Rossland Weekly

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PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

The plans for the proposed fire hall and public library building have been submitted to the city council. The \$25,000 in kind that lasts men possessed of it ceeds to be used in the construction of the building and in providing more apparatus for the fire department. The architect has planned a rather plain structure for the fire hall and library annex, and his explanation of this action is that the sum available would not build a more ornate structure, and that he had to sacrifice architectural beauty to utility. This has led to some talk of leaving out the library, or rather subordinating that feature, and of devoting the lion's share of the amount available to the fire hall. Indeed, some of the members of the city government seem to desire to burk the library feature altogether. Another proposal is to use the upper portion of the fire hall for the library and not have it in an annex, as proposed in the plans submitted by the architect.

The library is just as much needed as the fire hall is or the apparatus for the fire department, although some members of the city government do not seem to think so. The placing of the library in the upper story of the fire hall would be a bad move, for the reason that it would disturb the firemen, and this would be especially the case when they had been up all night attending to their duties, as then it would interfere with their sleepthe library would be in an annex, and the department. To this end the entrances which results in constant noise.

The proposed burking or subordinating of the library should not for a moment bentures one of the objects to which the money was to be devoted was a public library, and the intentions of those who east their ballots in favor of the debentures was that there should be a public library building. It would be distinctly illegal to either kill or aurogate the library building feature or to pretend to supply such a convenience bp putting the library on the top floor of the fire hall. Either of such courses would mean the defeating of the expressed wish of the reople, and those who would attempt it we believe would find that they had an indignant community to deal with

HELD OUT TILL RELIEF CAME.

A cheer went round the world Friday and Rossland joined in it with all the patriotic fervor possible. This cheer was given because Mafeking, which has been beleaguered for over seven months, had been relieved and for the reason that British valor, pluck and tenacity as embodied in the person of Colonel Robert Stevenson Smyth Baden-Powell and the ranen under him, who constituted the garwrison, had held out until the seige was raised. Nothing parallel to it has occurred in British history since the siege of Lucknow, when Sir Henry Lawrence because of a life-long devotion to the cause with a feeble garrison held out from July of unionism and to the interests of the able flurry both in real estate dealing and 1 to September 5, 1857, against a vastly worker. Union men fully understand superior body of mutineers, when it that he is worthy of trust because on was relieved by the arrival of the forces every occasion and in many emergencies of Generals Havelock and Outram, who that have arisen that affected their intercut their way into the city, but who ests he has shown himself to be as true were subsequently besieged by a rauch as a man can be. As a result of the conlarger force and they were in turn re- fidence and esteem with which he is held lieved on Nov. 17, 1857, by the command he has been honored by being elected of Sir Colin Campbell. The relief of but judging by the way the citizens of this city observed the raising of the siege of Mafeking, we think the enthusiasm for he is a coal miner by occupation, history, perhaps in the century which is now drawing to a close.

There is good reason for the enthusiasm shown yesterday. Colonel Baden-Powell is easily the most picturesque representation is being showered on Mr. to go into the proposed combine. Mr. figure of the South African war, as un- Smith by Mr. Martin and his supporters. McKinley fully appreciated the fact that der the most adverse circumstances he The following, which is taken from one of to intervene or to in any manner interhas shown a cheerfulness beside which Mr. Martin's organs, is a sample of the fere in the trouble between Great Britain He was besieged in a town farther in the which is being indulged in: interior of the enemy's country than any of the places beleaguered by the Boers. With only a few regulars and in the interests of Ralph Smith and the rewards except some very hard knocks to questionable political services. We a lot of irregulars, hampered by a thou- New Vancouver Coal company and of no be gained by intervening in favor of the know that not only was their administra-

when they were weak from hunger. The for what he has bought." spirit of the undaunted commander never and he bore himself with a graceful, humorous jauntiness and bravery which

vesterday.

