

OCT

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Rossland
miner
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MISREPRESENTATION.

The Phoenix Pioneer is one of the few well informed newspapers of Southern British Columbia. When, therefore, it heard the wild-cat story about the McLean Bros. having commenced the construction of a Coast-Kootenay railway, it received the news cum grano salis. The talk of Hon. A. S. Goodeve to the contrary notwithstanding, the Pioneer has grave doubts as to the genuineness of the report, and expresses itself in the following manner:

Word comes from the coast that the McLean Bros. announce that they will commence work on the Coast-Kootenay railway at once. This firm secured a subsidy from the government, and also tried to get one from the Dominion government. While there may possibly be something in the report referred to, people of the Boundary are much like the man from Missouri in this matter. They want to be shown.

Mr. Goodeve's solemn statement delivered on Saturday night from the stage of the Miners' Union hall was to the effect that construction has been commenced on the proposed railway. In making this assertion was he guilty of a deliberate attempt to deceive the electors? As The Miner showed the following morning, no grading is being done, nor is there the remotest probability that any ever will be done by the McLean Bros. If Mr. Goodeve wins any support by what he has said about the commencement of construction, he does so through wilful and disgraceful deception. Such conduct is becoming to no man, but least of all a minister of the crown.

Revelstoke Herald and Railway Men's Journal.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1903.

TRIUMPHANT CONSERVATISM.

We make no apology for devoting practically the whole of this issue to provincial politics. The exercise of the franchise is the most sacred obligation of citizenship and tomorrow, the electors of British Columbia will say which party shall govern them for the next four years. There are two parties before the people. The Conservatives stand on their platform, none of the opposing factions have attempted to say anything against it. Even Mr. Bennett admits it has a number of good points. The Liberals are hopelessly divided and the only way they will be able to present even the semblance of an opposition will be to gather round them the rag, tag and bobtail of Socialists, Socialist-Labour and Lib-Labs should it unfortunately occur that any of them are elected. I. Joseph. Martin retains his seat he will be leader of that Opposition. Despite his allegations to the contrary Mr. Kellie is a Martinite, pure and simple. His attempted apology for him at Monday evening's meeting proves this beyond the shadow of a doubt. Last election the voters of British Columbia denounced Joseph Martin and his cabinet of curios in a most emphatic manner and they will do so again. Are the electors of Revelstoke riding determined to espouse the renewal of Martinism and all that it represents? If so they will vote for either Kellie or Bennett. It does not matter a particle which as both represent elements of unrest the turmoil of which has always been the Stormy Petrel's victorious stamping ground. If, on the other hand, they want stable government they must support the Conservative Government and its nominee here, Thomas Taylor.

The era of depression in this Province synchronised with the advent of Martinism. An era of prosperity can only be inaugurated by the retention in power of the present administration. This is a matter which affects every man, woman and child in the constituency.

Look to it, electors, that you do your duty. Study the records of the candidates, the policy of the present government, the good work it has done since it has been in power, the reforms it promises and vote without fear or favour. Be not blinded by campaign canards, they are merely lies to hoodwink you. Let truth and justice but prevail at the polls and the Government and Mr. Taylor will receive large majorities. We have no fear of the result for the men of this district will, we are assured, weigh the candidates in the balance and Thomas Taylor will not be found wanting.

our poor friend J. M. Kellie and now reproduce it in justice to the Independent candidate. The original manuscript bears signs of evident ill usage and probably was snatched from the clutches of an angry Martinite during a Liberal love feast. It runs as follows:

THE FABLE OF THE WILY MARTIN.

"Once upon a time there was a Martin that thought he was the whole push. He fluttered out of his feathered nest on the prairie and wobbled, on his prominent proboscis, to the wild and woolly west. He saw the mighty mountains and said 'I am the stuff, the lallapaloola from Winnipeg and will make these Gawk prospectors look like thirty cents.' He gave a mighty roar when he entered the Gap and was carried by the gusty Chinook clear to a place called Vancouver where it only stops raining long enough to snow. Flopping down on the plaza in front of the Court House he threw out a little spiel like this. 'I am the Joe, the only Joe, the Martin Joe of the prairie. Low down, you wastrels on the mud flats of Burrard Inlet and worship me, the many hues spell binder from the land of frost and blizzard.' And a Gazook up the street that wanted to be in the push said, 'Hail to thee, Moses, of the Hebrew proboscis, we are looking for such a Coxey to wiggle us into the high places.' So a few of the proselytes caught up a Nichol and wrapped him in a sheet called the 'Province' and he whooped her up for the Howling Terror of the prairie. All this was in the good old winter time. But when fair and juicy spring bobbed up the suckers looked phased. The winter overcoat of the Joe came out in chunks and his many colours bespattered the empyrean. The bunch turned woozy when the Lallapaloola turned out to be a crow. 'Hold on, old water colour,' said the fozzled gang. 'we banked on a Martin and only got a crow in the discard.' 'Catch on,' whispered the wily one, 'you're only dead 'uns anyhow, and on you I propose to feed.' 'Nay, nay, Pauline,' warbled the worried wozzies, 'we may have rats in the pot but up you go like a balloon. Git. If you don't we'll give your tail feathers the big mit and make a scarecrow of your slats.' So he got.

MORAL

Martin's are all right in summer, but sometimes they meet a Fall. This is the Fall."

past three months. The Liberals did have a platform but it has disappeared. Early in the campaign it was surreptitiously inserted in the Nelson "News" but out it came after one issue. Our friends, the enemy, are ashamed of it. It is true what is termed a "manifesto" has been published but it is only the last dying speech and confession of an aggregation of disrupted factions that will meet with political execution on Saturday.

The Conservative party is before the electors as an united body banded together to secure stable government in British Columbia. The Liberals, to use Mr. Tarte's expression, are "fighting like blazes." J. M. Kellie has repudiated not only the Grit platform but also the Grit party. He has also lost his satchel. This is a great calamity but not half so bad as the loss of the \$200 that he will commence bewailing Sunday morning. Electors, if you want stable government you will let the political Ishmaelite stay at home.

Mr. Bennett has a programme of glittering generalities, a symposium of Utopia, but after all we are only men and every time Socialism has been tried on even a small scale it has been an unmitigated failure. In this province the Ruskin colony ended in a row and even the co-operative societies have ended in bankruptcy. Everything in nature proves the Socialist idea untrue. The trees of the forest are unequal in size and likewise men are unequal in ability. Nature like man is of infinite variety and the only people who have succeeded in retaining a semblance of uniformity have done so by stultification and deformity. Chinese women have feet of practically the same shape and size but the free play of nature has been curtailed and the uniformity is only secured by distortion and practical uselessness. The flathead Indians also secure a likeness among themselves but it is only by the use of a plank and deforming the cranium. This is exactly what the Socialists propose to do. They want to take the lonely plank in their platform and, placing it on the brain of everyone, distort the victims' vision to their own point of view. They will not, however, succeed and their admitted inconsequence in this campaign renders it imperative to leave them at home until their ideas have gone through a process of mental digestion and become eliminated from the system by a good strong dose of that great emetic of fads and fancies—plain every day common sense.

Vote for Taylor.

How The Country Appears.

Sandon Standard
A Clean Sweep For The Conservatives, a Triumph for
McBride—Wm. Hunter a Winner.

Before another issue of the STANDARD appears the provincial election will be over and party and responsible government established for the first time in the history of British Columbia. The outcome is already decided. The Conservatives will be placed in control and the confidence of the people reposed in that party to bring about a more stable condition of affairs throughout the province. Liberals at the coast concede the election to Premier McBride and allow him a majority of eight over all Opposition and Independents that may be elected. The campaign conducted by the Liberals, with few exceptions, has only been half-hearted. Their leading men knew full well they stood no show of winning in the present fight and entered the contest merely not to let the election go by default. They had no grounds upon which to attack the McBride ministry. It is new and untried. The corruption of the past was attributed to both sides. Our ministries were composed of men elected by the people, party interests not considered. Our coalition governments have been disastrous to the welfare of the country, they have brought the province into disrepute and ruined our credit in the financial world. They have scattered broadcast the impression we are incapable of governing ourselves, and the disgraceful scenes in the recent parliaments only strengthened them in this belief. Our representatives were like our laws: we had a faint idea of how they stood today, but nobody could account for them tomorrow. Their jumping tactics upset government after government, the credit of the province sank lower and lower, and capital was driven out of British Columbia. We have seen the baneful effects of irresponsible government—the mining industry, paralyzed and the miners compelled to go elsewhere for employment. We have had a rude awakening, and for existing evils we ourselves are much to blame. We elected men to represent us who flamed our prejudice and fed our passions. The legislation passed by them was thought to be in keeping with the requirements of the people who elected them. They might have fancied so at one time, but all doubt was dispelled long ago as to "beneficial" result. The electorate has awakened to the

urgent need of change in administration affairs. The slogan is sounded for straight party lines and stable government. Gives us Conservative and Liberal members. We know what their policy is before hand and know how they will stand in the legislature. We want no Independents, the name sounds well indeed, but has never been lived up to, it has only been a disguise to feather a nest and throw defiance in the face of those electing them. It will not work in the campaign just closing. The people are determined to have party lines and their wishes will prevail. There is not much talking indulged in, but there is a good deal of thinking and give us the thinker every time. To the Hon. Richard McBride the province is indebted for the introduction of party and responsible government; to him will be entrusted the administration of affairs the next four years. To him and the Conservative party of which he is the able leader, the electorate looks upon to remedy the many existing evils and restore confidence in financial circles. The Liberals know it, feel it, and many are manly enough to acknowledge it. They recognize that without a leader it is impossible to expect the confidence of the people. Their prominent men fully know the sentiment of the country, which is: We want capable government, we cannot expect it of a party without a leader or a definite policy, the Conservatives have both, therefore, we will support them. The victory of McBride and his party is assured. Wm. Hunter is a supporter of that party and its election is certain. Possibly nowhere throughout the province has a section suffered so much from incompetent legislation than the

Silvery Slovan. The mining industry—the only one on which it depends has been strangled. The generous bounty given by the Dominion government will help considerably, but why is it the mines are not opening up in the manner anticipated? Lead is a fair price and silver is higher than for years? The reason is not hard to seek. Our elections are under way, and mining and money men are holding aloof until the contest is settled and capable government established. To the voters of the riding we appeal: Look to the interest of the province and promote your own. Strong government is needed, do your share to secure. Think over the issue yourselves, weigh the conditions carefully, decide what way you see will benefit the country at large, do your duty as a citizen and vote according to your conscience. Do not be afraid to vote the way you think. Do not stifle the still voice of conscience and regret it afterwards. The franchise is your manhood, let no one dictate to you how it should be exercised. The ballot is secret, nobody will know how you cast your vote. It is a divine right and concealed from all but yourself. Do not let prejudice influence your decision. We pride ourselves on being men, let us prove ourselves worthy of the name. Mr. Hunter is the straight party candidate. His interest is yours. He was one hardy pioneer who first entered the district and stayed with it in boom days and quiet. He is well known all over the riding, has penetrated every nook and corner and is thoroughly acquainted with our essential needs. Honest as the sun, generous to all. Although an ardent Conservative he is not politically hidebound. The righteous demands of honest labor will be safe in his confidence. His party will be placed in control of the first responsible government of British Columbia, and his influence will be mighty. With competent government established, confidence among investors will be restored prosperity will sweep through the province, and the Slovan enter on a new era of activity. Partyism is in the as-

pendent throughout the district, the sentiment is gaining in favor daily, it will prevail at the polls and William Hunter elected by a substantial majority. His election is assured. If you want to be on the winning side vote for him. His party will be placed in power and you can say "I told you they would win."

The Economist

Oct 3 1903

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Before another number of THE ECONOMIST is in the hands of its readers the electors of British Columbia will have decided whether their fortunes shall be entrusted to the trusteeship of Mr. McBride and his colleagues and supporters or to the doubtful issue of a caucus of elected Liberal members. That there will be some elected Liberal members we hope and believe; that there will not be a majority of them we believe and trust. In any event we hope that the ministers who may be installed in office as a result of this struggle will remember that they are trustees not proprietors and that in future the Legislature of this fair province will resemble more closely than it has ever done in the past an assembly of wise or at least rational men whose chief concern will be the advancement of the moral, mental and material interests of those who have chosen them as their representatives.

We hope that the choice of the electors has fallen on the Conservative party, but, if Fortune shall have shown her tendency to caprice, we shall still hope that a Liberal administration may awake to a sense of responsibility. History has recorded some instances of progressive and efficient government by Liberal rulers, and, if the worst befall us, all hope will not be dead and buried.

There are candidates in the field on both sides who have been in the past a detriment and a curse to their constituencies, their parties and their province. For all such we hope for a not unpleasant confinement to their legitimate spheres—attention to their own affairs, and we shall not pursue them into oblivion or disturb the dignity and seclusion of their several private lives.

Political Meeting,

A meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives and Supporters of William Hunter, will be held in the

Miners' Union Hall, Friday Eve'g,

October 2nd, (to-night). W. A. MacDonald, of Nelson, and other speakers will address the Meeting. Mr. Davidson or his Representative is cordially invited to attend and discuss the issues of the day. Everybody invited.

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Rosland Miner
Oct. 3/1903

STABLE GOVERNMENT

Elements of Unstability Which Are Destroying McBride.

