

# LAST MEETING

decade since 1830-40, when the percentage of increase was 25.2. New York easily maintains its lead in population of all the states. It is somewhat remarkable that three-quarters of the net increase of the state is due to the city of New York, which has gained nearly a million in population during the decade. Erie county, when including Buffalo, has gained 110,765 in population. Twenty-two of the 61 counties in the state have decreased in population, the net decrease in these counties aggregating more than 30,000. These are almost exclusively agricultural counties, excepting Oswego and Rensselaer, which contain the cities of Oswego and Troy. The census returns from the Empire state indicate the trend of the population toward the great cities. In 1790 the population of New York state was 340,120. The smallest increase in any decade was 230,313, from 1830 to 1840. In seven of the eleven decades since 1790 the increase of New York has exceeded half a million. In five of these it has exceeded 700,000, the three largest being 1820-30, 826,497; 1880-90, 914,682; and 1890-1900, 1,270,150.

It is safe to say that the late Charles P. Hoyt made more people laugh than any other playwright of his time in the United States. He was cast in even a less serious mold than Sir Arthur Sullivan. His humor was of the lightest kind and he seized the everyday incidents of hotel, political, social or railway life and out of them constructed dramas full of humorous scenes and situations that would make even Oom Paul Kruger laugh at the present time. His "Rag Baby," "Trip Through Chinatown," and his "Razzie Dazzle," though made of the most ephemeral materials, still they have made the most solemn and sad guffaw like as though they had never known sorrow or sorrow in all their lives. He created a form of the drama never seen before, but which was highly entertaining and which is likely to disappear quickly, now that its originator has passed from his sphere of laughter-making.

From the foregoing it will be plainly seen that mining at depth is commencing in earnest here. As great, however, as the energy which is now being displayed is, it will be as nothing to what it will be when the plants which are now being erected and which have been ordered are put into operation. Most of the plants will be in full motion early the coming year and 1901 should see some of the mines have a depth of about 1,500 feet. Then, too, the output for the coming year, with the enlarging ore bodies, the additional power plants and the increased number of employees, should be equal to that of all the previous mining in the camp, since the first ore was shipped.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

A few days ago Hon. George E. Foster the ex-finance minister, and for the past four years the able lieutenant in the House of Commons of Sir Charles Tupper, made the statement that there was no need of haste in the selection of a conservative leader. This opinion of Mr. Foster will no doubt carry some weight with the party of which he must be recognized as, at least, the provisional head. It may be regarded, however, from several points of view and it certainly bears a sinister as well as a prudent aspect. Mr. Foster is no doubt troubled by the strenuous attempts on the part of several members of his party to capture the leadership. We believe him to be truly concerned about the present demoralized condition of the political organization of which he is such an important member and we agree with him in the conclusion to which he must have been forced that, of all the prominent Conservatives before the people of the Dominion today, he himself is the only one who has the ability and tact to bring order out of chaos and establish his party once more on a good working basis. He is afflicted, however, with the idea that the leadership is not for him and so many of the prominent Conservatives who take an unbiased view of the situation concur with him so cordially in this conclusion that there is very little hope of Mr. Foster being chosen in succession to Sir Charles Tupper. He naturally asks himself then who is to be selected for this important position? It is John Haggart, or N. Clarke Wallace, or W. F. McLean? Mr. Foster, who has been for many years a member of the Conservative parliamentary party when men of great ability and unquestioned reputation were at its head, shudders to think that one of these men might be chosen to fill the position occupied by Sir John Macdonald. He sees, however, that each one of them is making a most determined attempt to obtain recognition. He sees also that outside of them there are few aspirants and those few are no better or more capable than they are. He, therefore, pleads for delay whether it is that he cherishes the hope that opinion in regard to himself may change or that he sees the possibility of some reorganization which may bring an untried man yet to the front. Why does he not in this extremity look to the pro-

the Liberals in 1896? In the province of

Election day approaches and it simply seems to herald the selection by the electors of the riding, as their representative in parliament, of Mr. Chris Poley, a selection which seems to us to be eminently a wise one. The Independent Labor party in favoring Mr. Poley's candidature, and a majority of the electorate in voting for him, would be performing a simple act of justice toward a most important part of the community. The parliament of the Dominion as it will be constituted when it is next called to order, will contain only at most three representatives elected as Labor candidates. The Dominion of Canada is in what might be termed a chrysalis state, as it is passing from a strictly agricultural country into one which has large industries, such as mining and manufacturing. These are destined to grow till they surpass in importance the pastoral and agricultural interests. Already large manufacturing and mining communities have been built up.