the courage which never fails. It is the the man who commanded the garrison at Mafeking, for it is of the highest type. Mafeking was the third important town besieged by the burghers to be relieved. First came the relief of Lady smith and its gallant but half starved garrison under the command of General White, who, by his defence of that place, rewon the laurels he had partially lost at the commencing of the struggle. Next came the relief of Kimuerley, the garrison of which was under command of Colonel Kekewich. At Kimberley the garrison at least had a fairly good supply of food, and did not have to fight on empty stomachs, and both these places were strongly garrisoned. In the case of Mafeking, however, with its weak garrison and its remoteness from the main British forces, nearly everybody expected, with the neighborhood of \$22,250,000 in order all the disadvantages which it labored to get \$20,000,000 in cash. This at 4 per under, that it would have fallen long cent for interest and sinking fund would ere this, and it would have had its call for \$900,000 a year. But we believe defenders been under the command of a the stock could not be placed at 50, in

Powell. Doubtless General White, Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Baden-Powell were sus- ting the present population of the proving. The proper location, therefore, for tained by the well known characteristic ince at 150,000, the sum of \$6 per head of the British forces which has become the library room should be on the ground historic, and this is never to leave their possibly be reached. This is true of the should be different. This should be so be- individual British soldier as well as of while the actual amount that would have cause there will constantly be people go the army in the aggregate. The besieg- to be raised would probably exceed \$7 per ing into and coming out of the library, ed commanders knew that the balance of head. When Mr. Martin sets out to borthe army in the field would never neg- row this \$20,000,000 he will have to show lect any opportunity of raising the siege. They fully understood that if they showbe considered. When the rate-payers vot- ed the white feather and surrendered ed for the issuance of the \$25,000 in dethat their military careers would be destroyed. They comprehended, too, that all the honors and rewards that a grateful country could bestow upon them: would be theirs if they grimly held out and they did hold out, and Colonel Bad en-Powell was compelled by reason of

> er siege than the other two officers. that is certain-and his grateful Queen will surely make him a pear of the realm grant him a large sum of money to adeereign may confer upon him.

> Above and beyond all this he will occupy a conspicuous place in the history of Great Britain and will serve as a good example to all future British soldiers, similarly situated, to hold out till relief came the same as he did.

A CAMPAIGN OF VILLIFICATION.

Hon. Joseph Martin and his supporters seem to have considerable hostility for Mr. Ralph Smith, who represented Nanaimo in the last provincial assembly, and who, more than any other man in the province has the confidence of organized labor, a confidence which is given hira president of the Dominion labor congress, Lucknow caused the greatest enthasiasm, which is the highest body, representing organized labor, in the Dominion. It, is the votes of Mr. Smith's fellow-workers. shown yesterday was greater than for which send him to the legislature. Mr. open to him. He knows how Spain enany event which has occurred in British Smith has, it appears, dured to lift his deavored, during the war with the voice in opposition to Mr. Martin's am- United, to secure the intervention of ire of that combative individual, and, as done so had it not been for the firm atthat of Mark Tapley was misanthropic. unjustifiable vilification of Mr. Smith, and the Boers would be nothing short of

Miner. little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer, clease the little ammunition and but few cannon ne numself ne nopes to gain high public offer ne nopes to gain assed and inflicted considerable damage ation behind him these things may some Bull is the best customer that Uncle Sam on the enemy by means of sorties, which day be his. But the man who is working has and it would not do, Mr. McKinley made the Boers, who were around the in the interests of a large company is act-understands, to lose such a good patron. place in large numbers, have a whole- ing the hypocrite when he goes abroad It is certain, too, that Mr. McKinley is a some respect and fear of the gallant spir- and affects to be consumed by enthusiasm more of a friend of Great Britain than its which made up the defence of the for the working classes. It is not love for he is of the so-called Dutch republics. At place. The bitterest part of the hard- the laborer that impels Ralph Smith to least he has shown by the action that he ships borne by the garrison was because attack the Premier, the best friend labor took yesterday that he is, and actions a shortage of provisions existed and ever had. He has to pay a price for the speak much louder than mere words. much of the time lately the combatants aid he is obtaining, and that price is ut- Now that the Boers have played their had to stand up and defend the place an honest man, Ralph Smith is paying the further reason that their troops are