The chief cry of the Goodeve faction is that of stable government. But looking into the matter what is found but those elements of discord which make for extreme instability. The premier is only the representative of a faction of the Conservative party. He was never selected for that post. Taking advantage of the conjuncture of certain political affairs at the end of last session Mr. McBride seized upon the government. The rank and file of the Conservative party in convention duly and solemnly assembled selected Charles Wilson. It is Charles Wilson and not Richard McBride who is the true leader of the Conservative party. Charles Wilson in all probability will be returned to the house if any Conservative is. Is he to be expected to surrender a place of honour to one who has deprived him of it without a struggle? Has he the right to so surrender it? And did he do so would it not be the duty of the Conservative party to select another leader, who would not be necessarily McBride?

Besides this perfectly legitimate quarrel with the supremacy of the present premier there is the faction or cabal against him consisting of old parliamentary hands and others, such as Eberts, Pooley, Houston (and his factotum Wright), and Hunter, the man of Dunsmuir. What is McBride going to do with these men even if he is sustained? What, may equally pertinently be asked, are they going to do with McBride? Is it likely that such men as these just mentioned will be led by the nose by one McBride and one A. S. Goodeve, "well known in the Kootenays?"

The elements of disunion, of consequent instability are already present. With no policy, with no real leader, with a cabinet made up hurriedly at the last moment with the express object of influencing the elections, does any intelligent elector for one moment think, can he be expected to think, that this government, even if sustained, could last one session?

The cry of stable government is even more false than the other misleading cries of the candidates of the government.

TODAY'S POLITICAL ISSUES

Hon. A. S. Goodeve, Conservative, and J. A. Macdonald, Liberal, Place Themselves on Record Before the Public.

There was a well filled hall on Monday evening to listen to the speeches of the contending candidates for political honors and those of their friends. Tumultuous cheering greeted the entry of the aspirants. The chair was taken by E. D. Orde, who, on calling the meeting to order, said that Hon. C. H. Mackintosh would open the ball; he would be followed by A. H. MacNeill, an hour would then be allowed J. A. Macdonald and A. S. Goodeve would then close the meeting.

The Hon. C. H. Mackintosh declared he wished to discuss public questions, and then entered into a question of alleged misrepresentations by the Rosland Miner, which elicited clearly enough that the speaker was considered by such men as Smith Curtis and Rupert Bulmer a friend of labor. On this ground the speaker appealed for a fair hearing for the candidates, and asked for the sympathies of the electorate to be given to A. S. Goodeve.

A. H. MacNeill said he had only time allowed to refer to one question, and the question to which he would devote himself was in his opinion the pivotal one of the election. It was the absolute necessity for a stable government. Party government would give responsibility. Now the Liberals had some good men running, but the party was only good in parts. Moreover they could not hope to carry the election. That the Liberals were good only in parts was proven by Smith Curtis, who declared that neither Joseph Martin nor W. McInnes ought to be in the party. But both these men were running as Liberals. Martin might not be elected, but as he was the strongest Liberal in Vancouver if he were defeated what would become of the rest? And if the Liberals could not get a seat in Vancouver could they hope to get a majority over the province? But if Martin were elected he would be leader and surely the province had had enough of Martinism.

The speaker throughout his speech was much heckled.

J. A. Macdonald deprecated the reference made to the strike and had wished the campaign to be conducted upon the questions of the day. He said he approved of party government but attention must be paid just the same to the personal character of the members. Mr. MacNeill had said the question of the day was that of stable government. True, but that stable government must be good not bad. Elect the Liberals and a stable and a good government would be had. (Applause.)

Mr. MacNeill declared that the Liberals could not win. The speaker was in close touch as president of the Kootenay Liberal Association, with twelve ridings and of these certainly eight, possibly nine or ten, would return Liberals. The Island was, he heard, as much disgusted with the present government as the Kootenay. The Liberals had therefore a very fair chance of victory. The portfolio given to Mr. Goodeve, well deserved enough, was given to

influence the election, and he should have refused it.

The government was yearly in deficit. The resources of the province were larger than those of any other provinces. Properly applied these assets would cover every extravagance, but they were given away.

The speaker then went into the question of the coal lands in East Kootenay, scoring the government and amplifying his point, connecting R. McBride, the Minister of Mines, with the deal. Premier McBride declared he did not know the value of the lands, worth millions according to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, but was willing to give them away. Such a man was not fit to be premier. Mr. McBride afterwards joined the attack upon this grant, made by Mr. Smith Curtis and others, but recently coal prospectors, legitimately staking claims, have been refused licences. Mr. McBride will not give them their rights. He will not state his position, but will give private promises to grant licences after the elections. He was afraid of public opinion now and will be afraid hereafter. The speaker declared that his own position was that a bona fide prospector was entitled to his licence, so were grub stakers but syndicates, having no real interests, should not be allowed licences. Borrowed names could not go.

Referring to the fiscal condition of the province the speaker alluded upon the revenues raised largely by taxing the mining industry, and the excess of the expenditures impairing the credit of the province. It was absolutely necessary to curtail expenditure. The vast acreage of improved lands was only taxed \$130,000. The total tax upon personal property including mills and factories only amounted to \$89,000, while the mines struggling towards a dividend had to pay \$141,000.

Concluding Mr. Macdonald said he had support from all sections of the community. He represented no one class. Organized labor supported him largely, yet its leaders had not asked him if elected, to support any particular measure. They were sure of his general fairness. He could have no higher compliment paid him.

As to compulsory arbitration, Mr. Macdonald was distinctly in its favor. Mr. Goodeve said he had not made up his mind on the question, although a public man. Strikes affected not only the employer and the employe, but the whole community. Some method had to be adopted to prevent these disastrous occurrences. A Conciliation Act had been on the statute books of the province for nine years, but it did not go far enough. It could not enforce the awards of its own court. The speaker was therefore distinctly in favor of this problem being considered seriously by the legislature.

Mr. Macdonald was greeted with long and continued cheering and hooraying at the conclusion of his speech.

The Hon. A. S. Goodeve started by complimenting his opponent

and with him deprecated personalities.

Referring to the eight hour law, he stated it was a dead issue now, but at the time it was alive he was on its side.

As to the statement that the speaker had said \$2.50 a day was enough for a workingman, he now declared that a workingman was entitled to all he could earn.

To the further allegation, made like the preceding by the Rosland Miner, that he wished to replace the present police magistrate by another, Mr. Goodeve made an emphatic denial.

Mr. Smith Curtis accused him when mayor of having sworn in unnecessarily special constables during the strike. The police magistrate had sworn them in. As mayor the speaker had to stand between all parties.

Mr. Macdonald had objected to his getting his portfolio, and said that Premier McBride ought to have given it to him before. The premier could not have done so before the speaker had been nominated by the Conservatives.

As to the coal licences both he and the premier were agreed that prospectors entitled to their licences should have them, and the government would look into the matter after election. The speaker was not in favor of excluding aliens if they had complied with the law, if not, that was an entirely different matter, and should be judged upon its merits.

The governments' policy as to the excessive expenditure was then gone into. That expenditure was not the fault of the Conservatives. There had been no party government up to the present. The proposed policy was to give no more land subsidies to railways. That

cash subsidies should be accompanied by a control of rates and an option of purchase. The government was in treaty along these lines with the Great Northern which would open up 2000 miles of road. The government would not withhold charters to please a rival railway. The Coast-Kootenay line would be proceeded with at once. (Applause.) If it did not begin immediately its charter would be given to a company that would start work.

Defending Hon. R. McBride on the East Kootenay question, Mr. Goodeve pointed out that Smith Curtis, the late member for Rosland had supported the premier in his attack on that measure at the end of the Prior administration. This was a splendid testimonial to his honesty.

The speaker declared that the McBride government would reduce expenditure. At the same time increased revenue could be raised by taxing the railroads, great banks, etc., doing business here, more equitably. The timber lands would no longer be exempted from taxation, especially those owned by the Dominion family. A bill was already in preparation by the Finance Minister, to be submitted to the house on assembling. No corporation had any strings on the McBride government. (Applause).

The civil service also should be reformed. It was costing \$30,000 to \$40,000 annually too much.

Furthermore the support from the Dominion government ought to be increased. British Columbia was paying \$14 per capita against the \$2 of Ontario, as Mr. Macdonald had pointed out.

Referring to the Asiatic immigration, the speaker scored the Laurier policy of allowing the Chinese to come in under the old head tax up to January 1. The McBride policy was to exclude the Chinese. This was plainly shown by the attitude of the Attorney General towards the employment of Chinese in his mines by James Dunsmuir. (Hear, hear.)

The government also intended to go in for government ownership of telephones, as a test for the public control of public utilities.

With reference to the questions of the Provincial Mining Association, the government intended to help the mining industry as much as possible, judging each question on its merits.

This was the policy of the government, and on this the speaker confidently appealed to the electorate. The McBride government would have a majority of six to ten, and it was to Rosland's interests to have a government representative.

Much cheering greeted the end of the address.

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SATURDAY..... OCTOBER 3, 1903

TODAY'S ELECTION

BEFORE this issue of The World reaches the hands of readers, the result of the first election for the British Columbia legislature under the party definition will have been virtually decided at the polls. At the present writing the jury is still out, and its verdict upon the indictment against the McBride government cannot be predated. The public of Vancouver does not display its usual interest in either the case before the electorate or that tribunal's judgment, which is much to be wondered at in view of the historical importance of the present contest and the noteworthy effect that it may be expected to have in settling provincial affairs upon a definite and stable basis.

From telegraphic advices from all parts of the provincial field, one is inclined to believe that Vancouver City stands practically alone in manifesting indifference—a circumstance the more to challenge wonder since this constituency returns the largest delegation in the local house, has ever in the past been counted as an "hot-bed of politics," and contains the largest voting body in British Columbia today—an army of some seven thousand armed with ballots, or more than the massed forces of Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo cities.

The explanation of the undoubted apathy locally is not found in any lack of appreciation of the importance of the occasion—the first test of British Columbia opinion under the new distribution of provincial seats and the first under a new and practically perfect voting list. It arises chiefly through indifferent prosecution of the campaign and the unnecessary complication of the contest in the city, with sixteen candidates offering on widely differing platforms.

For the same reason all prophecies of results so far as Vancouver City is concerned must rest on merest guesswork. The proposition is too much cut up to form a basis of mathematical calculation.

As to the province at large, the chances are fairly evenly divided as between Liberalism and Conservatism, with the usual margin of advantage to the party in power. Possession is nine points of politics as of law, and while the Liberal ranks are certainly much broken by dissension and a multitude of would-be local leaders, the Conservatives are solidified by a new interpretation of "what we have we'll hold." Had the Liberals obtained the reins of power when Col. Prior's government was given its quietus, it is plain to see that the Conservative forces would have been even more chaotic and have gone to the people with infinitely less prospect of success.

On Vancouver Island the forces of the Liberals marshalled by Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, appear to have conducted their campaign with admirable system, and it is generally admitted that in consequence they will secure a fair majority of the Island seats: Their canvass indicates that Victoria City will for the first time in history prove itself Liberal, the whole four seats being accounted safe. The Conservatives on the other hand admit the unquestionable advancement of Liberal sentiment at the Capital and concede two seats or possibly three, including that of the Attorney-General. In Esquimalt, Saanich and Cowichan the Conservatives feel themselves secure, while Socialistic hopes beat high in Newcastle and Nanaimo. All others of the Island seats are classed as Liberal.

Along the Fraser, too, the Liberals are ascendant, New Westminster City, Delta, Richmond and Chilliwack being conceded to the party of reform; while in his own constituency of Dewdney, Premier McBride is likely to be given an interesting run.

Up the line of the C. P. R. the Conservative chances are brighter. The ruling power has hopes for Kamloops, Cariboo and Yale, while Okanagan promises to develop an interesting duel between Price Ellison and T. W. Stirling. The Kootenays and the Boundary are Liberal, with Socialistic leanings and a Labor flavor; while Cassiar and Atlin offset each other with Conservative and Liberal verdicts respectively.

Viewed as a whole the chances are in favor of the Conservative party being sustained by two or three seats at most. This cannot be classed by any means as "a fair working majority," and the situation is made still further clouded with mischief by the fact that several Socialist members are likely to be accredited to the House. The province has learned by dear experience how such a little knot of isolated members can dictate terms to either party and virtually control the legislation of the country. Herein is found a source of marked uneasiness for all who have at heart the interests of the province.

Not only does such a little band, holding by unhappy chance the balance of power in the local parliament, destroy the essence of representative government under the party line principle, but it is highly dangerous to every substantial interest of the country and should and must be fought by combination of the established parties lest it destroy the very foundations of government.

In such united action, if the prospective evil shows signs of dangerous development, the Liberals and Conservatives will have the endorsement and support of the preponderate population of the province. Let it be hoped that this danger cloud will pass, and definitely established on the dependable groundwork of federal party lines cleavage, the government of British Columbia be restored to credit and stability.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

To-day closes one of the hottest political campaigns in the history of British Columbia. Being the first election on party lines in this province it is somewhat difficult to even arrive at any conclusion as to the result. There are no very momentous questions to be decided by the ballots, and after all the whole question simmers down to a matter of men. In many respects the men before the public are an improvement on the past, although it is generally conceded that it would have been much better had both sides abandoned nearly all of the old material and started the new political era with a clean slate. As so many of the candidates are before the people for the first time, nothing can be said as to which party has the best men in the field, most people inclining to one or the other side according as they see through party spectacles. To our mind the Conservative candidates have a shade the best of it, although there are instances where they fall short of the party ideal. As to the result no one can tell. There seems to be a certain amount of reason for believing that the McBride Government will be sustained, but it might happen that the majority would be so slim as to render some kind of a coalition necessary. Or on the other hand, if the Liberals won by a slight majority it might be necessary to form a combination with the opposite party. It is not likely that either side would relish the idea of placing their liberty at the mercy of a balance of power controlled by a handful of Socialists.