On this there is today a man who has an unstained reputation and whose ability as a leader almost wrested the government of that province from an administration more solidly entrenched in power, perhaps, than any that Canada has ever known. Why at a juncture like this do not the Conservatives of Canada make use of the services of Mr. J. P. Whitney, and call him from the provincial to the federal arena? The fact that they do not, the fact that they may not, will be imputed to the still existing dissensions in the party, which will never be united until some such man is chosen.

Two men, who made the world better for their having lived in it, recently died. One of these was Sir Arthur Sullivan and the other Charles H. Hoyt. Both were caterers to that portion of the public which loves to be amused. Sir Arthur was a great composer of comic opera. How many thousands have the music of "Pinafore," the "Pirates of Penzance" and the "Mikado" delighted and how many more will they please in the time that is to come? It is true that the librettist of these operas was W. S. Gilbert but the bubbling, rollicking, gay melody, was the real life and soul and the chief cause of the popularity of these operas. They were so popular that they drove the

## NEW YORK'S POPULATION.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

**MR. GALLIHER'S INSINCERITY.**

When Mr. W. A. Gillhier received the nomination by the Liberal convention at Revelstoke, and when he knew that to insure his election, it was necessary for him to obtain a considerable portion of the Labor vote he should have been frank with his party and have told them the exact position which he had assumed towards the eight-hour law. By concealing the fact that he had taken a hostile position to that measure he deceived his party and jeopardized their chances of success. It is true, of course, that Mr. Gillhier hoped that it would not be discovered that he had put his signature to a petition asking for the repeal of this act, but he might have known that it would be found out that he had done so and that his insincerity, we are sorry to have to say, his deception, would place the party in a much more embarrassing position than if he had never made any pretence of sympathy with the Labor cause. By his want of frankness he has brought himself into discredit with the electors who, more than anything else, admire openness and courage on the part of a candidate. The hesitation displayed by Mr. Gillhier, the evident intention which he shoven of denying the whole charge until he found that the proofs were too strong against him, made his position less excusable than it would have been had he come out openly at first and admitted that he had signed the petition under pressure. The fact that he pleads pressure, too, as an excuse cannot be regarded as creditable to him as a candidate for parliament. If as a private citizen he could be forced into attaching his signature to a document which he now says he regards and must then have regarded as inimical to the best interests of the community in which he lives, what would he not do at the dictation of his leaders as a member of the house of commons?

We leave this to the consideration of the people whose votes he is soliciting and whose interests he desires to take charge of in the parliament of Canada.

LIBERAL RALLY TONIGHT

The electors of this portion of the constituency will have an opportunity this evening of listening to Mr. Aulay Morrison, the member for Westminster in the house of commons, and as Mr. Morrison is one of the ablest and in many respects must be regarded as the fairest minded of the members from Western Canada, they will no doubt crowd to hear his arguments in favor of Mr. Gallie's candidature: It is unfortunate that rival meetings will be held this evening. It has been the custom in this constituency for any party holding a public gathering to invite speakers from the opposing parties in order that the questions at issue might be fully discussed and the audience be given the benefit of the views entertained by the leaders of the contending parties. In this instance, however, it was decided by the Conservative managers that they would not invite opposition speakers nor permit discussion. In view of this the members of the Liberal committee of this city decided, in view of the nearness of the election, that they must hold a meeting of their own. It was with reluctance that they came to this conclusion, but they deemed that in taking this course they were simply acting in justice to themselves. They have invited speakers from both the Labor and Conservative parties, and as the invitation will undoubtedly be accepted by the Labor organization here, the meeting will be of the most interesting character. The Liberal and Labor adherents in this city should make a point of being present, as this is the last joint meeting which will be held before polling day.

