

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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A QUESTION OF IMPORTANCE.

One question upon which the election in this constituency will have an important bearing, and one which is pregnant with good or evil, not for the workingmen alone, but for the whole large community of this province, is that of Chinese immigration. The ardent adherents of Mr. Gallier in dealing with this matter point with a great display of satisfaction to the increase of the head tax upon Chinese immigrants, passed at the last session of the house, and which was directly due to the attitude taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The tax upon that time was \$50 a head. It is now \$100. The Liberais say, and very truly, that throughout the many years of Conservative rule, the most persistent efforts to obtain any legislation, which was desired by the province in this direction, had failed, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is deserving of great credit for having doubled the tariff. There is no doubt some justice in the contention. But with the present government so strongly entrenched in power as it is, is it likely, unless this question is constantly kept before it, that it will give it the attention which it deserves and grant the province any further measure of that relief which is so pressingly needed and for which it has been clamoring so long. With Mr. Gallier in the house it stands to reason that he will not insist on bringing to the front a question which might even temporarily seem to embarrass his party or claim for it precedence over other matters of more importance to the party interest. Were Mr. McKane the member from this constituency and persisted in querulously interrogating the government in regard to its proposed action in the premises it would be imputed rather to captious opposition than to any real desire to obtain a satisfactory legislation. If, however, Mr. Foley goes to parliament as the member of the riding he will, without incurring a charge of needless insistence be in a position to keep the question constantly in view of the government and urge them to grant the relief which the province desires. As a representative of labor Mr. Foley will be naturally and properly given credit with understanding from personal experience and observation the evil which must continue to increase unless this class of immigration ceases entirely or at least such an embargo is placed upon it as will rob it of all its dangerous features. The electors ought to give this matter their serious consideration before depositing their ballots. It is one of the great issues of the campaign, and it is distinctly a provincial issue, as opposed to any on which the general elections were fought out. If we do not want this province flooded with the basest kind of Oriental scum we must send Mr. Ottawa who will counteract the effect of the sentimental religionists who exercise such a potent influence in the practical councils of the country and on questions of which they are in complete ignorance. This influence will never be counteracted by a slavish government follower; it cannot be counteracted by a violent and unreasoning oppositioist. Any hope which we may have for aid in this matter then lies in returning an independent man who understands the question and whose mission it will be to insist on having it solved. Such a man is Mr. Foley.

THE CHARGE PROVEN.

We publish this morning the finding of the committee appointed by Mr. J. B. McArthur, one of the most prominent Liberals in the constituency, to investigate the charge made by Mr. John McKane that Mr. Gallier had signed a petition against the eight-hour law. The conclusion of the committee is that Mr. Gallier did sign the petition. The investigation, at which Mr. Gallier was present, developed an unexpected feature of the case. It will be remembered that when the charge was first made Mr. Gallier entered an unhesitating and unequivocal denial. Some days subsequent to this he stated that he had signed a petition, as vice-president of the Dundee Mining company, allowing the implication to be drawn that this action was not a voluntary one, and that it did not represent his individual opinion. In making this quasi-admission Mr. Gallier accused Mr. McKane of knowing the circumstances in this particular, and therefore, of dealing unfairly and unjustly by him in making the charge without reciting the details. It appears now, however, that the petition which Mr. McKane accuses him of having signed was not the one to which he appended his signature as vice-president of the mining company, but an entirely distinct and separate one, which was prepared and circulated among the citizens of Nelson and which Mr. Gallier is charged with sign-

ing as a private citizen. Mr. Gallier states that he has no recollection of having signed such a petition, but refuses to say that he did not do so. In the words of the poet— "All his mind is clouded with a doubt." In opposition to his uncertain attitude in the matter is the clear statutory declaration received from Victoria that the name W. A. Gallier is attached to a petition from Nelson asking for a repeal of the eight-hour law. The case then stands as follows: Mr. Gallier admits having signed one petition against the act, as representative of a mining company; he does not remember having signed another petition, in his individual capacity against the law, but he will not say that he did not do so. His accusers produce proof that his name is appended in his individual capacity to such a petition and it seems to us that the committee was very right in its finding yesterday that the charge had been proven.