Those who know Mr. Smith and his flagged from the first day to the last, long and honorable record fully understand ply to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of that the above malevolent attack does not hostilities. This application should, in the contain the least semblance to the truth. nostnices. This application should, in the powerful menace to political purity, but has attracted the admiration of the en- It is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning very few days. The Boers expeted results it would be a good thing if some private tire civilized world, made him the hero to end, and is nothing short of libelous. of the hour, and this was the dominant It shows that the Martinites, if it shows cause of the spontaneous celebration of anything, are ready to ruin the reputations of those who oppose them politically Colonel Baden-Powell is possessed of and reveals how utterly unscrupulous and mendacious they are. In this case we believe it will act as a boomerang. Organizdebentures are to be sold and the pro- through an hour's, a month's, a week's or ed labor cannot afford to stand idly by a year's siege and never hoists the white and see its chief executive libeled in such flag. The celebration, therefore, may be a manner without resenting it. This reregarded as a tribute to the courage of sentment should be shown at the polls on election day, as we believe it will be, by defeating the man who countenanced such venomous libels as the above. Not only he but his supporters should be defeated, if for no other reason that they are in such bad company.

WILL MR. MARTIN EXPLAIN?

Mr. Martin told the electors of Clinton that he was going to borrow \$20,000,000 in order to secure railways and other things, says the Victoria Colonist. Mr. Eberts replying said that this would necessitate an annual charge of \$750,000. But he is below the mark. British Columbia cannot borrow \$20,000,000 at par. It cannot place \$20,000,000 at 90, but if it could the issue of stock would have to be in less brave, a less hopeful and a less re which event the annual charge would be would the money come from? There is only one source, namely, taxation. Putfor every man, woman and child now in British Columbia would have to be imwe have named above-that is \$900,000levy this million dollars of taxation. We he taxed and how he proposes to tax them.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILIDNG.

tude in the real estate m excepting for more desirable business No honor, therefore, that the Empire property, for which there is always a can bestow upon Colonel Baden-Powell brisk demand. Residential property has can be too great. He will be promoted- not moved a great deal of late, although there has been more or less demand for actual building all the time. There has and doubtless a pleased Parliament will been but little purchasing, however, for speculation, and this has restricted transquately represent the title which his sov- actions. There are many signs at present which point to an increased demand for residential property. The increase in the number of men employed in the mines promises to be large during the present year; indeed, it is thought that there will be from 2,000 to 2,500 at work before the coming wintre's snows begin to whiten the ground. This will be more than double the number of men at present at work. As a result of this there will be an increased demand for both residential lots and buildings, which should result in a fairly lively market. As for buildings there are but few vacant in the city and a number will have to be built to supply the demand. Under the circumstances it seems patent that there will come in the near future a consider residence construction.

GIVEN THE COLD SHOULDER.

The Boer delegates were given the cold shoulder yesterday by President McKinly, which was a very proper proceeding The President did not see the representa tives of the Boers, but sent them a very polite message in which he plainly told them that intervention was impossible on the part of the United States. In the light of recent events no other course was bitious plans, and this has areased the the continental powers and would have a result, a great deal of abuse and miss titude of Great Britain, which refused national ingratitude. It is within the "The fact is," says Mr. Martin's hench- range of probabilities, too, that he underman, "that Mr. Ralph Smith is travelling stands the fact that there would be no sand of blacks, with poor arms and but other person or parties whatsoever. For Boers, while keeping hands off will in-

little ammunition and but few cannon he himself he hopes to gain high public office, crease the friendship between Great that all which they did was designed, di- ulists. Several of the American states

have lived on short rations, and have ter opposition to Joseph Martin. Like last card in the diplomatic game and for being defeated at every return it will not be a great while before they will apthese delegates to the United States and now that these have been shattered, it disastrous burden. Not only was the ading of discouragement that now prevails among them, and should lead the sooner to their giving up the hopeless war in which they are engaged.