## NEW YORK'S POPULATION.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Foley and Mr. Galliver were not present at the meeting last night to meet on the platform Mr. John McKane, the representative of the Conservative party. It would have been well that the electors of this important portion of the constituency should have seen the three men and been able to judge which one of them would make the most desirable representative for this district. However, the questions and policies on which the respective candidates base their claims for support were well and ably discussed, and while we doubt if any vote has been affected as a result of the meeting, the positions of the parties were defined with satisfactory clearness. Of course both Mr. McKane and Mr. Davin, who appeared for the Conservative party, and Mr. Anaf Morrison, who made such a forcible and logical argument on behalf of the Liberal government, appealed very strongly for the Labor vote, and strove to inspire their hearers with a belief that only through their organizations was it possible for the Labor cause to obtain that meet of justice and legislative redress to which they all acknowledged the laboring classes were entitled. Mr. Dick, who spoke for the Labor party, very properly exposed the shallowness of such pretensions on the part of the old-line politicians, and pointed out very vigorously and very truly that it was only by standing firmly together, by disregarding all insidious overtures from either of the other parties, and by electing their own man that they could ever hope to obtain that for which labor had been so long struggling, and was still attempting to obtain. His warning to the laboring men that the defeat of Mr. Foley would be very properly credited to them themselves is very timely and very true. The Labor party in this constituency have in their hands the election of the parliamentary representative, if they care to exercise their franchise and exercise it properly; that is, for the return of the candidate whom they themselves have put in the field and for their own interest. That they will so exercise their franchise there is no doubt. From all parts of the constituency the most encouraging reports have been received and there is every evidence that the miners, the workmen

generally, and the merchants of the various towns are inspired with an enthusiasm and a determination to place Mr. Foley at the head of the poll; a fact which augurs for him a success beyond even the first expectation of his most sanguine supporters.

On the part of a portion of the constituents, a very small portion, however, and a portion actuated by the narrowest and most selfish motives, there is a desire for the defeat of Mr. Foley. A number of the members of this small class are assiduously spreading reports of combinations against the Labor candidate. In these reports, however, there is not a shadow of truth, and they are discredited by all sensible persons to whom they are repeated. Mr. Foley has probably a stronger support among the business men of every portion of the constituency, except Nelson, than both the other candidates put together, and it is just as well that the rank and file of the Labor party should know and appreciate this fact. It means that the business men of this great mining district have combined with the Labor element to send to parliament men who understand our needs and will be able to advise the government as to the kind of legislation which is necessary for our interest and the development of our resources.

It is confidently expected by everybody who has the good of this district at heart and by every true friend of the great masses of the people that the workmen will turn out tomorrow and record their votes for Mr. Foley. If they do so his election is absolutely assured and he will go to Ottawa with a majority of the votes of this district behind him which will gain for him the most respectful consideration from the hands of the administration.

For Mayor.

A requisition is being handed round the city by the friends of Mr. Harry Daniel for signatures. The object is to get Mr. Daniel to run for mayor at the forthcoming municipal elections.

Mr. Robert Bassett left yesterday for Southamton via the Canadian Pacific railway.

Last night was the finale of the campaign, and was the occasion of a rally of the parties. Although it was known that Chris. Foley was speaking at the fairgrounds, he did not appear. Mr. Trail, and could not arrive until late in the proceedings, the hall began to fill an early hour and by the time the speeches had settled into full swing, the audience was well attended.

The hall was engaged by the La party, the opportunities were offered speech by the rival candidates. A champion of the evening was Arthur Ferriss, president of the Trades Council. In opening the meeting he said that the Independent Labor party had its origin in a year in a meeting of the Trades and Labor congress at Ottawa, where it was decided for the unions throughout the Dominion to enter politics on labor lines, free of all affiliation with the old parties. It was thought that the legislature in Ottawa was unrepresentative of the great mass of the people. In other words, the existing government was non-representative. There was too much legislation by law for lawyers.

