

THE GREENWOOD MINER.

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GREENWOOD, B. C., DECEMBER 1, 1900.

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SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Addresses a Crowded House
Tuesday Night.

STILL HAS PLENTY OF FIGHT

In Him—Spoke an Hour and a Half
to an Appreciative Audience.
Daly Also Speaks.

The Auditorium was crowded Tuesday night by an audience anxious to hear Sir Charles Tupper. It was not an exclusively Conservative audience. There were as many Grits as Tories and a large number of the Labor party present to hear the man who has been one of central figures in the political world of Canada for nearly half a century, and who has contributed no small part to the development of her resources. James Kerr, president of the local Conservative association, occupied the chair and invited opposition speakers to take the platform. The first speaker introduced was Hon. T. Mayne Daly, who spoke for about an hour. Mr. Lowles, an ex-M. P. for one of the London, Eng., boroughs, gave a short address on preferential trade.

The chairman then introduced Sir Charles Tupper who was heartily applauded. He thanked the audience for greeting him, not as a leader of a great party, but as a defeated candidate. A year ago he addressed a meeting in Greenwood as leader of a party trying to get into power, but now he had the advantage of speaking simply as an elector. He felt it a duty to himself to retire from public life and to leave the guidance of the party in younger hands. Mr. Daly had appealed to the Conservatives only to support Mr. McKane, but whoever you may be, you must weigh carefully the existing condition of public affairs and vote as duty commands. Every step in advance the country has made has been the result of Conservative administration. During the nine years of Liberal administration the progress of the country was a blank. The three great measures that have made Canada what she is are Confederation, the National Policy and the Canadian Pacific railway. Confederation was brought about in spite of all the opposition the Liberal party could give. British Columbia would have been still a desert but for the Canadian Pacific railway. The Liberals contributed nothing but opposition to the grand scheme of confederation. During the eighteen years the Liberals were in opposition they boasted that they would repeal the National Policy when they got into power. When they did get into power they saw they would have to break their promises or rob their country, therefore they adopted the policy of the Conservative party and threw their character to the winds.

The Liberals also opposed the Conservatives in the construction of the C. P. R. The Conservative party believes strongly in the great natural resources of this country and realized how a great railway would open them up. The Liberal party claim that the prosperity of to-day is entirely due to them, but you cannot find a single act done by the Liberals for the best interests of Canada. The one act that they can take credit for is that when brought face to face with the question of losing their characters or saving their country from ruin, they let their characters go and saved the country. He had challenged Laurier or any of his colleagues to point out a single promise they had made and he would name the day and date upon which they had trampled it under foot. No great measure has ever been passed in Canada that he has not taken part in and the Liberal party have never been able to point to a single act in his life where they could trip him up. They have been forced to invent stories that have had no existence. Laurier on several occasions remarked that I had said "He is too English for me." That statement is an absolute falsehood. A small boy studying the Shorter Catechism was asked to define a lie. He replied: "A lie is an abomination unto the Lord, but a very present help in time of need." It proves so to Laurier. A man who will not keep his word is

unworthy of the confidence of any voter. Laurier's idea was to have the Canadian parliament meet in London instead of Ottawa. That policy I said then and I say now is too English for me. We want the Canadian parliament to meet in Canada.

The Liberal government has increased the annual expenditure and has added to the public debt. They boast of an enormous surplus, but should be ashamed to admit that they had a surplus. They should have got rid of it by lowering the duty on sugar and tobacco. When in opposition they denounced giving subsidies to railways, and but lately voted \$12,000,000 in that way.

The independent public sentiment of the country is condemning the government. In Ontario, where the Liberals had a majority of twelve seats the Conservatives now have a majority of twenty-two. In Manitoba Sifton boasted that he would defeat Hugh John Macdonald if it cost \$100,000. He is the only straight Liberal member returned from that province.

Mr. Berner told the people of Quebec that Laurier was not to blame for sending troops to South Africa. He only did so when forced to it by the people. He is ever ready to eat his own words in order to keep himself in office.

Touching upon the Independent Labor party, he said he had long experience in the house of commons and had yet to meet a so-called independent member who was not the creature of the party in power. In 1896 there was a Patron party. They simply became the bond-slaves of the party in power, and in the last election they were all left at home.

When the Conservative party built the C. P. R., the wealthiest men in Canada came to the conclusion that the country's credit would be ruined. The speaker had persuaded the government to advance \$30,000,000 more in order to save what the Liberal party had lost. Some one in the audience asked if it would not have been better for the government to have owned the C. P. R. than to have let it remain in private hands. Sir Charles in reply referred to the Intercolonial railway to prove the contrary.