It is an unfortunate position for Mr. Gallier to be placed in. It reflects very seriously on his sincerity in the whole campaign, because it cannot fail to cast a suspicion upon his veracity as a political candidate. We must say that we are very sorry that Mr. Gallier was not able to disprove the charge for his own sake, because while we do not believe that even under the most favorable circumstances he could have won the election, with Mr. Foley in the field, now it is impossible even for his most ardent supporters to work vigorously in his favor.

SCURRILOUS JOURNALISM.

The scurrility of which newspapers can be guilty under certain circumstances and especially during the heat of a political campaign is shown by the statements appearing in some of the Conservative journals of the constituency at the present time. When Mr. MacNeill was nominated by the Conservative convention as the candidate for the riding there was nothing which the organs of his own party could say about him that was too flattering. He was an ideal candidate, we were given to understand, from a personal and public standpoint. With this estimate of him the miner quite agreed. The only thing that we had to say in opposition to Mr. MacNeill's candidature was that he was an opponent of the government, which we were quite certain was going to be returned to power, and that he would therefore not be a strong representative of the district. Mr. MacNeill himself took that view of the case when the general elections were over. He had stated openly before the day of polling that if Laurier was returned it would be next to useless for him to go to Ottawa and that he might as well retire. He carried out his idea in this respect, with the consent of his supporters, and it was only after a conference with Sir Charles Tupper, on his way to the coast, that Mr. McKane jumped into the field as the Conservative substitute. Many of the Conservative papers are now attempting to decry Mr. MacNeill, who took a very sensible and very disinterested view of the situation, and who looked more to the good of the community than to the serving of his own personal ambition, with the hope of gaining sympathy and support for Mr. McKane. Some of them go to lengths which must alienate all intelligent and honest men of their own party. One of these is the Kamloops Standard, in the last issue of which (November 22nd) appears the following paragraph in capital letters: "Gallier thought he had a snap with MacNeill, but he can't beat McKane." Mr. MacNeill's reputation in this province is too assured and too far removed above the common vilification of a contemptible provincial editor to require justification at our hands. He is a gentleman of the highest personal honor and had he stood for the constituency and been elected would have been regarded by all parties as a man of the most sterling worth and integrity.

LABOR LEGISLATORS NEEDED.

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 Foley, a selection which seems to us to be eminently a wise one. The Independent Labor party in favoring Mr. Foley'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. Where men in any number are employed in these industries conflicts between employer and employee spring up. On the one hand, the employer, whether individual or corporate, is endeavoring to have the work performed as cheaply as possible, while on the other hand the employee endeavors to sell his work for as high a price as he can get for it. Under the circumstances conflicts have arisen which have been destructive not only to those directly concerned in them, but also to the section in which they occur. These troubles, however, have

never reached the acute stage which has characterized them in countries where the population is more congested, and where the number concerned in them is larger. Then it is that the trouble assumes national importance as was the case with the engineers' strike in Great Britain a year or two since and the anthracite coal miners' strike of a few weeks ago in Pennsylvania. Naturally, the people of the Dominion are interested in avoiding, if it is possible, such troubles as these, because they are a serious menace to any country. Whatever government is in power should have in each parliament at least a few representative Labor men; men who have had years of experience in Labor matters and who possess in the fullest degree the confidence of the workers. Such a delegation in parliament, representing many thousands of workers and understanding with a thorough knowledge all the phases of Labor from the standpoint of the worker, should prove a tower of strength to the government. With their assistance the government could pass enactments of a character which would wholly or partly prevent Labor troubles in the future. Now is the time to have this done, as it is best to shut the stable door before the horse is stolen; in other words, it is wisdom to pass laws which will prevent disturbances which will upset the industrial and business affairs of the country rather than allow them to go on interminably through the lack of the passage of such laws or because of a want of knowledge in the legislative halls of the country to frame such acts as will prove effective. Mr. Foley, by his many years of experience, by his study of social and economic questions, his force and vigor and by his intimate knowledge of all the phases of the Labor question, is just the man to cooperate with the government in this important matter, and hence his election is of the greatest importance to workers as well as to other portions of the community. For these reasons he should and will be elected.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