Perhaps the Nelson contest has aroused more interest than any other in the province. Everyone is conversant with the peculiar circumstances surrounding the fight here. The two men in the field have

had more or less experience in politics, and have left nothing undone to secure victory. It has been a contest that depended greatly on the work of the candidates for success, and it will be known in a few hours what the result of that work has been. Two weeks ago the election of Mr. Taylor by a large majority was generally conceded, but Mr. Houston and his friends have been very busy the last few days, and the complexion of the campaign has been somewhat changed. That the Houstonites think so, is evidenced by their willingness to make bets on the result. More money will change hands on this contest than on any election in the history of Nelson. One Taylor man alone claims to have \$1800 on the result. Last night at the Hume money was flowing as freely as a spring freshet, and there were very few offers from either side that were not promptly taken up. Men who had never bet a cent on anything before, flashed bills of all denominations in the faces of their opponents.

Mr. Taylor claimed a majority of 283, while Mr. Houston gave out to his friends that the result of the election would be: Houston, 491; Taylor, 390; absent and not voting, about 95. It will be seen tonight whether Mr. Taylor or Mr. Houston is the shrewdest calculator. Others who have less interest in the result incline to the belief that little dependence can be placed in the figures given out, as there were over one hundred men who would not commit themselves as to how they would vote, many of whom may have decided not to vote at all. Undoubtedly this vote has had a great influence on the election, if it has not decided it one way or the other.

The Voting in the City To-day

The oratorical features of the campaign closed down last night with a Houston meeting at the Opera House. Mr. Taylor was not invited to attend, but many present incline to the belief that the Liberal candidate had enough supporters at that meeting to accord him a good reception had he decided to be present. Others are just as strong in the belief that the meeting was Houston in its sympathy. Mr. Houston addressed the meeting at length, and repeated his charges of a few weeks ago. This time Mr. Taylor was not present to make any contradictions. Whether or not Mr. Houston made any converts will never be known. It is doubtful if public meetings change many votes. The Taylor men who did not attend the meeting were said to be busy at their committee rooms, getting ready for the fray. This morning both candidates were out bright and early. In Mr. Houston's eyes gleamed the blood of an old political warhorse. He met his friends at the committee rooms and issued instructions for the work in hand. His Lieutenant, Dave McBeth, remained up all night so as to be up in time to get to work early. Each man was given his work to do, and everyone who knows how John Houston carries on his campaign fully realizes that the work would be well and faithfully performed. He always knows where every vote is, and the right time to get it and where it will do most good. So well has he looked after this work that it is estimated every outside vote for his side has been brought in. At noon it was believed that a great deal more than half his vote had been polled.

It must not be supposed that Mr. Taylor has overlooked any bets in the campaign. His friends claim that his machinery was almost in perfect running order, and those who know the man can readily understand that such would be the case. Last night he spent giving instructions as to how the work was to be carried on to-day and so well has he the matter in hand, that it is believed he is getting every vote promised him to the polls. His canvass was conducted on modern lines. Whenever a vote that he had any doubt of was promised him he had it canvassed by two or three others, so that he would know almost accurately how the voter stood. Very many who promised Mr. Taylor were thus marked off for his opponent.

A public meeting at the City Hall on the object being the political party establishing the franchise. The big installment saloon, with a establishment. This "Liberal" shouting, but you they are inferior non prevailed with.

Shortly after taken by J. F. Ymir Conserv announced the and the order were to take the Mr. Jelly, of ed upon.

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Talking of strike Mr. Jelly said it w the whole industrie be paralysed by the ing men or yet by th compulsory arbitration. Liberal party, but i by the working men In supporting Harry declared that Tr in favor of the

Ymir Mirror
Oct. 3 1903

YMIR'S YEARNINGS

PREPARATORY POLITICAL POINTERS.

PARR PARAPHRASED AND POUNCED.

A public meeting was held in Foresters' Hall on Wednesday evening last the object being to give the respective political parties an opportunity of establishing their claims to public patronage. The hall was crowded, the big installment from the Masterson saloon, with all the trade marks of the establishment, bringing up the rear. This "Liberal" element did all the shouting, but when it comes to the vote they are not in it—they are vociferous non voters. Bye, not reason, prevailed with them.

Shortly after 8 p. m. the chair was taken by J. F. Burne, President of the Ymir Conservative Association, who announced the object of the meeting and the order in which the speakers were to take their stand.

Mr. Jelly, of Trail, was the first called upon.

He started off by saying that it was a pleasure to him to attend a meeting such as this. Public meetings, he considered, better than personal contact, inasmuch as what a man said in public he was bound to. He was glad to see so many ladies present, and regretted to say that they were not voters. If they had a vote the Conservatives would assuredly be winners. A large attendance such as that of the meeting he was addressing, showed the interest the people took in public affairs. There were two great factors that impelled men to exertion and these were prosperity and the love of woman. A government that provided support for the community was one worthy of support. He was a strong advocate of the working man's interests, and as such supported Smith-Curtis in the last election as against Gov. Mackintosh. He believed that the working man was the great power in his country, and as such it was of the utmost importance that he should have all to which he was entitled. He rather thought that party lines was not the correct thing at the start, but he had altered his mind. When he met Mr. McBride first he considered him an up to date man. Mr. McBride had been a cabinet minister and he resigned because he could not agree with his colleagues.

The speaker next spoke in favor of the government ownership of railways, and alluded to the fact that Blair was turned down because of his advocacy of government ownership. Under the circumstances, he could not give his support to the Liberal party. The first consideration of every government should be that the laboring man got a fair deal. A misfortune of the laboring party was that they did not hold together.

Dealing with railway ownership, he said that he blamed the people of Canada for giving the C. P. R. such power as they now possess. The net profits of that company last year was \$17,000,000, which under government ownership would have gone towards the development of the country. In New Zealand, where government ownership prevailed, the railways netted a profit of two and a half million dollars, with the result that there were no idle men there, who were inclined to work. Comparing the American style of doing business with that in vogue in Canada, the speaker said that President Roosevelt advocated a public showing of accounts.

Talking of strikes in this province, Mr. Jelly said it was not desirable that the whole industries of a country should be paralysed by the action of the working men or yet by the capitalist. Compulsory arbitration was a plank of the Liberal party, but it was not favored by the working men of this province. In supporting Harry Wright the speaker declared that Trail was almost a

the 200 voters there it was calculated that Harry Wright would get 150 votes (applause). As to Mr. Parr, he had nothing to say against him. Mr. Wright was a young man of energy and worthy of support. In conclusion Mr. Jelly said that the idea of the Conservative party being afflicted with "old fogyism" was a mistake. If the electors supported Harry Wright they would have no reason to regret their choice.

Mr. Parr was next called upon and declared that he had on several occasions tried to get Mr. Wright to speak but could never get him on the platform. He was glad to see him present. The speaker asked who was in power when the C. P. R. was granted their present powers, and answered the question by saying that it was the Conservatives. The speaker next said that he wanted to get after the Conservative party of this province. There were two parties now before the electors of this province—the Conservatives and the Liberals.

Here Mr. Parr repeated his old, stereotyped story, as to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway deal; Col. Prior's connection with the Chimney Creek bridge; Ebert's connection with the Kootenay land deal; Taylor's part in the transaction, and argued that all the Conservatives were tarred with the same brush. For several years past that party were in the majority, and all know what the result was.

Next he took up the railway policy of the government and denounced it as a dead give away.

For nearly an hour the speaker gave a verbatim repetition of all his previous speeches as to taxation. A new future was that salmon canned in British Columbia should be taxed 5c. per fish, which would provide half the revenue of the province.

Mr. McBride was the next man to be attacked, on the ground that he supported Eberts, whom he opposed in connection with the East Kootenay lands. No Liberal, he contended, could be accused of any dishonesty in political matters. The speaker proceeded to compare the Conservative and Liberal platforms, arguing in favor of the latter, and apologising for the part played by Joe Martin.

Touching upon compulsory arbitration the speaker said that his party was not prepared for such a measure in British Columbia, and compared the law as at present in force in New Zealand. As at present they could not place confidence in the judiciary of British Columbia, and hence he would not favor compulsory arbitration nor did the liberal party unless it was the wish of the people.

The removal of taxation on improvements was also advocated, but Mr. Parr said that the people had yet to be educated on this point, and expressed his willingness to educate them.

Mr. Parr next took up the Liberal platform and compared it with that of the Conservatives, speaking in favor of the former. He attacked the young Liberals of Ymir for speaking on behalf of the party, and in so doing was completely sat upon by Alan Forester, the president of the organization.

Mr. MacNeill followed. He said he was very pleased at receiving an invitation to speak for Mr. Wright—an old friend, and one who was peculiarly fitted to represent the constituency, owing to the great experience he had had in his official capacity as mining recorder, assessor, etc. He would not go into details as to the different platforms. The question was, which of the political parties now in the field was the more likely to give good, staple government to British Columbia. He contended that no capital would come into the country until there was a settled government. Up to date there had been no party lines, and each little clique or faction had to get its graft to hold the government together. This had gone on so long, that the leaders of the different factions decided on party lines as the best solution of the difficulty. Now, which of the two great parties was in a position to give such

an assurance. Mr. Smith Curtis, a recent meet of Liberals, told his audience that if they wished to win the cause they should do away with J. Martin and Billy McInnis. Mr. McDonald the Liberal candidate for Rossland, declared that he would not go to Victoria pledged to support Martin and McInnis. If the Liberals were elected they would have to settle their dispute after election as to leaderships, instead of settling the matter of leadership before election. If the Liberals be returned to power they would be fighting among themselves for the next four years. "If the leader is to Joseph Martin is it not fair that the people should know it?" It was simply a case of asking the people of the province for a power of attorney to cast the men elected please.

Mr. MacNeill proceeded to show that the Conservatives were really the friend of the working man, and if the Liberal ever were such they had long ago lost their moorings. He spoke of the strike in Rossland in 1901 when some 200 men were imported contrary to the Alien Labor Law. The case was a long time in court—from 1901 to 1903—and the secretary of the Miners' Union had to prosecute aliens individually, and at considerable cost. It was decided to ask the Minister of Justice to enforce the Alien Labor Law, but the Liberal Association of Rossland objected on the ground that it might hurt the feelings of Mr. Laurier. The speaker next alluded to the Chinese question. In 1896, Sir Wilfred Laurier was asked to exclude the Chinese, and he said the view of the West would prevail. That was in 1896, and this was 1903, and still the Chinese were coming in. The tax did not come into force until Jan. 1904, so that every Chinaman who wanted to come in could do so. The Chinese were coming in by the thousand now, so as to avoid the increased tax. The Liberals were responsible for having thousands of Chinamen dumped in British Columbia, who would not be here had the law been enforced when passed. Wm. Bennett asked if it was not James Dunsmuir who was importing the Chinamen.

Mr. MacNeill answered that no doubt Mr. Dunsmuir might like to have Chinese importees, but if the Liberal Government did its duty the Chinamen would not now be coming in. He argued that the object of the Liberal Government in deferring the imposition of the \$500 poll tax on Chinese was to facilitate the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway—a line which the Liberal Government was giving \$120,000,000 to build; again, the Liberal Government at Ottawa refused time and time again to ratify the legislation of the provincial government excluding Chinamen.

Mr. MacNeill ignored any responsibility, on behalf of the Conservatives, for what has been done in the past, holding that if there be blame the Liberals should share in it. This was the first Conservative Government the province has had, and it would be a responsible one.

Mr. MacNeill, good-humoredly, alluded to Mr. Parr's fishy fiscal policy—to collect a five cent tax on the Salmon coming up the British Columbia rivers.

Mr. Harry Wright next addressed the meeting. He said that Mr. Parr was surprised that he (the speaker) should give up his situation of \$1400 per year to enter politics at \$800, and explained that the man who could not honestly earn the difference between the two in British Columbia had better migrate from the west. He assured the electors that if returned as he was confident he would do his best for his constituency.

With hasty cheers for Mr. Wright the meeting broke up.

Rossland Miner Oct 3 1903

BREACHES OF THE ELECTION LAW

The supporters of A. S. Goodeve, contrary to all Conservative precedents, have brought into the riding a number of illegal voters for today's election. There are a number of reputable citizens who know this and who know the names of all those who have been thus imported, and just so soon as they vote they will be arrested and brought up to suffer vigorous prosecution.

The penalties for breaches of the election law are very heavy, and those who aid and abet the principals in such infractions of the law are also severely punished.

Every person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, or having once voted in any election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name, is guilty of personation, and shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$400, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year with or without hard labor. Any attempt to commit such an offense, or to induce any other person to commit such offense, shall be punishable in the same manner in which the offense itself is punishable.

The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery:

Every person who shall by himself or any other person give, lend or agree to give, or promise to procure any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter to induce him to vote or refrain from voting.

Those who shall offer or agree to procure any office, place or employment in order to induce a voter to vote or not to vote.

Every person, who shall directly or indirectly, make any loan, gift, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement to or for any person in order to procure the return of any person to serve in the legislature.

Every person who shall accept a gift, loan, offer, etc., to procure the return of any person to serve in the legislature.

Every person who shall pay or cause to be paid any money to be expended in bribery in any election.

Any person guilty of any of the offenses above enumerated shall on conviction be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$250 and shall be liable to forfeit \$500 to the person who shall sue for the same.

Another section provides that the following persons shall also be guilty of bribery: Every elector who shall before an election, or during an election, accept a bribe for agreeing to vote or refrain from voting.

Every person who shall after an election receive a bribe for voting or for refraining from voting.