While acting as secretary of state a delegation had waited upon him from the government bureau of printing, asking for an eight hour day, and it had been immediately granted.

There is no need of an independent labor party in this constituency, because the Conservative party always look after the best interests of labor.

The best means by which the unity of this great empire can be effected is by preferential trade which will build up the colonies and be a great benefit to the mother country.

The meeting closed with cheers for Sir Charles Tupper and the Queen.

EVENING CLASSES.

In view of the proposed opening of evening classes in the public school building on the 10th inst., we again wish to remind young men and women of the splendid opportunity now placed before them. It is no extravagant assertion to say that there should be at least fifty young people eager and ready to enter at once for the full five months' course. The work will be systematic, vigorous and thorough. For particulars apply to D. McD. Hunter, city.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The Greenwood Liberal association held its annual meeting in the city hall on Wednesday evening last. President T. J. Hardy occupied the chair. The only business of importance transacted was the election of officers. President Hardy was renominated for the position, but from business reasons was forced to decline and J. R. Brown was elected to the office. C. Scott Galloway was unanimously elected vice-president, and W. S. Keith, secretary-treasurer.

Mayor Hardy was made honorary president of the association and a member of the executive committee.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Ladies of Canada:
The bond of union between the mother country and her colonies is strong. In time of necessity the colonies have always been loyal. Patriotic Canadian ladies, while they cannot bear arms in time of war, can assist their brother colonists in a substantial way. Ceylon and India produce the finest GREEN teas. Drinkers of Japan teas should try them. Monsoon, Salada and Blue Ribbon packets are known to all.—Colonist.

GALLIHER MEETING

Liberal Candidate Addresses
Electors Last Night.

AN APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE

Was Present and Made up in Enthusiasm What They Lacked in Numbers.

It was not a very large audience which greeted W. A. Galliher at the Auditorium last night, but what they lacked in numbers they certainly made up in enthusiasm. One reason for there not being a large attendance was the fact the St. Andrews and Caledonian society were holding their annual dinner in honor of Scotland's patron saint.

J. R. Brown, president of the Greenwood Liberal association, occupied the chair, and after inviting opposition speakers to take the platform, made a short speech pointing out legislation passed by the Liberal government favorable to workmen, after which he introduced Mr. Galliher.

Mr. Galliher said this was his third visit to Greenwood and was amazed at its rapid growth since his first visit upwards of a year ago. He was late in getting round to this part of the district owing to the large area over which he had to travel in order to reach the electors, and still there were many parts of the district which he was unable to reach. He hoped that after the census of 1891 had been taken the district would be divided into three constituencies. He had found it hard to work up any enthusiasm owing to the fact that the country had gone Liberal and people believed that as a matter of course the district would also go Liberal. He wished his supporters to not be over-confident, but to work actively and earnestly until the last vote was polled.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

After a brief appeal to the supporters of the Liberal party in this city to keep up their interest in his behalf he entered into a discussion of a few of the principal issues of the recent campaign that ended in the return to power of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He showed that during the eighteen years the Conservatives held the reins, from 1878 to 1896, during which a high protective policy was in force, the trade of the country amounted to \$66,000,000, while under the tariff policy of the present government, from the end of that period up to the present the returns showed the volume of business to be \$85,000,000. In other words, during four years it had increased to the enormous amount of \$20,000,000. This, the speaker thought, was surely keeping the pledge made by the Liberals when asking for the suffrages of the people in 1896. To the Conservatives claim that the Liberals had in reality made no change in the tariff as adopted by them, he pointed out that in the readjustment of the tariff a large number of articles that heretofore paid a revenue were now admitted free of duty, and that on some 200 other articles the tariff had been reduced. While in each individual case the reduction might be small, in the aggregate it amounted to a figure approximating \$4,500,000 to the consumers. Taking it on a basis that Canadian manufacturers produced an equal amount with that imported, they would be compelled to reduce their prices from what they formerly sold their articles at under the old high protection tariff in order to meet competition and sell their product, so that this reduction amounted to a further \$4,500,000, making a total saving directly and indirectly to the consumer of \$9,000,000, on a basis of \$1.50 per head for each man, woman and child in the country. He did not think that, as charged by the Conservatives, this was the same old suit of clothes, but if it was it had been so much altered that the opposition party would hardly recognize it.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Taking up the preferential tariff in favor of the importation of goods from Great Britain, which amounted to a reduction of 33-1-3 per cent below the regular tariff, Mr. Galliher said the Conservatives had raised the cry that Canada was receiving nothing in return for this favor granted the Mother country. But he thought an examination of this question would more than show the benefits this country was receiving at the hands of England. He instanced that before the Laurier government came into power our market in England was a poor one, especially for such commodities as cheese, butter, grain, etc. But owing to the stand the government had taken in reducing the tariff in favor of Great Britain, the motherland had reciprocated, as was shown by the fact that today Canada had there its best market for the products mentioned. Referring to statistics, he showed that during the administration of the Conservative party for eighteen years our trade with Great Britain had amounted to only \$20,000,000, while during the four years of Liberal administration it had amounted to \$32,500,000. This, he thought, was a justification of the pref-