STATE OWNED RAILWAYS.

One of the principal, if not the principal, plank in the platform of the Hon. disproven, that because of the desire to Joseph Martin, is his government owner- gain the political good will of large ownship of railways, and we very shrewdly ers of mines in the Maritime Provinces surmise that Hon. Smith Curtis and not coal was transported at a rate of three Mr. Martin, is responsible for its exist- mills per ton per mile at a time when ence in the government program. Mr. large railway corporations in the United Curtis, who is a theorist, and an honest States handling an immensely greater theorist, we believe, with strong socialis- tonnage than this railway was capable of tic leanings, has kept this principle prom- could not haul coal from Pennsylawnia at inently before the electors since the cam- a less rate than five mills per ton per paign opened, and relies very largely upon mile It was proved indisputably at that it for his own election in the Rossland time that every ton of coal which was constituency and for gaining favor through- being hauled over the Intercolonial railout the interior of the province for the way from the Maritime Provinces was We firmly believe that the sad and bitter present provincial administration. In his transported at a loss to the country of present provincial administration. It has speeches from the platform, he has, with five mills per ton per mile And this was be reproduced in British Columbia in the some effect, pointed to the manner in which the railways of Australia and New Zealand are owned and operated by the men that the districts through which the government of those countries, and he things in this province. We would remind that this is not so and that the people of would inaugurate a similar condition of him, however, and we would impress the Boundary country are not disposed ish Columbia, that the conditions prevailsourceful officer than Colonel Baden- upwards of \$1,000,000 a year. Where fact very strongly upon the people of Briting here are by no means the conditions which obtain in the Antipodes. In Australia and New Zealand all the railways are government roads and there is no future on a discreditable basis, and at the competition, therefore, between railways floor, isolated as much as possible from fellow soldiers in the lurch if they can posed to meet the minimum figure which owned and operated by the country and railways owned and operated by rrivate the government and administred, as corporations. There can, therefore, be no warfare, and an honest government wishing to do what is right by the people will not find any clash between its methods of the Intercolonial. the financial world how he proposes to and those of self-seeking companies. In Canada, however, a very different state submit that before he is authorized to do of affairs exists. If the British Columbia this he should tell the people who are to government were able to put into operation the principle of government ownership of railways it would find that the roads built in this province would seriously clash with those built under Dominion charters and operated by private corpora-For a considerable period there has tions, and that there would be continual warfare to the detriment very largely of this province between the two systems. the electorate. We feer that Mr. Curtis' It would mean more than that, and we honest advocacy of this principle is in cannot find a better illustration of what some respects the most potent argument

> state-owned railway, and probably there his views and makes no allowance whathas been no instrument in the hands of political factions in this country which way and which in the eyes of wise men has been more basely and plunderously employed for party purposes. It is claimed that under the present administration able. which, we think, we are not going too far in asserting, is the purest. if not the ablest, since confederation, this railroad has been managed not only without attention to party interests, but managed so that it has paid a dividend; yet, with- tin with enough supporters to constitute against capital account; in short, with the unable to accept statements which allege that the railway has been a paying con-

the Intercolonial railway of Canada.

cern during the past two years. What we do know is, what it was during the ten years before the present government came into power. We know that to go on and complete the purchase of it was one of the most debasing, one of the properties he was negotiating for. he most corrupt influences on the electorate which a debased and corrupt government possessed, and we are quite con-