The penalty for the above is a fine of not exceeding \$100 and the offender shall be liable to a forfeiture of \$50 to any person who shall sue for the same.

Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, make use of, or threaten to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflict or threaten to inflict any harm, etc., or in any other manner practice intimidation shall be fined not to exceed \$250, and be subject to a forfeiture of \$250 to any person who may sue for that sum.

IS THERE AN AGREEMENT?

There is a well founded rumor that W. H. Aldridge, general manager of the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, has a definitely understood arrangement with Hon. A. S. Goodeve as regards the ore output of the Rossland mines.

It is a well known fact that Mr. Aldridge has persistently pursued a policy by which, if he succeeded, the Northport smelter would be put out of business so far as Rossland ores are concerned.

If Mr. Goodeve aids the plans of Mr. Aldridge, as he is currently reported to be willing to do, the Le Roi mine and the entire camp will be forced under the complete domination of the Canadian Pacific railway.

This would mean ruin to the Le Roi mine and result in the bankruptcy of three-fourths of the business men of Rossland.

The matter was referred to General Manager Parrish of the Le Roi company, but Mr. Parrish has not affirmed or denied the story up to the time of going to press. The reason for this is, probably, that he is not sure of all the facts in the case.

The closing of the Le Roi smelter at Northport could be accomplished in one of two ways, viz., an export duty on copper-gold ore, or the levy of a provincial tax on companies shipping the product of their mines to foreign smelters. Either method would cripple the Le Roi. If Rossland's big mine is forced to ship to any smelter but its own, it would have to close down for an indefinite period.

It is known that Mr. Goodeve has made a written pledge concerning East Kootenay. Has he also promised Mr. Aldridge in a similar way?

Phoenix Pioneer Oct. 3 1903

FIRE THEIR LAST GUNS

Liberals Held Meeting Thursday Evening.

FOULSTON, KERR AND CLEMENT SPOKE

Wednesday Evening Socialists Had Benjamin F. Wilson at Miner's Hall, and the House Was Filled.

Phoenix Pioneer

The Liberals held the final rally of the campaign Thursday evening at Hardy-McKenzie hall, and had a fair house to listen to the speeches. There were present W. H. P. Clement, the Liberal candidate, J. W. Foulston, a smelter employee, of Grand Forks, and who is said to have been disappointed at not getting the Labor nomination, and R. B. Kerr, representing the Socialists. Wm. Delahay presided, and introduced the speakers.

Mr. Foulston was the first, and in a disconnected talk of half an hour, succeeded in rambling around in such a manner, and in referring to the report of the Royal Commission on industrial disputes in this province in such a way that he was hissed more than once. It was quite evident that the majority of the audience were not with him, but rather to the contrary.

Mr. Kerr also spoke for 30 minutes, and explained some of the things to which Mr. Foulston took exception, especially in regard to Mr. Riordan and the eight hour question, and particularly in regard to the report of the Royal Commission. Mr. Kerr went into this subject in detail, denied emphatically that strikes of British Columbia unions were ever ordered in Denver, and wished to know why, if the Royal Commission objected to the affiliation of labor men in Canada with international unions because the wheels of industry here might be allowed to rust on orders from outside of Canada, the

same thing should not apply to Slokan mine owners, who from Spokane, Chicago or elsewhere had gotten together and allowed the wheels referred to to rust, simply because they did not like some of the legislation in this province—and had thus thrown many men out of employment.

Mr. Kerr concluded by asking Mr. Clement to directly answer the question as to whether he endorsed the report of the Royal Commission.

Mr. Clement spoke for an hour and a half, and made a good speech from his standpoint. He had several passages at arms with Mr. Kerr, asserting that Mr. Kerr had made certain statements which the latter flatly and plainly denied then and there. The line of Mr. Clement's argument was that it was generally acknowledged that the Socialists could not win to any extent in this election, and therefore, it was far wiser to vote for one of the old parties, and that was the Liberal party that had done so much for the workmen.

Mr. Clement also explained why he declined to speak on the same platform last week with Edward Hewitt, formerly of Toronto, going into the subject at some length.

At length Mr. Clement referred to the report of the Royal Commission, which has been of so much trouble to the Liberals in this campaign, and said he would like to read the evidence on the subject, but from what he now knew he would not endorse the declaring of the unions referred to in that report as illegal.

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MINING HAS BEEN QUIET

In the Stuart's Lake District-- Father Morice's Map Will be Delayed.

As far as mining is concerned, the past season has been one of rest and quiet throughout Stuart's Lake district.

Two notable visits are worth recording: that of Mr. R. E. Loring, our Indian Agent, and that of Mr. Thompson the head of the Hudson's Bay Co. within British Columbia. The latter had previously traversed the Cassiar district down to the Liard River where he had killed three moose, two lynxes and a bear, though neither his business nor his efforts were those of a hunter. Unable to reproduce his exploits in this district where large game is scarce he turned his attention towards lesser victims and contented himself with ducks and grouse.

Another visit we might record, whose object is understood to be of a scientific nature, is that of Mr. Webster who passed here in the beginning of Sept. to go to Manson Creek and thence to the season permits, to McLeod's Lake, after which he will return to Fraser Lake there to pass the winter.

After his usual summer trips to Babine and Hazelton, Father Morice left for the head waters of the Bulkley a very deep and picturesque lake fully thirty miles long which in his role of discoverer he named Lake Loring. The Rev. gentleman carefully explored and mapped the whole country and satisfied himself of the perfect truth of his former assertion that what the last maps call the Morice River is not hither else than the Bulkley—a blind man would have found this out—while the stream that goes as the Bulkley is in reality the Morice River, and is crossed twice by the telegraph trail. There is only a narrow mountain between the sources of the Bulkley and of the Nechaco, a distance of perhaps five miles.

A hitch has occurred in the publication of Father Morice's map. The Swiss Society which has the map in hand, being handicapped by very heavy expenses occasioned by extraordinary costly publications in 1902 declares that it cannot issue anything this year, so that persons interested in this map will probably have to wait until 1904 to see it in print.

EROMIC.

THE POLITICAL MEETING ON MONDAY NIGHT

On Monday evening, September 28, the electors and others of Ashcroft and vicinity were addressed by the Premier and Mr. T. G. McManamon, Liberal-Conservative candidate, on behalf of their cause, and by Mr. Stuart Henderson and Mr. Denis Murphy on behalf of the Liberal contention in the present issue.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. C. Smith, of Ashcroft, chairman of the Central Committee, and shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was opened by the chairman, asking the speakers of the evening to a seat on the platform.

The chairman explained the object of the assembly and then called upon Hon. Mr. McBride to address the meeting.

The Premier referred in his introductory to his visit to Ashcroft last winter during the Semlin-Sanson bye-election and he reminded his hearers that during that election he had assured them that the cause which he was then advocating would be triumphant. The result had proved the correctness of his estimate. On this occasion he was prepared to make a similar prediction that the cause he was now advocating would win and on October 3 his forecast would be verified.

He referred to the unfortunate state of affairs that had prevailed in the province for some time past. There had not been less than three general elections. Critics on our side of the line had been severe in their strictures on political conditions existing in the United States, but he thought the condition of the Province had in some respects been even worse than what had prevailed south of the line. At least it was that the people of this Province were to look upon the state of affairs that had prevailed there as they had been

payment of at least \$1,700,000 to wage earners. He was well acquainted with Mr. McManamon and he predicted for him a successful career in the legislature as he, the speaker said he felt quite sure that Mr. McManamon would be elected.

He, the Premier, considered that Mr. Henderson, the Liberal candidate, occupied a weak position. He felt sure Mr. McManamon would receive a majority of the votes cast on October 3, not only in Ashcroft, but in the entire riding, and the verdict of the people on the 3rd of October would be cast in favor of the present Government.

The speaker referred to the Better Terms question, and he said that the government of which he was head, did not, so long as it was in power, intend to shrink its responsibility in this respect.

He referred at length to his relations with Mr. John Oliver, and contended that Mr. Oliver, since the present Government had been formed, had acted towards him, the Premier, in the manner he had because he, Mr. Oliver, was disappointed because he did not get a position in the present cabinet. Mr. Oliver had said unjust things about him, the Premier. He had defended himself against these and he had not said anything against the member for Delta that he was not prepared to substantiate. The Premier dwelt at considerable length on this subject and gave his own report of the causes which led up to the present rupture between himself and his former colleague from the Delta.

Referring to the present Liberal party in the Province he said they were all leaders and most of them wanted to be Premier. Mr. Martin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. McInnes. The speaker gave a running account of the conditions which had produced the crisis in July, and contended that he and his colleagues intended doing their very best to rescue the Province from their unenviable position into which it had fallen. He did not think more than eight or nine Liberals would be returned in the forthcoming elections. He touched upon the situation all over the various constituencies and explained his relations with Hon. Charles Wilson, who had accepted the presidency of the Council in the present government.

The railway question in its various phases was dealt with at some length. He gave particular attention to the Oriental question and censured the Dominion government for what he considered its inconsistency in this respect.

Mr. Stuart Henderson said he did not pay as much attention to what a man says so much as to what he does. He twitted the Premier with having occupied so much time in the Yale Riding. There were forty-two members and nearly as many constituencies and yet the Premier had given six days to the Nicola and to this part of the Riding. The speaker thought that this especial attention to Yale was indeed very suggestive. He considered that while the Premier had given them much "taffy" he had said nothing that was sound or convincing with regard to the policy of the present Government. The Province was a great one. It was rich in mineral resources. The speaker thought it was easy to talk but he could find nothing in the speech of the Premier that touched upon the real questions before the people of the Province. The Premier had discussed issues that were more or less federal in character. He severely censured the change in the date of the election and demonstrated to a certainty what he considered the true position of the Liberal party had been on the Chinese question. The present Dominion government had been the means of raising the Chinese tax from \$50 to \$500.

The speaker contended that the Conservatives had no proper policy. The Liberal party proposed to go to the root of matters and thus secure a better system. Referring to the question of leadership he said that the plan agreed upon some time ago by the Provincial Liberal party was one that would in the end prove the best. They would have no difficulty in this. He referred to the position occupied by Mr. Charles Wilson. That gentleman was leader of the Conservative party in the Province and yet the member for Dawson was Premier. He thought the Liberals could make a better arrangement than this. As soon as their party was strong enough they would choose their leader, who would also be Premier. He thought this would be the best plan.

He referred to his opponent, Mr. McManamon. He said he had only one point to add with him and that was his position in the Conservative party, and that was that he was a Liberal, but he would not be a Conservative, but the Liberal party would be a stable government.

of Indian reserves should be left to the Dominion Government.

The speaker referred in sarcastic terms to the Civil Service Reform as credited to the Conservatives. He did not apprehend that there would be any advance in that direction, from his investigations into the question. He thought that his friends would carry out a better and a juster system of taxation than that proposed by Mr. McBride and his colleagues.

Mr. Thomas McManamon, Liberal-Conservative candidate, followed. He referred to the disadvantage of his following two speakers like those had preceded him, both lawyers and both speakers of practice. He said he was a labor man and a Conservative, and he could conscientiously occupy the position. Before accepting the nomination he had looked into the matter very carefully and he found that he could come before the electors with a well defined policy. He gave a short history of his experience in railroading, how he had worked along the railway line, his experiences with the turbulent Fraser and his return to railway life after some robust experiences in ranching.

The speaker interspersed his remarks with two or three stories that amused his audience. He fully defined his position as a candidate and promised, if elected, to do his utmost to represent and carry out the well understood wishes of the electorate.

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At the close of his speech he proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and three cheers for the King.

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MR. MURPHY SAID SOMETHING

Of the speakers at the political meeting Monday night it was Mr. D. Murphy only who gave the thoughtful voter something to think about. The other speakers dwelt mostly in generalities and rightly accused one another of so doing. Looking at the matter seriously it presents a phase of politics that is not unusual at all, but just the same is rather queer—this shelving of what the voters want to know. Mr. Murphy's reputation in the House of only speaking when he had something to say did not suffer on Monday night. He had something to say and said it. He told what the income of the Province was and detailed its expenditure under the heads of fixed charges, interest, etc., civil service and schools, and said only \$100,000 was left to carry on public works, which require \$400,000. The reform necessary in the public service he said a Conservative Government could not carry out, and then he gave precise information as to the policy the Liberals would pursue to make the receipts equal the expenditure. He might have been a finance minister proclaiming the policy of the Government, so directly did he deal with the fiscal policy he presented.

The Premier in closing the meeting dealt somewhat severely with Mr. Murphy's remarks on civil service reform, but said nothing about the presentation of matters fiscal. In fact there were good points overlooked on both sides. The Premier was not referred to as he might have been in regard to the Chinese question, nor did he reply to Mr. Murphy's fiscal policy as he might have done. There are apparently good answers to be given to both questions, and must be supposed they were inadvertently overlooked.

Rossland Miner Oct 3 1903

BREACHES OF THE ELECTION LAW

The supporters of A. S. Goodeve, contrary to all Conservative precedents, have brought into the riding a number of illegal voters for today's election. There are a number of reputable citizens who know this and who know the names of all those who have been thus imported, and just so soon as they vote they will be arrested and brought up to suffer vigorous prosecution.

The penalties for breaches of the election law are very heavy, and those who aid and abet the principals in such infractions of the law are also severely punished.

Every person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, or having once voted in any election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name, is guilty of personation, and shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$400, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year with or without hard labor. Any attempt to commit such an offense, or to induce any other person to commit such offense, shall be punishable in the same manner in which the offense itself is punishable.

The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery: Every person who shall by himself or any other person give, lend or agree to give, or promise to procure any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter to induce him to vote or refrain from voting.