A few days ago Hon. George E. Foster the ex-financial 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 aspect as well as a prudent one. 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 allotted, 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 provinces? Why does he not take example by the Liberals in 1896? In the province of Ontario there is today a man who has an unstained reputation and whose ability as a leader almost wrenched 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. Mr. Clarke Wallace is just now endeavoring to strengthen his claim to the position which he aspires by campaigning in the west. His public appearance so far, it is gratifying to know, have been dismal failures, and if anything, more than another, would render the election of Mr. McKane in this constituency impossible it would be the championing of his cause by this discredited and tenth-rate machine politician from West York. His reputation in Rossland was enough to have sat-

him that he had better take the first train for the east, but he is gifted with that want of sensitiveness which prevents men of his stamp recognizing that they are not wanted and accordingly we may expect him to insist on making other speeches in the constituency to the injury of the chances of the candidate for which he professes to be working.

BEGINNING TO MINE.

It seems from the results so far attained in this camp that the ore bodies are larger, stronger and better defined at depth than they are nearer the surface. This has been demonstrated in the Le Roi, the Kootenay mines and in the War Eagle. That "copper ore stays with the miner at depth" has become an aphorism among miners and this has so far been verified in the history of the Rossland mines. At the depth at which the gold-copper ore of this camp has been found certainly holds forth a strong promise that the deposits will yield pay ore in large quantities to the extreme limit of depth to which mines can be worked. In the Kootenay mines the lowest point reached is 1,100 feet below the outcrop. The War Eagle shaft has been run downward to a depth of 1,175 feet and is now being pushed toward the 1,250-foot level. The War Eagle shaft is, therefore, the deepest to be found in the Kootenays. The Le Roi shaft is 900 feet deep, but as soon as the machinery is ready the management will start to deepen the shaft and there will not be much cessation till the 2,000-foot level has been reached.

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.

All the indications point to the election of Mr. Chris Foley on Dec. 6 by such a substantial majority that the old parties will very clearly recognize that this is a Labor constituency and that to make it favorable to them they will have to show their desire to legislate in the interests of the working classes, which means in the best interest of the community at large. Within the camps of both of the old parties there is today the strongest conviction that they have made a very grave mistake in deciding to conduct the campaign on partisan lines and in refusing to recognize the Labor element as a genuinely organized party. They now see that the Labor votes are bound to elect the man for whom they are going to be polled for Mr. Foley. They, however, have gone so far in the campaign that it is impossible for them to recede and for either of them to call down the party nominee. They are hoping against hope, and struggling against the impossible, in their desire to influence the vote of the Labor party. They are consumed with the belief that there is a certain portion of the workingmen which will vote for them on party grounds and they are relying on this for success. The Labor party will have to guard against the insidious overtures which are made by their opponents to any wavering portion of their forces on grounds of old party affiliations. It is something that must not be forgotten by the workingmen of this community that on the result of this election lies all their hopes, for years to come, of obtaining the full measure of reasonable legislation which they expect. They must not forget that if this election goes against them the defeat of their candidate will be due to them themselves, and to no other element of the electorate. They have it in their hands to elect or defeat the nominee of their party. If he is elected theirs will be the credit, if he is defeated the shame and the disgrace will lie with them and with them only.

THEY LIVED TO ENTERTAIN.

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 opera boures of the French composers from the stage of the English speaking countries wherever they exist. This was because they were British in tone, sentiment and melody, and this is another reason and accounts in a measure for their great, their widespread and wonderful popularity. The exotic comic opera was cast aside for the reason that the

home production was better, more wholesome and cleaner. In accomplishing this desirable result Sullivan & Gilbert deserve the gratitude of the English speaking people. That these operas will live and be performed for a long time is certain, too; at least this will be the case with one or two of them. Sir Arthur also showed strength in oratorio and sacred music, some of which will linger as long as his operas will.

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 Trough Chinatown," and his "Razle Dazle," thought made of the most ephemeral materials, still they have made the most solemn and sad guffaw like as though they had never known car 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.

There are a number of individuals in this world who could have been better spared than either Sir Arthur Sullivan or Mr. Charles P. Hoyt.

MR. GALLIHER'S INSINCERITY.

When Mr. W. A. Gillier 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. Gallier 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. Gallier, the evident intention which he shown 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. Gallier'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.