The Intercolonial railway was officered, at least until the present government is known to be safe and successful, and came into power, not by men who understood the railroad business, but by party give the country a safe and reliable govhacks, who were thus repaid for

interests. We know that in their hands this railroad cost the country millions of defeated in 1896 the leaders of the Liberal party made unremitting and vigorous assaults, not only upon the management of the road, but upon the continued ownership of it by the country. Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, Mr. John Charlton, Hon. Wm. Mulock, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, himself, and all his ablest lieutenants, declared in unmeasured over and so relieve the country of a hands of corrupt party hacks, but it was employed to gain the favor of large corporations and debauch the districts whose interests it had been constructed to serve. As an instance of this we might draw attention to the statements which were made public in the House of Commons and which it was never attempted to disprove, which in fact, could not be being done for corrupt political purposes. It might be contended by shortsighted We are prepared, however, to maintain for a little temporary advantage to themmulct the rest of the province. They do not wish anything which is not honest. Their district is too rich; it has to great a future to begin its career or found its present time, where national railways do not exist, provincial roads operated by they certainly would be administered, by party hacks, would inevitably have the

same career as that which fell to the lot There is hardly any reflecting man who MR. MARTIN AND WORKINGMEN. will not agree with the theory of state, owned railways, but it is impossible under conditions which exist in Canada that the government of British Columbia furnished good evidence at once of his should attempt to put into operation a lack of discretion and his unbelief in principle which is not recognized by the other people's honesty of purpose, says Federal administration. Such an attempt the Vancouver Province. He had been would simply be disastrous, would entail a great loss of money, and the road itself ingman, but he could not miss the opporwould be a most corrupting influence on would certainly occur than the history of against the wisdom of sending him to the House. His very honesty, in itself, wakes The Intercolonial, as we all know, is a him dangerous. He is an extremist in all soever for obstacles which he finds in his and good legislators would render his theories at the present time impractic-- 11

HE IS SIMPLY A POPULIST.

That the return of Hon. Joseph Marout denying the fact that there has been a majority would result in delaying and an immense improvement in the way in preventing investments here of outside which it has been conducted, we are dis- capital becomes more evident each day. posed seriously to doubt that it has prov- A mining man stated yesterday that he ed a paying concern. In the annual state- had received positive instructions from ments presented to the House, we are un- the capitalists whom he represented diable to say in what way figures may not recting him to cease all negotiations lookhave been manipulated to make a pleasing ing to the purchase of certain mining display. We do not know what amounts properties until the election was over. which should have been debited to the In addition he was told if Hon. Joseph management of the road have been placed Martin were successful to not go on with the negotiations until they further compast history of the road before us, we are municated with him, as they wished to see what attitude the Martin government would take and what legislation it would enact before they would invest here. If, however, the opponents of Mr. Martin were returned to power he was directed

This incident shows the great distrust of Mr. Martin held by investors outside of the province, a distrust which is sharvinced that any provincial railway which ed, we believe we are not over the mark might be constructed within this province in saying, by a large majority of the elecduring the next two or three years, would tors. The investors outside of the provsubserve the same evil purposes in the in- ince understand that Mr. Martin is a terests of any administration here, which politician of the revolutionary kind, that the Intercolonial served for the Federal he is a tearer down instead of a builder up, that he is given to trying Utopian schemes instead of sticking to that which ernment, or one under which they could safely risk their money. They understand