Those who shall offer or agree to procure any office, place or employment in order to induce a voter to vote or not to vote.

Every person, who shall directly or indirectly, make any loan, gift, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement to or for any person in order to procure the return of any person to serve in the legislature.

Every person who shall accept a gift, loan, offer, etc., to procure the return of any person to serve in the legislature.

Every person who shall pay or cause to be paid any money to be expended in bribery in any election.

Any person guilty of any of the offenses above enumerated shall on conviction be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$250 and shall be liable to forfeit \$500 to the person who shall sue for the same.

Another section provides that the following persons shall also be guilty of bribery: Every elector who shall before an election, or during an election, accept a bribe for agreeing to vote or refrain from voting.

Every person who shall after an election receive a bribe for voting or for refraining from voting.

The penalty for the above is a fine of not exceeding \$100 and the offender shall be liable to a forfeiture of \$50 to any person who shall sue for the same.

Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, make use of, or threaten to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflict or threaten to inflict any harm, etc., or in any other manner practice intimidation shall be fined not to exceed \$250, and be subject to a forfeiture of \$250 to any person who may sue for that sum.

IS THERE AN AGREEMENT?

There is a well founded rumor that W. H. Aldridge, general manager of the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, has a definitely understood arrangement with Hon. A. S. Goodeve as regards the ore output of the Rossland mines.

It is a well known fact that Mr. Aldridge has persistently pursued a policy by which, if he succeeded, the Northport smelter would be put out of business so far as Rossland ores are concerned.

If Mr. Goodeve aids the plans of Mr. Aldridge, as he is currently reported to be willing to do, the Le Roi mine and the entire camp will be forced under the complete domination of the Canadian Pacific railway.

This would mean ruin to the Le Roi mine and result in the bankruptcy of three-fourths of the business men of Rossland.

The matter was referred to General Manager Parrish of the Le Roi company, but Mr. Parrish has not affirmed or denied the story up to the time of going to press. The reason for this is, probably, that he is not sure of all the facts in the case.

The closing of the Le Roi smelter at Northport could be accomplished in one of two ways, viz., an export duty on copper-gold ore, or the levy of a provincial tax on companies shipping the product of their mines to foreign smelters. Either method would cripple the Le Roi. If Rossland's big mine is forced to ship to any smelter but its own, it would have to close down for an indefinite period.

It is known that Mr. Goodeve has made a written pledge concerning East Kootenay. Has he also promised Mr. Aldridge in a similar way?

Phoenix Pioneer Oct. 3 1903

FIRE THEIR LAST GUNS

Liberals Held Meeting Thursday Evening.

FOULSTON, KERR AND CLEMENT SPOKE

Wednesday Evening Socialists Had Benjamin F. Wilson at Miner's Hall, and the House Was Filled.

The Liberals held the final rally of the campaign Thursday evening at Hardy McKenzie hall, and had a fair house to listen to the speakers. There were present W. H. P. Clement, the Liberal candidate, J. W. Foulston, a smelter employee, of Grand Forks, and who is said to have been disappointed at not getting the Labor nomination, and R. B. Kerr, representing the Socialists. Wm. Delahay presided, and introduced the speakers.

Mr. Foulston was the first, and in a disconnected talk of half an hour, succeeded in rambling around in such a manner, and in referring to the report of the Royal Commission on industrial disputes in this province in such a way that he was hissed more than once. It was quite evident that the majority of the audience were not with him, but rather to the contrary.

Mr. Kerr also spoke for 30 minutes, and explained some of the things to which Mr. Foulston took exception, especially in regard to Mr. Riordan and the eight hour question, and particularly in regard to the report of the Royal Commission. Mr. Kerr went into this subject in detail, denied emphatically that strikes of British Columbia unions were ever ordered in Denver, and wished to know why, if the Royal Commission objected to the affiliation of labor men in Canada with international unions because the wheels of industry here might be allowed to rust on orders from outside of Canada, the

same thing should not apply to Slocan mine owners, who from Spokane, Chicago or elsewhere had gotten together and allowed the wheels referred to to rust, simply because they did not like some of the legislation in this province—and had thus thrown many men out of employment.

Mr. Kerr concluded by asking Mr. Clement to directly answer the question as to whether he endorsed the report of the Royal Commission.

Mr. Clement spoke for an hour and a half, and made a good speech from his standpoint. He had several passages at arms with Mr. Kerr, asserting that Mr. Kerr had made certain statements which the latter flatly and plainly denied then and there. The line of Mr. Clement's argument was that it was generally acknowledged that the Socialists could not win to any extent in this election, and therefore it was far wiser to vote for one of the old parties, and that was the Liberal party that had done so much for the workmen.

Mr. Clement also explained why he declined to speak on the same platform last week with Edward Hewitt, formerly of Toronto, going into the subject at some length.

At length Mr. Clement referred to the report of the Royal Commission, which has been of so much trouble to the Liberals in this campaign, and said he would like to read the evidence on the subject, but from what he now knew he would not endorse the declaring of the unions referred to in that report as illegal.

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MINING HAS BEEN QUIET

In the Stuart's Lake District-- Father Morice's Map Will be Delayed.

As far as mining is concerned, the past season has been one of rest and quiet throughout Stuart's Lake district.

Two notable visits are worth recording: that of Mr. R. E. Loring our Indian Agent, and that of Mr. Thompson the head of the Hudson's Bay Co. within British Columbia. The latter had previously traversed the Cassiar district down to the Liard River where he had killed three moose, two lynxes and a bear, though neither his business nor his efforts were those of a hunter. Unable to reproduce his exploits in this district where large game is scarce he turned his attention towards lesser victims and contented himself with ducks and grouse.

Another visit we might record, whose object is understood to be of a scientific nature, is that of Mr. Webster who passed here in the beginning of Sept. to go to Manson Creek and thence if the season permits, to McLeod's Lake, after which he will return to Fraser Lake there to pass the winter.

After his usual summer trips to Babine and Hazelton, Father Morice left for the head waters of the Bulkley a very deep and picturesque lake fully thirty miles long which in his role of discoverer he named Lake Loring. The Rev. gentleman carefully explored and mapped the whole country and satisfied himself of the perfect truth of his former assertion that what the last maps call the Morice River is nothing else than the Bulkley—a blind man would have found this out—while the stream that goes as the Bulkley is in reality the Morice River, and is crossed twice by the telegraph trail. There is only a narrow mountain between the sources of the Bulkley and of the Nechaco, a distance of perhaps five miles.

A hitch has occurred in the publication of Father Morice's map. The Swiss Society which has the map in hand, being handicapped by very heavy expenses occasioned by extraordinary costly publications in 1902 declares that it cannot issue anything this year, so that persons interested in this map will probably have to wait until 1904 to see it in print.

ECONOMIC.

THE POLITICAL MEETING ON MONDAY NIGHT

On Monday evening, September 28, the electors and others of Ashcroft and vicinity were addressed by the Premier and Mr. T. G. McManamon, Liberal-Conservative candidate, on behalf of their cause, and by Mr. Stuart Henderson and Mr. Denis Murphy on behalf of the Liberal contention in the present issue.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. C. Smith, of Ashcroft, chairman of the Central Committee, and shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was opened by the chairman, asking the speakers of the evening to a seat on the platform.

The chairman explained the object of the assembly and then called upon Hon. Mr. McBride to address the meeting.

The Premier referred in his introductory to his visit to Ashcroft last winter during the Semlin-Sanson bye-election and he reminded his hearers that during that election he had assured them that the cause which he was then advocating would be triumphant. The result had proved the correctness of his estimate. On this occasion he was prepared to make a similar prediction that the cause he was now advocating would win and on October 3 his forecast would be verified.

He referred to the unfortunate state of affairs that had prevailed in the province for some time past. There had not been less than three general elections. Critics on our side of the line had been severe in their strictures on political conditions existing in the United States, but he thought the condition of the Province had in some respects been even worse than what had prevailed south of the line. At least it time that the people of this Province began to look more closely into provincial conditions than they had been doing.

He then referred to what he considered the inconsistent fashion of the Liberals with regard to labor in Nanaimo and the Kootenay country. He recounted some of the efforts of the Conservative party in the Province to reconstruct a platform or pronouncement of public policy that he considered new conditions had warranted.

Referring to Mr. T. G. McManamon, the Liberal-Conservative candidate who had been nominated for Yale, the speaker said he had known him for twelve or fifteen years. In fact he had known him when he was quite a boy. Mr. McManamon had taken part in the Canadian Pacific Railway employee's strike a few years ago—a strike that so great an authority as Chancellor Boyd had justified. And this candidate had taken an active part in securing the

payment of at least \$1,700,000 to wage earners. He was well acquainted with Mr. McManamon and he predicted for him a successful career in the legislature as he, the speaker said he felt quite sure that Mr. McManamon would be elected.

He, the Premier, considered that Mr. Henderson, the Liberal candidate, occupied a weak position. He felt sure Mr. McManamon would receive a majority of the votes cast on October 3, not only in Ashcroft, but in the entire riding, and the verdict of the people on the 3rd of October would be cast in favor of the present Government.

The speaker referred to the Better Terms question, and he said that the government of which he was head, did not, so long as it was in power, intend to shrink its responsibility in this respect.

He referred at length to his relations with Mr. John Oliver, and contended that Mr. Oliver, since the present Government had been formed, had acted towards him, the Premier, in the manner he had because he, Mr. Oliver, was disappointed because he did not get a position in the present cabinet. Mr. Oliver had said unjust things about him, the Premier. He had defended himself against these and he had not said anything against the member for Delta that he was not prepared to substantiate. The Premier dwelt at considerable length on this subject and gave his own report of the causes which led up to the present rupture between himself and his former colleague from the Delta.

Referring to the present Liberal party in the Province he said they were all leaders and most of them wanted to be Premier. Mr. Martin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. McInnes. The speaker gave a running account of the conditions which had produced the crisis in July, and contended that he and his colleagues intended doing their very best to rescue the Province from their unenviable position into which it had fallen. He did not think more than eight or nine Liberals would be returned in the forthcoming elections. He touched upon the situation all over the various constituencies and explained his relations with Hon. Charles Wilson, who had accepted the presidency of the Council in the present government.

The railway question in its various phases was dealt with at some length. He gave particular attention to the Oriental question and censured the Dominion government for what he considered its inconsistency in this respect.

Mr. Stuart Henderson said he did not pay as much attention to what a man says so much as to what he does. He twitted the Premier with having occupied so much time in the Yale Riding. There were forty-two members and nearly as many constituencies and yet the Premier had given six days to the Nicola and to this part of the Riding. The speaker thought that this especial attention to Yale was indeed very suggestive. He considered that while the Premier had given them much "taffy" he had said nothing that was sound or convincing with regard to the policy of the present Government. The Province was a great one. It was rich in mineral resources. The speaker thought it was easy to talk but he could find nothing in the speech of the Premier that touched upon the real questions before the people the Province. The Premier had discussed issues that were more or less federal in character. He severely censured the change in the date of the election and demonstrated to a certainty what he considered the true position of the Liberal party had been on the Chinese question. The present Dominion government had been the means of raising the Chinese tax from \$50 to \$500.

The speaker contended that the Conservatives had no proper policy. The Liberal party proposed to go to the root of matters and thus secure a better system. Referring to the question of leadership he said that the plan agreed upon some time ago by the Provincial Liberal party was one that would in the end prove the best. They would have no difficulty in this. He referred to the position occupied by Mr. Charles Wilson. That gentleman was leader of the Conservative party in the Province and yet the member for Dewdney was Premier. He thought the Liberals could make a better arrangement than this. As soon as their party was elected to office they would choose their leader, who would also be Premier. He thought this would be the best plan.

He referred to his opponent, Mr. McManamon. He said he had only one fault to find with him and this was his politics. He, Mr. McManamon, belonged to the Conservative party, and he, the speaker, as a Liberal, felt it was not the Conservatives, but the Liberals that would give stable government to the Province.

He, Mr. Henderson considered that the present Government was before the country without a defined policy. He could not find anywhere that they had a policy.

Referring to the question of fiscal relations with Ottawa, he thought that the Liberals would do more for the Province in the matter of better terms than the Conservatives. He thought that the present Dominion Government should not, therefore, be interferred with. He thought that the question

of Indian reserves should be left to the Dominion Government.

The speaker referred in sarcastic terms to the Civil Service Reform as credited to the Conservatives. He did not apprehend that there would be any advance in that direction, from his investigations into the question. He thought that his friends would carry out a better and a juster system of taxation than that proposed by Mr. McBride and his colleagues.

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Rossland Miner
Oct. 31 1903

THE CAMPAIGN.

The indications are that the McBride government will be defeated in today's elections. Mr. McBride and his associates deserve that fate. They have posed as Conservatives, only to bring Conservatism into disrepute. The province demanded of him a policy but got nothing except the very inadequate Revelstoke platform. Mr. McBride has no plan for the wiping out of an annual deficit of \$500,000. He refuses to compel the railways to pay their fair proportion of taxation. He has never made a positive statement that he would repeal the Two Per Cent tax. It is impossible to forego the revenue from the Two Per Cent tax unless the deficit thereby occasioned is made up in some other way. He has refused to address the electors of a single constituency in the upper country. He has tacitly sanctioned the candidature of men like Houston, Wright, Hunter, Pooley and Eberts under his banner. He has imposed upon the patriotism and loyalty of the Conservative party solely for the benefit of himself, the big railways and the Dunsmuir. He appointed A. S. Goodeve, a tool of the big corporations, to a cabinet portfolio in the futile hope that he would thereby occasion the defeat of an honest man. His declaration for party lines is a delusion and a snare; his attitude in that respect was simply the scheme of an opportunist. He has promised nothing for the amelioration of the condition of the wage earner. He offers no hope to the miners, either from the standpoint of general prosperity or the reduction of taxes. He has no definite plans for the improvement of our public schools. He has killed the immensely beneficial influence of the prospector by his East Kootenay policy. By ignoring the Provincial Mining Association he has refused to help the mining industry. He adheres tenaciously to the idea of "reserves" on crown lands, thereby preventing immigration. He refuses to put an end to the preposterous management of the B. C. agency in London. He has no railway policy. He has no comprehensive plan for the development of outlying districts by the construction of wagon roads, trails and bridges. He disappeared a week before the elections and has not been heard of since. He had an opportunity to become an Empire-builder—a Chamberlain and a Seddon combined. He has missed the chance of a lifetime. He will be defeated and richly deserves his fate.

