captain states that the pirates intended to go to the Cagayan islands, in the Sulu sea, after loading wood and water. But the crew contrived to change the Victoria's course and ran her aground at Bayauan, on the eastern coast of Negros, then telling the pirates that it would require several days to repair the ship. The pirates thereupon loaded a native boat with supplies, arms and money, and headed for the west coast of Negros, intending to penetrate the mountains. The captain then refloated the Victoria and returned to Mindanao. Meanwhile Admiral Stirling, of Hongkong, has sent his son, Flag Lieut. Stirling, in command of a gunboat fleet to search the seas. Col. Taylor, with a strong force of constabulary, sailed for Negros on the 12th of last month, prepared to conduct a long pursuit.

* * *

A Tientsin dispatch dated October 21st stated that the Russians at Port Arthur were pushing on with the construction of torpedo boats. Nearly ten craft have been launched up to the present. The construction of barracks to accommodate 50,000 or 60,000 men was also approaching completion.

The latest returns showed that there were 15,000 troops stationed along the railway and 45,000 men in various districts. The number of troops at Port Arthur was about 10,000. It is believed the reports about the number of men at Port Arthur are greatly exaggerated.

Sunshine Furnace.

REGULATED LIKE A WATCH.

"Sunshine" dampers are so ingeniously arranged and control the fire so perfectly that the consumption of fuel can be regulated almost as accurately as a watch—the operator knows just what time a certain quantity of coal will retain fire and the degree of heat it will produce.

All parts of "Sunshine" furnaces are mechanically correct—the castings are clean and extra heavy, while the steel used in the dome is of the finest quality and is specially made for the "Sunshine" furnace.

Every detailed feature in the "Sunshine" has its purpose, and all combine to produce the most heat from the fuel consumed and distribute it without waste.

Burns Coal or Wood. Booklet Free.

McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CLARKE AND PEARSON, AGENTS.

ALDERMAN AND MAYOR.

Former Would Not Apologize to Chief Magistrate—Incident Closed.

At Monday's night's meeting of the Vancouver city council, the clerk was beginning to read the communications when Ald. Wood arrived and took his seat.

The Mayor having told the clerk to stay proceedings with the regular business, said:

"Before proceeding with any further business I desire to call attention to a violation of clause 19 of the Procedure By-law, page 119. I refer to certain remarks that were made in reference to the council—not to myself—and ask that Ald. Wood retract the offensive words he used to members of the council or else withdraw.

Ald. Wood—To what words do you refer, Your Worship?

The Mayor—I should suppose that your memory is good enough to remember what you said.

Ald. Wood—I remember calling you a d—— liar, for which I am sorry. But at the same time I will not retract it unless you retract the insulting expression you used regarding myself.

The Mayor—I do not refer to that. I refer to the remarks made concerning the council.

Ald. Wood—I did not make any remarks to the members of the council.

The Mayor—You called them d—— puppies. Such a remark was altogether uncalled for.

Ald. Wood—You must understand that when a man is called upon to refute such a statement as you made, some people would have gone further than I did. There might have been some ink bottles flying around. As a rule I hardly ever use such words, and it is only under the greatest provocation that I do use such language. I am ashamed of myself, but after such a remark as you made I could not help it.

The Mayor—Well, I don't think there is any need to go into it. What are you going to do?

Ald. Wood—My remarks were directed to you.

The Mayor—My memory is quite clear on the subject. I must ask you to retract the remarks or withdraw from the council.

Ald. Wood—If the members of the council say that I made any such remarks I certainly will retract; but I will not apologize to you.

The Mayor—Are you prepared to apologize to the council and withdraw the offensive remarks?

Ald. Wood—I will ask the council if they took it that way.

The Mayor—You must withdraw.

Ald. Macpherson—I think Ald. Wood will remember that when the Mayor left the room and went into the next room I told him that he should use common sense, and he said he had as much common sense as the others.