The population of New York state is 7,268,012. The increase in ten years is 1,270,159, or 21.1 per cent. This is slightly more than the average rate of increase of the country at large. The percentage of increase is greater than it has been in any

decade since 1850-60, 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, which includes 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; 1890-90, 914,682; and 1890-1900, 1,270,159.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Foley and Mr. Gallier 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. Aulay 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 meed 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 constituency, 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 person 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 workingmen 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 Southampton via the Canadian Pacific railway.

LAST MEETING

Addresses by Leading Mr. John McKane and Dick-ander to be

Last night was the finale of the campaign, and was the occasion of a full rally of the parties. Although it is known that Chris. Foley was speaking, and could not arrive until late in the proceedings, the hall began to fill an early hour and by the time the speakers had settled into full swing, the auditorium was crowded. The hall was engaged by the Labor party, but opportunities were offered to speech by the rival candidates. The chairman of the evening was Arthur Ferris, 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 thought that the legislature in Ottawa was unrepresentative of the great mass of the people. In other words, representative government was non-representative. There was too much legislation by law for lawyers.

Nearly a year later the unions of Rossland, just before the meeting of the 1st congress, decided to take independent action. A mass meeting was held on the friends of this party, which was attended that any other meeting of a class in Rossland. The action of the unions was endorsed. A convention was held at Nelson, and Chris. Foley was chosen by the choice of the convention to be held (Applause.) The speaker declared that he was an independent, neither Liberal nor Tory, and was pledged for Mr. Foley. 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 especially asked for a defender of the Labor party, and said any such defender would be allowed 30 minutes to address the meeting.

Mr. D. C. Crowley asked the free vote for Chris Foley because he was wise and experienced man. He was a miner and as all depended upon the mining industry it was practical that the industry should be represented by a practical miner. It had been said that the Labor party should seek an alliance with the Liberals, their natural allies. The speaker had been a Liberal in a distant country, Australia, but the Liberals there differed from the non-progressive Liberals of Canada. The C.P.R. was an octopus took \$10 to \$1 by the government of the taxpayer. (Applause.) A Labor speaker said that Canada was too good a country for that "faded" government of the Empire. Yet Europe was older, government railways were a success. Mr. Dick made this an issue four years but did not make it an issue now. The speaker concluded by saying that in opinion state ownership of railways was the plank in the Labor platform that should be voted for. Mr. Gallier's vote that a vote for him was a vote for a full dinner pail was a piece of nonsense inasmuch as many a man in this constituency would rather have an empty than vote for Mr. Gallier. (Applause.) Mr. Kerr had said that the third party New Zealand was not a success, that Liberal party was the party of reform. The speaker said that the Liberal party was not true, for the Liberal party was a party in Australia which would give a railway an act of or a dollar of money.

Thomas Brownlee said that he, the former speaker, was an old time Conservative, but was now a member of the Labor party. He went on to pronounce an eulogy on Chris. Foley, which was warmly applauded. With regard to the vote, he thought that if the Labor party voted it would do good, inasmuch as it would show 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 workman was complimented that he should equal to three men in one. (Applause.)

D. McDougall said he was a delegate for the Mechanics' union to the convention. It was an intelligent assembly and was a credit to the men who sent them. He went on to say that the East he had on solicitation voted for Chris. Foley, but if the Lord would he would never do it again. (Applause.) Mr. Foley was a man stood upon the rock of principle. One could point the finger of scorn at him. He was a good man, he was a solid man. It was taking a diamond in rough at Foley. Tomorrow night would see the fulfillment of the saying of the Good Book that in a few things, thou shalt lord over many. (Applause.)

John McLaren said his 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 he had voted for both sides, once only for the Conservatives, but tomorrow he would have his first opportunity of voting for workingmen, and he would do it. The Liberal and Conservative sides the Jory of the speakers were lawyers. They were telling workingmen what they should do. (Laughter.) The constituency was not a political but an industrial one, the ballots would prove this tomorrow night. (Applause.)

John McKane said he felt grateful the Labor party for having invited him to be present. He had just visited 38 cities, and would come into this with 250 of a majority. (Laughter.) W. quoth Mr. McKane, "I said at the beginning of this campaign that he laughs who laughs last," and he would repeat statement against the Nelson Tribune today had said that Mr. Gallier had signed the petition against the eight-hour law as a president of the Dundee Mining company. This was false. A certificate before a notary public showed that he had signed three times as a citizen. Similarly Mr. Gallier had a statement at Sandon that Mr. McKane