Mr. Macdonald has never equivocated on any question that is an issue in the present campaign. Can Mr. Goodeve's friends say as much for their candidate?

Mr. Goodeve has boxed the political compass until he thinks he has succeeded in deceiving everybody. But he has deceived nobody. The Miner is not disposed to do Mr. Goodeve an injustice, but it defies him or anybody else to show where he has made a definite statement in any respect concerning the McBride government's policy.

Mr. Goodeve says that there is no truth in the statement attributed to him that \$2.50 per day is sufficient for any workingman. But he did state from the platform at the Miners' Union hall last Saturday that he believed a workingman is entitled to all he can earn. In other words, Mr. Goodeve favors a condition that would necessitate a workingman in any sphere of life being forced to accept "beggars' wages" if nothing better were in sight.

Mr. Goodeve has done things in the present campaign that stultify him forever as a man seeking the suffrages of his peers. His anonymous publications, his deliberate equivocations, his incorrect statements, his "hot air" and lack of sincerity, his debasement of his temporary position as a minister of the crown, his importa-

tion of outsiders for electioneering purposes, his hand-and-glove attitude with the C. P. R. and the Great Northern, his enlistment of the services of the old "Rossland ring," to which he has always been the power behind the throne, his reported policy with regard to plans for a smelter monopoly which, if carried out, would put Rossland completely under the heel of the C. P. R., his failure to definitely promise a Coast-Kootenay railway, the bribery practiced by his henchmen, the wholly unwarranted aspersions cast upon Mr. Macdonald, who is an upright, conscientious and exceptionally able man, his base and selfish disregard for the welfare of McBride candidates in neighboring districts and his eleventh-hour secret pledges, make him the logical victim of an inglorious contest.

The importation of illegal voters by the Goodeve committee is nothing short of outrageous; nevertheless it is an unquestionable fact. Between twenty-five and thirty "ringers" have been imported in direct violation of the law made and provided in such cases. The law is very strict and severe in this respect. The names of every man coming to vote for Goodeve in this manner are known to a large body of reputable citizens, and there is no doubt but that they will be promptly arrested if they attempt to vote.

One of the most damning arguments against Mr. Goodeve is that he would maintain "reserves" on crown lands for the benefit of the railways, but he has said nothing from the platform that would indicate that he would do as much for the public schools. This means that all the unmarried men in the country will have to continue to pay a school tax which would not be necessary if crown lands were reserved for school purposes.

If Goodeve and the McBride government are returned to power, there is no reason to believe that the annual provincial deficit of \$500,000 would be wiped out by a fair system of taxation. Without a fair system of taxation there is nothing for British Columbia except bankruptcy.

Mr. Macdonald has risen manfully to the occasion in the matter of equitable taxation. He proposes to make the railways and the Dunsmuir pay their fair share of taxes, and so wipe out the Two Per Cent tax and considerably lessen the present burden of taxation on the masses.

The McBride government is destined to defeat. This means that Mr. Macdonald's party will immediately come into power. The defeat of Mr. Macdonald would leave Rossland without a representative in the cabinet. Rossland cannot afford this.

It is sheer deception for the Goodeve people to say that his defeat would deprive Rossland of a cabinet minister. The election of Mr. Macdonald would absolutely insure us a cabinet minister, who would be minister of mines as against Mr. Goodeve's provincial secretaryship. It would be much better for Rossland to have Mr. Macdonald as minister of mines than Mr. Goodeve sitting in the cold shades of opposition.

There are known to be a very large number of Rossland "Conservatives" who positively refuse to vote for Goodeve. The reason for this is not difficult to discover. As good Conservatives they demand genuine Conservatism, and for that reason are anxious to have Conservatism as represented by Goodeve and McBride stamped out as quickly as possible. The election of A. S. Goodeve and John Houston means ruination to the Conservative party in the Kootenays. If, however, Goodeve and Houston can be defeated, there is no reason why the party should not gain great strength by the time the next elections are held.

FRAUD.

Mr. Goodeve is very slick as a politician, but some of his astute ways were exposed last Saturday night by Smith Curtis. One matter that Mr. Curtis failed to deal with was the way Mr. Goodeve is trying to come it over the coal and oil locators in Southeast Kootenay. Mr. Goodeve declared that "licenses should be granted, but did he not thereby badly blackeye the McBride government that for four long months has refused positively to issue a single license, to the great detriment of prospectors, to the great loss of revenue to the province, and the hampering of the local smelting industry? Then Mr. Goodeve, after complaining of Mr. Macdonald's want of definiteness as to what the actual rights of the locators are, says he consulted Hon. Mr. McBride at the Coast on the matter and that Mr. McBride promised that after the elections the locators would be given their "statutory rights." Mr. McBride rather prides himself on his diplomatic language, which, while seeming what his auditor wishes can also be made to bear an entirely different construction. Possibly Mr. Goodeve, who seems highly satisfied by the answer, has been de-

ceived, perhaps not. But is not the whole question whether these locators have statutory rights to licenses or not? What we want to know is do Hon. Richard McBride and his government admit that these men have statutory rights to licenses or do they not? If they do, why have not the licenses been granted? What possible excuse can there be for withholding them? Is the government honest that does it? If the government has not made up its mind about the statutory rights, why has not the opinion of His Majesty's judges been obtained long ago? Mr. Goodeve left this matter in a most indefinite and unsatisfactory manner, and the fact that he has never succeeded in getting a precise statement from Premier McBride shows that Mr. McBride, like Mr. Goodeve, is no friend of the prospectors and the smelting industry not identified with the C. P. R.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

World Oct 31 '03
The basis of all good government is the proper conducting of its civil service. No matter how good are the the laws laid down by the legislature, unless there is a civil service properly constituted which will carry out these things as intended these good laws are of no avail and remain a dead letter up on the statute book, or worse still, are distorted from their original meaning. Nothing is more damnable than the policy which declares to the victor belong the spoils. In that policy is the root of all evil. Nothing is more hopeful for Canada than that both parties, not only in this province,

but elsewhere, have signified at least an academic opinion that the civil service of Canada must be reformed; that it no longer shall be the reward of political services; that it no longer shall be ruled by mere nepotism; that it no longer shall be governed by rules which insure rather to the benefit of the upstart political aspirant than to the good and faithful government servant. The cost of administration in this province is far greater than it is anywhere else in the whole Dominion of Canada. No where is the demand for reform more pressing in this regard than in this province. While it may be admitted over so highly diversified a province as this, so choked up by mountains, as yet so little opened up, so scattered in its population, so varied in its industry, the cost of government would naturally be more than in an easily accessible spot such as Manitoba, yet for all that it is far, far too great. It must be insisted upon, that the civil service no longer be regarded as the Elysian fields for ward heelers and unscrupulous politicians. Merit and economy are to be the watch words, and merit can be rewarded while economy is strictly attended to. What is done in other portions of the Empire can be done here.

THE POSITION.

It is unfortunate in any city where the only daily organ chooses not only to take a side, but to falsify the position taken by the other. In the present campaign the Rossland Miner, professedly Conservative, has flopped to the Liberals. If acting through conviction and not from petty spite, it has every right to change its opinion, but it has no right in so changing its views to falsify the views which it has abandoned. The office of a newspaper, as we take it, is to represent clearly the issues before the public. While perfectly justified in taking a side, it should be careful to give every justice to the other. In the present campaign every act of the Conservative candidate has been presented in a false light to the public of Rossland. His speeches are distorted and he is made to say things which were actually never uttered. The Liberal candidate has been damned with faint praise, which, after all, is his best eulogy, coming from such a source. This may be journalism, but it looks otherwise to the thinkers. The Liberal candidate has asked that this paper, a mining and local journal, should put

before the public his views of the political situation. This we have done in this issue, and the columns of this paper thus thrown open to the Liberals have been open to present to the public the views of the Conservative candidate.

*Rossland Miner
Oct. 3 1903*

JOYOUS LIBERALS

Thronged International Last Night for Last Rally.

"Big Bill" Gallier's Big Hit—Macdonald's Reception.

Oct 3, 1903

Every seat in the International music hall last night was filled with a joyous Liberal, exulting in the practical certainty of a glorious victory at the polls today and determined to do his utmost to ensure the success of Liberal Candidate Macdonald. The spirit of the meeting was enthusiastic and the enthusiasm was rampant and spontaneous. As an augury of success to the Liberals, the gathering could scarcely have been excelled. The speeches were brief but pithy, and struck sympathetic chords at frequent intervals. The Liberals enter the culminating stages of the fight with absolute confidence, but with the determination to leave no stone unturned to clinch the results of the magnificent work done to date, the remarkable popularity of their candidate and the confidence which is reposed in Liberalism as compared to the brand of Conservatism served up during the campaign by the opposition interests.

In one respect the feature of the evening was the address by William A. Gallier, M. P. for Yale-Cariboo. "Big Bill" Gallier, as he is familiarly termed by political friends and foes alike, was in fairly good trim. His address was brief because he was under agreement to drive to Trail to speak in the interests of Alf. Parr, the Liberal candidate in Trail-Ymir. His remarks were replete with strong arguments in favor of the Liberal cause in the province and of Mr. Macdonald's candidature in the Golden City. It elicited hearty applause, and Mr. Gallier participated in the enthusiastic welcome tendered Mr. Macdonald.

Robert W. Grigor, president of the Liberal association, filled the chair. In opening he addressed a strong appeal to all Liberals to vote early and then to report at the committee rooms to assist in getting out the whole vote. The grant by the Liberal government of \$10,000 for the Rossland drill hall was announced by Mr. Gallier in opening, and the statement elicited hearty applause. It had taken time, Mr. Gallier said, to get the armory under way, but he was satisfied that when Rosslanders saw the fine building that would be erected for them they would agree that "all's well that ends well." He also referred amid applause to the appropriation for railways in B. C. of two million dollars and of two millions and a half in the next five years for the lead industry.

Reverting to provincial matters, Mr. Gallier said the present situation in B. C. was due solely to the lack in the past of good, substantial and progressive government. Conservatives had predominated in the legislature since Confederation, so that electors

had precedents for deciding what manner of administration might be expected from them if the McBride government were returned to power, which they would not be. (Applause.) It was a most reasonable deduction to state that if Liberals could so administer the affairs of the Dominion as to convert a deficit at Ottawa into a surplus of millions and to bring prosperity to the country as a whole, that they could accomplish similar results in B. C., and should therefore be given the chance to repair the terrible condition into which the province had been brought by Conservative mismanagement. The McBride government sought to create the impression that it was in no way connected with previous provincial governments, or as the Conservatives put it, "the old gang." But it was certain that the members of these previous governments could not evade the responsibility for their votes, actions and proceedings, and their attempt to disassociate themselves from the "old gang" was futile. If the Conservative government was returned the country might expect a repetition of the regime that had disgraced the province since Confederation, whereas the return of the Liberal party meant similar government for B. C. to that which had brought prosperity and progress to the Dominion. (Loud Applause.)

As to Candidate Macdonald, Mr. Gallier said the Liberal candidate's integrity was undoubted and his ability well known. Rossland Liberals could return no more creditable representative, nor one who would do them and the country more honor than Mr. Macdonald. (Applause.) His cool-headed, hard commonsense was a guarantee of a barrier between the interests of the people and any attempt which might be made to foist ill-advised legislation on the province. (Loud applause.)

The Conservatives said the McBride government was sure of return to power. He had been through many constituencies and was prepared to express an entirely different opinion. He felt perfectly confident that when the ballots were counted it would be found that Liberals were returned to power and the McBride government was no more. And when this took place Mr. Macdonald as a supporter of the government would have a chance for a cabinet position second to none. (Applause.)

Mr. Gallier concluded by detailing a list of instances tending to demonstrate clearly that Premier McBride was weak and vacillating in the performance of his duties as premier, and that he was surrounded by men of the same kidney. He appealed to Liberals to work until the last ballot was polled, and resumed his seat amid long and continued applause.

OTHER VIEWPOINTS.

Peter Ronald McDonald, secretary of the Miners' Union, followed in a short but effective address. Mr. McDonald was introduced as a Conservative who was voting for the Liberal candidate in this campaign. In opening the speaker said it had been reported of him that his vote was influenced by his official position in the union, which false statement he desired to deny in toto and to assert that in the matter of his franchise he was absolutely independent of all influences save his own conscience. After hearing both candidates state their position before the electors, he had concluded that Mr. Macdonald was infinitely the best man of the two for the people, and he would vote that way because it was the right position so far as he could see. (Loud and continued applause). Mr. Macdonald was altogether the most firm and honorable of the two candidates in the discussion of public issues, therefore he must vote for him. (Applause.)