Ald. Wood—I think you are right. I remember Ald. Macpherson asking me to use common sense. I will apologize to the council for using unparliamentary language, but not to the Mayor until he retracts.

The Mayor—Is the council willing to accept the apology?

Ald. McQueen—Use was made of an oath by Ald. Wood, and we think he should withdraw it.

The Mayor—Do you withdraw your remarks, Ald. Wood?

Ald. Wood—I certainly do withdraw the remarks I made to all the members of the council.

The incident then ended.

A Calumet, Mich., dispatch says that the International Nickel Company, which is the reorganized Canada Copper Company, has purchased the famous Bruce Mine, Limited, which has been one of the best known mines of the West for half a century. The price paid was $600,000.

PILL SENSE.—It stands to reason that Dr. Agnew's-Little Liver Pills will crowd out of the market many of the nauseous old-timers. A better medicine at less than half the price is all the argument needed to keep the demand what it has been—phenomenal—40 doses 10 cents. They cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, and allay all stomach irritations. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—3.

THE YUKON STEAMERS CAUGHT IN THE ICE

Five In One Place Were Held Hard and Fast—Crews Searching For Provisions.

It is estimated that from 200 to 300 people who had planned to take the last steamers leaving Dawson for the outside are still in that city, waiting a means of transportation.

A Dawson paper says: "Many will wait for stages and go out overland. Others will not make the journey at all. Some are so anxious to get away that they will leave over the overland trail at once. The agents for the steamboat companies at first began to take names of those who desired to leave on the next boat out. The visitors became so numerous and the probability of another boat sailing so dim that the keeping of lists was dropped."

At last reports the steamer Susie was hard and fast at the mouth of a slough, in a somewhat sheltered position, near the Sixteen-Mile roadhouse, about twelve miles below Dawson. An accident occurred which though not attended with any serious consequences might have proven the reverse. A heavy plank, one of the buckets on her wheel, becoming loosened by the constant pounding on the ice, was finally torn clear at such time and in such manner that it was projected with tremendous force through the end of the upper deck, passing through two staterooms occupied by passengers before it came to a standstill. Very fortunately the rooms were vacant at the time of the accident, otherwise it might have resulted seriously.

The Susie had 25 passengers, who were expecting to make closer connection with the up river steamers for the outside.

At Steamboat slough the Zealandian and five other steamers are trying to help the other. There is an entire scow of perishables on the beach which must be frozen solidly. The Canadian is in a very bad way, and in a bad place. She had unloaded every ounce of her cargo, and was still unable to move an inch. The same is true of the Columbian, which is lying sideways on the bar at Indian river, and unless she is relieved before the river closes she might be destroyed. The Victorian is stuck twelve miles below Selkirk, and the Bailey is hard on at Kirkman. Neither the Tyrrell nor the Light can possibly get down. The steamers bound up were passed in a bunch at Steamboat slough. They were all out of provisions, and those aboard were skirmishing to get enough to eat, having already broached several scows in order to replenish their larders and taken as much from the down steamers as they could procure. A rancher along the river at that point named Ladecout sold out all his native potatoes at fifteen cents a pound.

Purser Berdoe, of the Columbian, walked to Dawson. He says it will be impossible to get the Columbian off without removing part of the cargo to scows or some other craft. "The cargo of the Columbian," says Mr. Berdoe, "consists largely of potatoes, onions, eggs and other such perishables. When I left all were in good condition. The lower deck of the steamer was enclosed as well as possible, and the place kept heated, to guard against the encroachments of frost."

A dispatch from Dawson, dated October 21st, says:

"Herbert Weiser was this week found guilty of attempting to murder F. W. Rodenkirch by poisoning. When Weiser was sentenced for fifteen years, he told Judge Craig he would rather be hanged.