Nearly a year later the unions of the

land, just before the meeting of the 11th congress, decided to take independent action. A mass meeting was held of the friends of this party, which was then attended that any other meeting of the class in Roseland. The action of the unions was endorsed. A convention was held at Nelson, and Chris. Foley was chosen. By the choice of the convention he was held. (Applause.) He then declared that he was an independent, not a Liberal, and Tory, and was pledged to defend the Union. He was sure Chris. Foley would be elected by a large majority. (Applause.) He concluded by begging the attention of the audience for the speakers. He repeatedly asked for a defender of the Lib party, and said any such defender would be allowed 30 minutes to address the meeting.

Mr. D. C. Crowley asked the meeting to vote for Chris Foley because he was wise and experienced man. He was a miner and as a dependent upon the mining industry it was practical that the industry should be represented by a prospector. It had been said that the party should seek an alliance with Liberals, their natural allies. The speaker had been a Liberal in a distant colony, Australia, but the Liberals there were different from the non-progressive Liberals in Canada. The C.P.R. was an octopus that took \$10 to \$1 by the government out of the taxpayer. (Applause.) A Liberal speaker said that Canada was a democracy for the "big" government of the country. Yet Europe was older, government railways were a success. The speaker made this an issue four years but did not make it an issue now. The speaker concluded by saying that in his opinion state ownership of railways was the plank in the Labor platform that was of paramount importance. Gallinger's theory that a vote for him was a vote for a tulu dinner pail was a piece of nonsense inasmuch as many a man in this country would rather vote for an empty tulu dinner pail than for Mr. Gallinger. (Applause.) Mr. Kerr had said that the third party in New Zealand was not a success, that the Liberal party was the party of reaction. This was not true, for the Liberal party of these colonies was the Labor party. There never was a party in Australia which would give a railway an acre of land or a dollar of money.

Thomas Brownlee said that he, as the former speaker, was an old time conservative, but was now a member of Labor party. He went on to pronounce an eulogy on Chris. Foley, which warmly applauded. With regard to Jap vote, he thought that if the Japans voted it would do good, inasmuch as more than the laboring man would see the fruits of the Oriental evil. The speaker then showed the audience how to mark ballot for Foley. The evening paper called Foley, a Canadian Irish-American which was a compliment that he should

D. McDougall said he was a delegate for the Mechanics' union to the next convention. It was an intelligent fellow, and he was a credit to the union. He sent them. He went on to say that the East he had on solicitation voted Sir Charles Tupper, but if the Lord would forgive him he would never do it again. (Applause.) Mr. Foley was a man who stood upon the rock of principle. He could point the finger of scorn at it. He was a good man, he was a solid man. It was taking a diamond in rough talk today. Tomorrow night was the diamond of the diamond of the Good Book. As regarded Mr. Foley, "Thou hast been faithful in a few things, thou shalt be faithful in many things."

John McLaren said this first vote at the direction of his father, back in East. As the old gentleman was a conservative, he had to vote that way. Since his arrival out here, many years ago had voted for both sides, once only for the conservatives, but he was not sure he was the first man to have the opportunity of voting a workingman, and he would do it. The Liberal and Conservative sides the majority of the speakers were lawyers. Iyers telling workmen what they should do! (Laughter.) The constituency was not a political but an industrial one, the ballots would prove this tomorrow the majority being marked for Christop-

John McKane said he felt gratified that the party for having invited him to be present. He had just visited 28 cities, and would come into town with 350 of a majority. (Laughter.) W. B. Quoth Mr. McKane, "I said at the beginning of this campaign that he laughs who laughs last," and he would be laughing again. He then said the Tribune today had said that Mr. Gallinger had signed the petition against the eight-hour law as a president of the Dundee Mill company. This was false. A certain statement before a notary public showed that he had signed three times as many of a number of petitions as a citizen. Similarly Mr. Gallinger had signed a statement at Sapon that Mr. McClure