The speaker believed that Mr. Goodeve's private pledge on the East Kootenay oil and coal lands matter was a fake pure and simple, and that the Conservatives if elected would not do the right thing in this matter. Moreover he believed and was perfectly satisfied that the interests of the workmen of Rossland would receive fair and honest treatment at the hands of Mr. Macdonald, while he was not by any means sure that this would be the case if Mr. Goodeve was elected. (Loud Applause.)

Ex-Mayor Lalonde followed in a brief but neat and forceful address. He reiterated the statements as to the probability of the Liberals being returned to power in the present campaign and the improved conditions in respect to legislation that might be expected to eventuate under these conditions. Touching on the candidates, Mr. Lalonde eulogized Mr. Macdonald and criticized Mr. Goodeve. A strong point against the Conservative candidate was scored when Mr. Lalonde asserted that at one Associated Boards of Trade convention Mr. Goodeve had voted against "the open door" policy in respect to railways.

Candidate Macdonald followed, winding up the meeting. He was received with a veritable ovation that induced an exceptionally happy frame of mind on the part of the Liberal candidate. Mr. Macdonald's speech was filled with happy references to the questions of the day, together with stern and unrelenting exposures of the weakness of the Conservative position, especially as represented in the fly-sheet issued on Monday and purporting to outline the policy of the government. Somewhat briefly, yet with a vigor and weight that elicited hearty applause and fittingly wound up the campaign. Mr. Macdonald reviewed his attitude on various issues, especially those relating to the interests of workmen, and concluded amid a storm of cheers.

At the conclusion of the meeting about a hundred Macdonald men went to the opera house to hear the concluding addresses there. The presence of the delegation of Liberals was evidenced by the hearty cheers for Macdonald which drowned the somewhat feeble efforts of the Conservatives who desired to render a similar tribute to Mr. Goodeve.

Ymir Mirror

SATURDAY, OCT. 3

TODAY the election of representatives to serve in the next Provincial Legislature takes place. Of course speculation is rife as to the result, but impartial judges of the situation have no hesitation in predicting a victory for the Conservative party. Partisans on both sides of politics are unusually extravagant in their prognostications, and the natural consequences of such unwonted exhilaration will undoubtedly follow—there will be grief on the side of the defeated with the usual declaration that "all men are liars." In your electoral district our position is unique. Other districts have put forth straight party men.—Conservatives, Liberals, Socialists, or Labor. But here we have a man running as a Liberal who is denounced by the Liberals of the camp, and as a labor candidate against whom the intelligent majority of the Miners' Union is openly and vigorously working. The conditions under which Al Parr is supposed to have obtained the endorsement of the Ymir Miners' Union were exposed in THE MIRROR on June 24th—the whole thing was a farce, only equalled in buffoonery by the laughable entertainment at which he claims to have been chosen Liberal standard bearer. The meeting of the union was specially packed to endorse Parr's nomination of Parr, and neither he nor his willing god, Paddy Daly, had any right to be there—the one being a modest "mine owner" (his own description of himself) and the other the secretary of the "mine-owners' mine." A similar business-like course was adopted at what was called the Liberal meeting at which the chosen few were lashed into line and a prearranged program thrust at them for adoption. As a matter of fact, the Ymir Liberal Association had no legal existence at the time the confiding ones declared for Al Parr. It will thus be seen that Parr is not the nominee of the Labor Party nor yet the selection of the Liberals. He is a man who has forced himself into undue prominence, and seeks a position he is utterly unfitted to fill. Turn him down; have none of him. Let us keep our politics clean—or, at least, as clean as we can. Politics are judged by politicians.

ALL PARR seldom opens his mouth that he does not put his foot in it—metaphorically speaking. Last week, at Trail, he again delivered his stereotyped address, adding that it was a significant fact that Mr. Harry Wright should sacrifice a \$1400 job, to look for one in which there was only \$800. If Mr. Wright is prepared to make a sacrifice in his country's cause he deserves credit for so doing. But will anybody tell us what sacrifice Al Parr has made or is making? There are \$800 in sight for a couple of months' occupation in the year—a soft snap, and such a one as would suit a man of Parr's energy and everlasting thirst for work. The only sacrifice Parr has been known to make was a sacrifice of union principles, when he worked in the local sawmill for \$2.50 per day, the standard scale of wages being \$1 per day. There was one other sacrifice that this philanthropist made. He spent a few days down at Seattle last year, admittedly on private business. On his way back he broke his journey at Victoria, and the horse being in session, he took a seat in the visitors' gallery. Here he heard those terrible grafters and beheld the stuten, bottle statesmen whom he so often describes. But Alfred Parr returned to Ymir and tried to get the Miners' Union to pay the expense of his trip, set down at \$80 odd. The union was not to be fooled to this extent, so the account was reduced by half, and reluctantly paid. A sacrifice indeed!

Pat Daly, circus manager for Al Parr, was doing a stunt in town this week, says the Trail Creek News. Like the candidate, the agent is a working(1) man.

All Parr is horribly surprised that any man should seek honor and glory instead of filthy lucre. The idea of a man giving up a \$1,400 engagement for a probable \$500 a year, is beyond his comprehension. Why does not Harry Wright stick to his \$1,400 job and let Al Parr get the \$800? All Parr could live in affluence on \$800 a year. That amount would stock his little shack with bacon, beans and flour for the natural lifetime of a legislature.

A very wordy letter appeared in the Nelson Daily News of Tuesday dealing with Ymir politics. To this extraordinary epistle Mineowner Paddy Daly lent his name and influence—nothing more. The letter never emanated from Paddy as anyone who knows his polished style of diction must be convinced. As well accuse Larry MacMahon of the authorship of "The Merchant of Venice."

As evidence of the esteem that the prospectors and miners of the Nelson district have for Mr. Harry Wright, the Conservative candidate in the Ymir riding, says the Trail Creek News, a communication bearing the seal of the Prospectors Association, an organization of nearly one hundred workingmen, has been forwarded to Mr. Wright, and appears elsewhere in this issue, signifying their intention of supporting his candidature at the coming election. This goes to show that Mr. Wright is a true friend of the prospector and miner.

Ottawa dispatch—In Liberal circles it is said members of Parliament now attending their legislative duties in Ottawa may expect to eat their Thanksgiving dinner at home. Prorogation will take place in about two weeks, and Thanksgiving Day is on October 15. The prevailing idea is that the National Transcontinental Bill and what is left of redistribution, will be disposed of this week, and some time left for other Government bills. A couple of weeks will be more than enough for the supplementary estimates and railway subsidies.

AL PARR never tires of boasting that his opponent, Harry Wright, is afraid to meet him on a public platform and discuss the political situation. One would think that Parr was a Cicero redivivus—that he could speak logically or even grammatically. The man really believes himself an orator because he can talk fifteen to the dozen. Gladstone once remarked, having read a work by Carnegie, that he admired the courage of a man who, not being able to write, wrote on a subject of which he knew nothing. We cannot but admire the courage of Parr who, not being able to speak, talks on subjects of which he knows practically nothing.

THE DAILY HERALD

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THE FIRST DEFEAT.
We wish to congratulate Mr. Hawthornthwaite on the splendid victory over both Conservative and Labor candidates in this city. Under the circumstances it must be taken as an endorsement of his actions in the House, and in this respect we have no quarrel with the verdict. To say that it is also an endorsement of Socialism is we think quite unwarranted, and that that question is clearly fought out at the polls with one Socialist and one anti-Socialist we will never believe that the people of Nanaimo have been carried away with such an unreasonable propaganda.
We do not however wish to say one word that might seem as if we wished to detract from the completeness of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's victory. We shall take our defeat gracefully and prepare for the next battle with renewed vigor. Throughout the country it would seem that the parties are almost evenly divided and it is quite probable that when His Honor makes up the returns next week he may deem it his duty to dismiss Mr. McBride and give the Liberals a chance.
Should this occur—and it appears to us very probable since the government cannot hope to have a clear majority of the House—an election would ensue and in the course of a few months another general election would be upon us.
In anticipation of this we trust that the people of Nanaimo who do not believe in Socialism will prepare for the approaching battle with better strategy than on the present occasion.

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As d appears ferred worn o sion an which helped candida Taylor any of fighting the ho down
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LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

- Nelson:
S. S. TAYLOR, K.C.
- Ymir:
ALFRED PARR.
- Kaalo:
JOHN L. RETALLACK.
- Roseland:
JAMES A. MACDONALD.
- Greenwood:
J. R. BROWN.
- Grand Forks:
W. H. P. CLEMENT.
- Fernie:
E. C. SMITH.
- Cranbrook:
DR. J. H. KING.
- Revelstoke:
J. M. KELLIE.

THE DAY OF BATTLE.

All but the shouting is over, and the first party election campaign in British Columbia is now ended.

It is vitally important to get out and record the Nelson vote today. Not only should Mr. Taylor be elected, but his majority should be of a size that will duly emphasize the local situation. His opponents are fighting with unwonted vigor, and declaring that their nominee must win, although they signally fail to give any reason for their hope of victory. Strong unionist appeals have been made to help out the under dog in the fight, and no stone has been left unturned to prevent Mr. Taylor's majority reaching too high a figure. It is desirable, therefore, that all Mr. Taylor's supporters should rally to the polls early today, and get their votes recorded.

The local situation has grown steadily in the liberal candidate's favor ever since he secured the party nomination three months ago. All the public meetings held here have admittedly improved Mr. Taylor's standing with the electors, and a close canvass has disclosed beyond question the fact that he possesses the confidence of a large majority of those who will vote today. His opponents, while admitting rather grudgingly that Mr. Taylor was winning all along the line straight through the campaign just closed, have declared time and again that their candidate had several cards yet to play, and that before election day several things would happen which would effectually settle Mr. Taylor and his laudable desire to properly represent this constituency at Victoria.

As day after day passed without any appearance of the convincing proofs referred to, the electors fell back on the worn out cry against the legal profession and other foolish arguments with which the campaign opened, and which helped rather than hurt the liberal candidate, and election day finds Mr. Taylor's political opponents without any of the promised developments, fighting a despairing battle, with merely the hot air assertion that "we must down Taylor."

The liberal candidate has conducted a fair, clean-cut campaign, and honestly deserves a rousing majority. He challenged his opponent early to a public meeting in the contest, and met and vanquished him directly after the latter was officially in the field. He has worked to win from the day he received the liberal nomination, but his fight has been an open and a fair one, and the only cries that have half-heartedly been raised against him speak eloquently as to his personal standing in the community whose votes he is asking today.

Any attempted stampede of the voters from the liberal cause today will fail. Every opportunity has been given for the fullest discussion of all the questions at issue, and an eleven hour appeal should not deceive any one.

Vote, and vote early, today, for S. S. Taylor, and good government.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The seriousness of the financial status of this province is for the time lost to view in the excitement of the elections, but after this has subsided the people will be face to face with the situation, and will be called upon calmly to consider it. What plan will the Government adopt, whatever Government it may be, to replenish the coffers of the country and keep its business from stagnating? That is the important question. In this age stagnation means retrogression, and retrogression at this stage of development at which British Columbia has arrived would mean disaster. The province can afford this less than it can afford the burden of debt.

The debt, however, we already have with us; is our whole financial business in addition to this to be brought to a standstill from the lack of ready money and the impossibility of obtaining it? With these unavoidable facts confronting us, we can perceive with clearer eyes the mistake which was committed by our legislators in undertaking the construction of the bridge at New Westminster. The \$300,000 sunk in this undertaking would now stand between us and the difficulties which appear so insurmountable; and when it is considered that it will be years before we can hope for any return from this expensive public work, the weakness and want of forethought of the Government responsible for it is deserving of the severest reprobation.

It has been suggested, and the suggestion is worthy the attention of those who are chiefly asked to consider it, that the members of the next Assembly might from patriotic motives forego their seasonal indemnities and allow the amounts to help out the Treasury. The aggregate sum would not be very great, it is true, not more than about \$26,000, but it would help, and at a time like the present every dollar is of value. We are convinced that none of the candidates before the people seeking their suffrages are mercenary in their motives. The indemnity of \$600 is not a matter of importance or consideration with any one of them, and the suggestion that they will place it at the disposal of the Government will very readily be acted upon.

With this drop in the bucket the heavy pressure, it may be said, will not be materially relieved. It will assist to a certain extent, however, and it will then be "up to" the Government to devise some way to save our interests from collapse.

World Oct. 5 1903

THE ELECTION IS A DRAW

Conservative Government Fails to Secure a Working Majority.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN IS REPUDIATED

New Liberal Leader Has Now the Right of Call to Premiership and an Appeal to Country — A Natural Sequence of Party Disintegration—Socialists Secure the Balance of Power—Victoria's Solid Liberalism—Some Notable Surprises.

THE eccentricity and spectacular quality of British Columbia politics again have been most vividly demonstrated.

With eighteen Liberals and an equal number of Conservatives known to have been elected, two Socialists accredited to the local parliament, and the four remaining constituencies almost certain to divide equally between Liberals and Conservatives, it is apparent that the day of a stable administration has not dawned as yet, since there is small probability of anything like a working majority either for Premier McBride's administration or yet for its opponents.

Until such is found, the Socialists though but two in number maintain the balance of power, as it was indicated in *The World* they possibly would, and have to spend their time in government completely in their control. It is predicted that overtures for their cooperation will at once be made—indeed a rumor credits Premier McBride with having despatched a representative already to consult with Messrs. Williams and Hawthorthwaite—in consonance with the understood pact of peace already made the subject of frequent comment, but little hope is offered as to results that may be classed as satisfying to the public.

Failing to perfect such an understanding with the Socialists, as to recruit from them—or even with their votes at his command—it now is to be expected that Premier McBride, so soon as the newly chosen legislature assembles at Victoria in November, will be reluctant to confess an inability to show a necessary working majority in the House.