"Yukon council held a session last week, and voted a budget of $600,000. Half of this is for current expenses of the present year, and half to pay money borrowed from a bank to pay for overestimated expenses on road work and other improvements last year. Fifty thousand dollars was voted to cover the expenses of harnessing the Eldorado gusher last winter. The gusher is now almost exhausted, and no great trouble with it is anticipated for this winter."

Noels St. Pierre, a farmer living at Wolfe Creek, near South Indian, Ont., was shot dead near his home Saturday, supposedly by a stray bullet from a hunting party. St. Pierre had gone to the bush to cut cordwood, and was felling a tree when he received the fatal shot.

REPORT REG... WITH...

PUBLIC ARE PL... WITH...

In Connection With th... —Feather in Cap... Efficient Adm...

The report of the au... ter, regarding the fina... recent exhibition, whic... the Times on Manday, ... greatest satisfaction by ... sented a striking contr... last year's exhibition, ... he attributed to gross ... has been shown, Mr. B... sparing critic when c... and his warm commen... ent and economical ad... year's exhibition can b... oughly justified.

The report is a reve... tages of a system cont... capable executive, such ... charge of the recent sh... dency of Mayor McCa... easy matter to restor... chaos into which the a... tion had been plunged. ... deed to counteract t... which the failure of la... in the mind of the pu... was necessary. But des... despite the fact that o... of the fair the most ... prevailed, the financial ... deficiency which is com... cent. When assets such ... which will be of serv... other incidentals are ta... tion, the deficit will not ... a difference from last y... was over $3,000!

Visitors from the Ma... mous in describing the ... best they had attended f... yet the expenditure wa... than last year. Of co... to point out that the ... tenance and improvemen... dollars more in 1902 t... spicuous feature in this ... tion of affairs was the ... which the committee ... down. There was no ... no excessive outlay in ... did not attract. So we ... ment watched that had ... conditions on the Friday ... at all favorable there ... surplus of more than ... and perhaps two thousan... daily receipts will m... clear. The receipts for ... ing day, which unfort... blessed with good wea... only $224.05, on Wedn... $651.15, Thursday ... $1,085.95, Saturday $769.... to which must be ad... making a total of over ... gate receipts amounted ... this connection it shou... that there was a marke... evening admission at th...

Had the weather been ... gate receipts amounting ... day and Saturday, the ... have had a substantia... figures in Mr. Baxter's ... ed story. They show th... capable hands can be co... cessfully. The manage... show was so efficient th... conditions which favored ... 1902, there would have ... balance on the right sid...

While the showing h... credit on the executive ... whole, a special word of ... secretary, R. H. Swin... most of the work devolv... entirely equal to the ... marked ingenuity he ... tions and economized ... adopting a system of ac... clerical work admirably ... from first to last his de... ducted in splendid order ... that the secretaryship o... umbia Agricultural Asso... hands.

GOT TWO Y...

John Barilloux Was Sent... Penitentia...

Magistrate Hall on T... John Barilloux alias Irv... imprisonment in the pe... charge of breaking into ... store of Burns & Ad... street, on the morning o... tober, and stealing a qua... a guitar and other articles ... has already enumerated. ... overwhelmingly against t... protested his innocence. ... saw him emerge from th... hotel, which adjoins the s... with the guitar and a te... his hand about 2 o'clock o... the 28th. At 6 o'clock ... Esquimalt, where he is ... who swore that Barrilloux ... articles.

He was identified by M... the man who came in hi... nugget (which was one ... stolen) a few days after ... fendant insisted that he ... goods, but that they we... by another man. The ot... ised to produce the re... when the test came he fa... was convicted and sente... tentiary as stated

Th's man Barilloux has ... of terms in jail, but the l... have failed to produce t... He uses his dual name w... He parades his exemplary ... the cognomen of Barillo... gresses the law as Jack I... Perdue and Macdonald, w... on this case, deserve mu... able manner in which the... work.

Salt exists in sea water ... about four ounces to the ...