members of their legislatures, to their sorrow. Kansas was for a long time the dollars and the files of the Hansard will victim of the "freak" legislation of this prove that from 1890 up until the time peculiar class of politicians, with their that the Conservative government was extreme Utopian and impossible schemes for reforming everything. By means of their cranky legislation they so antagon. ized capital that it avoided the state as though it were plague stricken, and as a result the industries and the various interests of the state languished and hard times stalked through the land, and this condition of affairs lasted till the people of the state, or those of them who were in the state, recovered from their temporary aberration and refused longer to be ruled by a lot of cranks who masqueraded under the name of populists. very rew days. The boers expeted results favorable to it to flow from the visit of corporation could be induced to take it Mr. Martin has all the earmarks of a population. ulist. He has the same wild unreasonable desire to "reform" everything, and now that these have been shattered, it will add considrable to its general feel- ministration of its affairs given into the has about the same collection of miscellaneous and ill-assorted ideas, which are shown in his platform and in his public utterances, as the average long-haired populist has on the other side of the line. There is this difference, however, that the average populist in the United States is a good-natured fellow who is honest, even if mistaken, in his convictions, and devoid of malice toward his fellow man. while Mr .Martin, as is shown by his past career, harbors a great deal of malice with his out-of-tune and jangled ideas on political measures and questions, and would hesitate at no extreme of legislation prowided he thought he could get even on some fancied enemies. The outside capitalists know the history of Mr. Martin. and are afraid that he would go to extremes if entrenched in power, and with supporters made up of men of the same hue of ideas as he has, and there is no telling to what lengths he would go. experience of the people of Kansas would event of such a calamity as the return of Mr. Martin and his henchmen to power, and the people here, if they were so foolroad passed were benfited by this policy. ish as to do such an unwise thing, would, after they had recovered from their brief political insanity, be very eager to hurl him from power, but this would only be after prosperity had departed from our province and we were harboring hard times with all its unpleasant concomitants. The way to avert such a train of evils is to turn him and those who support him down on election day, and to return men who are certain to give the province such a stable and reliable government that the capitalist will have the fullest confidence in it and under which he will not have the slightest hesitation about investing his money, as he may be certain that his vested interests will be fully protected.

The premier's references to the labor men and their candidates last evening posing as the special friend of the worktunity of insulting the labor organizations because they had ventured on a course that he regards as inimical to his personal interests. Whether the labor men showed good or bad judgment in bringing out candidates, it was their own judgment, and to say that they acted on the suggestion of any outsider, or for any ulterior purpose, is a most gratuitous misrepresentation. Mr. Martin seems in this matter to have gone very far out of his way for a chance to insult and decry Mr. Ralph Smith. If it were true that Mr. Smith is actuated by unworthy motives in opposing the government it would still be both false and mean to say that the representative labor men of Vancouver were lending themselves to his purposes either through ignorance or through unworthy motives of their own. The correctness of their judgment might be disputed without saying in effect that they are either weak fools or men with evil designs. But that is not Mr. Martin's way, and perhaps the labor men should feel thankful to him for this display of his most prominent characteristic.

Is Pleased With Rossland.

Mr. Thos. T. Langlois, president of the Permanent Loan & Savings Co. of Vancouver, is making a tour through the province, looking over the securities on which the funds of the company are loaned. He is now in Rossland for a fews, days, and after looking over the securi ties in this city he expresses himself as being well satisfied with the loans made by B. F. Casselman, the local agent of the company. He is much surprised at the great amount of improvements going on in the city and surrounding mines.

Mr. L. A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power and Light company, returned yesterday from a visit to Bonnington Falls.

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Is successfully used monthly by over
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hox: No. 2, 10 degrees structures as not No. mitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$8 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. \$25 Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

WHAT MARTIN

LETTER FROM VESTOR IN BE

Capital Will Fight "Fighting Joe" Power-Strong,

Editor Miner: I opportunity through Miner to make an of British Columbia my first investme Since then I have stant visitors, and greater part of my the mines and lane Though never a re I have staked ther time. Need I say I tensely I am inter British Columbia's perity, and Britis and ruin marks th and I feel that Bri to the parting of t that a country eit grades. There is n nations, they flou short years ago Br ing forward on a The eyes of the were fixed on her mountains were at the skill and the America. Today c province, and the terprising avoid I deadly plague had tunities for the r merchant and the and there is gloo thrifty and indust tario and Quebec to invest their sa bia enterprises. has hurt us all, an and waiting to se enough to apply province and our Though far at Hon. Joseph Mar British Columbia; been an evil influe cast him. It mu Marats and Dant have the clown, upon the stage. the good or to these they are fig nals through the The older province They were appal the people stood of principle or o ity of his mind ceit. Greed and p for them he tra tie of honor, of f Discredited, de

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A Visitor Fro

Mr. E. C. H the White P just returned as White Ho Saturday, who greatly please work on the the mining a first fourteen

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