Following constitutional law as well as precedent, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will then require the leader of the Opposition to form a ministry, and a Liberal government next will have the opportunity of appealing to the country for its warrant to direct affairs.

The prospect of still another general election before the quiet province can have a chance to settle down to business is not by any means a pleasant one, and yet it seems there is no other course.

Premier McBride has had his opportunity. If the result is his appearance in the House without a working majority behind him, no second dissolution can be permitted him.

The privilege crosses at once to the acknowledged leader of the parliamentary forces on the left, whose duty it is in his turn to seek authority from the electorate.

A necessary contention of the elected Liberals is already being arranged for, in anticipation of this natural development of affairs, and at such convention the question of the Liberal leadership will necessarily be decided, although it would seem to be the unanimous verdict that W. W. B. McInnes, by his conspicuous ability and his parliamentary experience, is undoubted leader from this date.

Nor is there room for serious questioning of the fact that should this gentleman be obliged to take the course here outlined as likely to be necessitated by the peculiar situation of the present, he will be able to carry the country and at last present a solidified and properly accredited party to take up governmental duties.

The elections of Saturday, while most unhappily indecisive owing to Liberal disintegration over the issue of leadership, and party mismanagement on the Mainland showing in the unnatural and impolitic division of the forces into Liberal and Labor tickets, unmistakably prove that British Columbia is Liberal today. But for the one unhappy circumstance noted above, the dominion of Liberalism over the province of Mr. Joseph Martin, it cannot be effectively contended that Liberalism would not have carried Saturday.

And while the province naturally chafes at the enforced postponement of the happy day of re-established settled and satisfactory conditions, it must be said with no offense to the discredited politician whose marked ability none can consistently deny—that clear story at least is showing, the one decisive feature of Saturday's verdict being the demand for Mr. Martin's retirement from the arena of British Columbia politics. It was in consequence of the so long divided opinion in his party as to Mr. Martin's right of command that the Liberals went into the just-closed contest an inharmonious and divided body. Here in Vancouver, "the stormy petrel" headed an unequalled and unaccompanied Martin ticket, thereby diverting a very considerable portion of the party vote. Short-sightedness also led the Labor champions to carry an independent party—the unavoidable result seeming as it always has and with the Conservatives presenting a solid body and carrying all five seats with ease, as they could not have done had they and the Liberals met them with equal and necessary solidarity.

Elsewhere where Liberals ran as Martin followers, they have gone down, and Mr. Martin, if he pursues his characteristic tactics of seeing a charade, will accept the emphatic lesson of the election just over in the light of a provincial request, for his withdrawal from its politics—and how to the popular will, as in the country's quietness as in the party interest.

On Vancouver Island, Mr. McInnes marshalled and led his forces as a solid body, his organizer and lieutenant being William Sloane, with such success that at the present writing it would seem but one Conservative on the island has qualified for parliament—while historically Conservative Victoria

has been bravely won with overwhelming Liberal majorities. The lesson of Victoria is one which may be read with manifest advantage by Labor as well as Liberals, since it points the only way in which the solid forces of Conservatism may be successfully opposed.

The results in Cowichan and in Comox are incomplete as yet, but in each the Liberal candidate is leading and Conservative leaders and press concede their victory.

Mr. Evans, the prospective member for Cowichan, is a prosperous and well informed rancher having his hopes at Sumner, where he is deservedly popular; Sonoma, with a considerable vote, is one of the Cowichan divisions, as yet unheard from at this writing, another being Mount Sicker mines, where the vote is expected to be about equally divided, from which it may be seen that expectations as to an Evans win are not based wholly upon the insecure foundation of desire.

In Comox, Mr. Grant's home and stronghold has been already heard from, while the logging camps and island-nearer Nanaimo and in which Mr. Young is naturally stronger, are yet to declare themselves—making it reasonable to conclude that he will qualify.

Attorney-General McPhillips, "the genial Harry" Helmcken—never before defeated in Victoria—and Mr. D. M. Eberts, former Attorney-General in many successive ministries, are among the Island fallen; Mr. Eberts in the restricted constituency of Saanich being defeated by a novice in politics in the person of Mr. Harry Tanner, an intelligent young nurseryman and farmer who based his fight upon his opponent's record as chief manipulator in the notorious Columbia and Western land grant transaction, which no self-respecting constituency could condone.

On the Mainland, local issues largely controlled results. Premier McBride carried his own rural constituency of Dewdney, as was not unexpected; he also won, through Thomas Gifford and for him, the city of New Westminster where he has his home.

Finance Minister Tatlow and Hon. Mr. Wilson were elected in this city under the (for the Conservatives distinctly advantageous) conditions already referred to, and assisted greatly by the prestige of their cabinet honors; Messrs. Gardin, Macgowan and Bowser profited by the devotion of their party to a straight ticket and by their running companionship.

In Kaslo, Hon. Mr. Green, the Minister of Mines, once again defeated his hereditary and persistent rival, John L. Retallack. In a sensational duel which was in fact one of the features of the busy day, the vote running remarkably close, with numerous ties and absolute indeterminations until the very last, the minister—with the advantage inseparable from possession of a portfolio and that of personal popularity, finally winning.

As indication of the quality of this particular race for honors it is only necessary to cite one or two items from the declared returns: At Kaslo—Green, 154; Retallack, 133. At Alnsworth—Green, 17; Retallack, 16. At Trout Lake—Green, 29; Retallack, 27.

Provincial Secretary Goodve went down in Rowland before Mr. James A. Macdonald, which was not altogether unexpected, Mr. Goodve having antagonized the workmen's vote by his attitude in the past toward certain industrial questions; while in Nelson a purely personal and seemingly inexplicable triumph was scored by that very unique westerner John Houston, the Conservative standard-bearer, who once boasted that he made it a point to carry the power of attorney of Nelson city in his waistcoat pocket—and never was known to mislay it.

Apparently the document in question will hold good, for with all the weight of a formally pledged Federation of Miners vote against him, joined with the natural Liberal vote, and supplemented by the support and co-operation of a considerable factor of Nelson Conservatism and the local Conservative press, he still held Nelson safe, and with a majority that cannot be gainsaid. Since all the province is thoroughly acquainted with John Houston and John Houston's ways, perhaps nothing more need be said upon the text of his election than that the public is a most eccentric creature.

In Fernie there appears to have been some strange mismanagement of the poll arrangements. At first reports it was apparent that E. C. Smith, the former member and the Liberal nominee, had a substantial lead and might be counted safe. Then came the laconic statement that a mistake had been made—in fact a number of mistakes, sufficient to compel the reporting offices that it would be more convenient to send in preference to endeavoring to correct them. The being done their effect was summarized in an announcement that Mr. W. B. Ross, a Fernie barrister, and the Conservative standard-bearer, had won by a margin of five. The reports received through the Conservative committee admitted however that a recount would be necessitated, and the significant line was added:

"This will probably give the seat to Smith by seven majority."

Similarities, one of the new constituencies, is cut off from the railways and has neither telegraphic nor telephonic communication nearer than fifty miles. It therefore cannot be known much before this evening which candidate has won, as usual, both parties claim it humbly.

In Skeena, Mr. W. D. Clifford, Conservative, has the lead of fifteen on the

five polling divisions that have thus far been heard from, with twelve others yet to report—which makes the result absolutely beyond safe prediction for the present. The Naas, Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Port Essington and Hazelton have returned their counts, but Bella Coola and the canneries are yet to be accounted for and it will be upon those that the verdict will rest.

In Richmond Mr. Carter-Cotton wins handsily from Mr. J. C. Brown, although it is very much to be questioned if the able editor of the News-Advertiser would have achieved a like success had Mr. Wear or one or two other resident Liberals who might be named, been the candidate. There is a very general opinion in the district that it was Mr. Brown, rather than Mr. Carter-Cotton, who won the district for the latter gentleman. Mr. Brown's heaviest handicap in the circumstance that he had a record which did not meet with the approval of at least a large portion of the Liberal residents. He had been previously elected in New Westminster city, as a supporter of Mr. Joseph Martin; had sat as a follower of that gentleman in the House; had crossed the floor to enter the government of Mr. Dunsinuir, in opposition to which his talents had previously been employed; and had been forthwith condemned by his constituents for so doing.

Herein most probably lay the secret of Saturday's result. Cariboo, to the surprise of almost everyone it may in honesty be said, returns two Liberals, Messrs. Murphy and Jones, the former a brother of Mr. Dennis Murphy whose meteoric appearance in the political firmament is still an active memory. Old Cariboo, like staid Victoria, had been reported wedded to her Conservative idols, and there was a very general impression at this distance that the nomination of the two young and inexperienced politicians was chiefly in the nature of a listless representation. They were not counted at all as likely winners in the Liberal books, and yet the whole result of Saturday is full of just such inexplicable phenomena.

While it is impossible to complete results as yet with absolute definiteness, the following may be given as a most probable approximation:

Liberals elected: Wells, in Columbia, by acclamation; McInnes, Alberni, by a majority so large as to cost Major Hickey, his opponent, the forfeit of his deposit; Smith, Fernie, the Conservative committee admitting that a recount must result in his favor; Macro, Chilliwack; Jones and Murphy, Cariboo; King, Cranbrook; Oliver, Delta; Brown, Greenwood; Paterson, The Islands; Tanner, Saanich; Davidson (Labor-Liberal), Slooan; Henderson, Yale; Macdonald, Rowland; and Cameron, Drury, McInnes and Hall, Victoria—a total of nineteen.

Conservatives: Young, Atlin; McBride, Dewdney; Pooley, Esquimalt; Fraser, Grand Forks; Fulton, Kamloops; Green, Kaslo; Ellison, Okanagan; Taylor (stumble), Revelstoke; Carter-Cotton, Richmond; Wright, Ymir; Gifford, New Westminster; Houston, Nelson; and Tatlow, Garden, Wilson, Macgowan and Bowser, Vancouver—nineteen.

Socialists: Hawthorthwaite, Nanaimo, and Parker Williams, Newcastle—two.

In doubt—Similkameen, claimed by both parties; Cowichan, Comox and Ekeena.

Ignoring the possibility of Mr. Clifford being re-elected in Skeena, as the old constituency of Cassiar, shorn of its northern territory, is now termed, and excluding him therefore from consideration in this connection, it will be seen that eighteen members of the former legislature return with an expression of continued confidence from their constituents—these being Messrs. Wells, McInnes, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Paterson, Hall (Liberals); McBride, Pooley, Fulton, Green, Ellison, Taylor, Gifford, Houston, Tatlow and Gardin (Conservatives); and Hawthorthwaite, (Socialist).

Five of the former members are among the fallen, viz: McPhillips, Helmcken, Martin, Rogers and Eberts.

It is quite possible that the results in the four ridings above referred to as "in doubt," may make up a small but workable Liberal majority, in which event Mr. McInnes, or whomever he premier, would have the undoubted right to meet the house, take charge of it, and proceed with the business of the country—or the alternative of asking His Honor for a dissolution in order that he might appeal to the country, if regarding his majority as insufficient. Naturally this latter course would only be adopted in the event of it being plain that stable and legitimate government would otherwise be made the plaything of the "balance of power."

Hon. Mr. McBride is differently situated. Even should he on meeting the house present an actual majority, but not a majority sufficient to safely transact business, he could not resort to the expedient of another election with the hope of strengthening his hands. His chance in this has now been taken advantage of, and could only by mere possibility come to him again. Should the opposition duplicate the government's admitted failure of the Saturday to secure a working majority from the people, then the positions would be reversed, and Mr. McBride would have a second opportunity. It is a rare contingency, as remote almost as the distant stars.

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J. J. LANGSTAFF, Editor and Mgr.

August 31

When Trout Lake was the Revelstoke riding it was allowed to run a little of its own business, but since it has been thrown in with Kaslo the "push" of that town have relieved them of the trouble. Poplar creek is in the territory of Fred Fraser as gold commissioner and Fred Campbell as recorder at Trout Lake, but without consulting either of these gentlemen or the wishes of the people of the division, Poplar Creek was made a sub-recording office and placed under the jurisdiction of Mr. Chipman. The creation of the sub-office is not in itself a bad idea, but when the recorder of the Alnsworth division jumps over the line fence and commences taking the funds belonging to the Trout Lake recording office then a kick is coming and we register it right here.

Who the deuce is Alexander Lucas anyway and what the deuce has he ever done that he should be lugged away from another division and placed in control of this office of recent creation?

We know he was Conservative organizer and also one of Green's stalwarts but is this any good reason why other good supporters of Green in this division should be insulted by a studied disregard of their claims. There are several men in this division—good Tories too—who are just as capable of filling this office as Alexander Lucas.

There is in existence in Trout Lake a Conservative Association, but it can never have been reported to Bob Green else why was this appointment made without its advice or consent? But if it was consulted surely it is playing it pretty low down on its friends here to consent to a flagrant insult to the local recorder and conservatives with the necessary brains and ability to fill a position of this nature without drawing on the talent of Kaslo.

It would seem to an unbiased spectator that the Green family and the Lucas family had graft enough in Kaslo without invading another Gold Commissioner's dominions but apparently the stomach of the Lucas-Green combination requires a lot of filling. Bobby Green has a \$1,000 graft, brother William John holds down a smaller one in the recording office while the Lucas family ought to eat pie three times a day as a result of the elder Lucas's idea of what is coming to him. If Bobby Green and his friends are bound to get a whack at the public purse why let them do it but there are a whole lot of good Tories in and around Trout Lake wouldn't mind a pie handout themselves.

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