erential tariff, as also bearing witness that the Liberal party had carried out its pre-election pledges.

QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.

He also pointed to the fact that previous to the government coming into power there was practically no trade between Canada and the United States in cattle, horses, etc., owing to the quarantine that existed. These regulations had been a hindrance to the expansion of trade in this direction, and so had by mutual agreement between the two governments been abolished and the sum of \$4,250,000 added to the trade growth of this country.

RAILROAD TOPICS.

The railroad policies of the two parties next came up for examination. The speaker, while believing that it was in many cases necessary by judicious expenditure of money to bonus railways, was strongly opposed to giving away large grants of arable lands, as was done by the Conservatives in order to secure the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. He thought that the granting of immense tracts of country was detrimental to its rapid settling up, as the railway companies, having the pick of the land, naturally took which was the best—the arable—leaving the worst for the settler. Again he pointed out that the Conservative party held no restrictions over the C. P. R. as to freight and passenger rates, while the Liberals, when aiding the construction of railways, expressly stipulate that the government should have a say in this matter. This he claimed, and rightly so, was a protection to the taxpayers, making the railway companies not the masters of the people by reason of imposing exorbitant rates, but the servants of the people. Another feature the Liberals had introduced in granting railway charters was to compel those owning the charters to permit parallel roads running powers over their lines, citing, as a case, the Crows Nest branch, where the Bedlington road was enabled to use a portion of its line. This Intercolonial railway gave the speaker an opportunity to extol the services rendered this country by the Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways, who he said had been returned to power over a most popular leader of the opposition forces in St. John by a majority of 1,070, proving that his conduct of this important department of the government had been most acceptable, not only to his own constituents, but to the country at large. The Intercolonial railway for years had been a bugbear in the hands of the Conservative administration, entailing year after year a big deficit to be met from the public treasury. This state of affairs had been happily altered and the road was a profit-paying institution to the tune of \$65,000 for last year, after paying expenses in connection with its completion into Montreal; the purchase of additional rolling stock and a much larger salary list.

He dismissed the subject of increased expenditure of public moneys in a few words, by proving from statistics that while the expenditure was larger than under Conservative administration, it was a necessity as the outcome of the tremendous trade growth of the country. Though the Conservatives had charged the government with an increased expenditure they could not prove that it was unwisely or corruptly spent. While on the other hand, instead of having a yearly deficit of \$500,000, the legacy left by the former officeholders, there was a surplus of \$8,000,000.

Coming down to the question of a more or less local nature, the speaker took up the vexed one of the Chinese. He registered an emphatic protest against Celestials being admitted to this country on the ground that they did not intermarry or assimilate with other classes, and that when they had made their pile they went back to the land of the Rising Sun and the country was little benefited by their presence and greatly hurt by the constant withdrawal of the money they took home with them. He defended Sir Wilfrid Laurier in not being able to secure a \$500 poll tax, as both Liberal and Conservative members from constituencies in Eastern Canada voted against the measure, on the plea in many cases that they would lose their seats if they refused to vote according to the dictates of petitions presented to them by the clergy of the east, who were opposed to the higher tax.

As the chairman had spoken at some length on questions pertaining to labor Mr. Galliher did not go into the subject, merely urging upon workmen to vote for the candidate of the party who had done most for them in procuring legislation for their benefit. He pointed out that as British Columbia had only six members it was better for them that the member for Yale-Cariboo district should be in the confidence of the government rather than apposed to it.

Mr. Galliher closed his address in a scathing denunciation of the Conservative candidate. He regretted that personalities had been introduced into the contest by Mr. McKane, whom he had always considered his personal friend. He admitted his signature to a certain petition for the suspension, not repeal, of the eight-hour law. He signed it as the vice-president of the Dundee Mining company. For this the Conservative candidate had most savagely attacked him, stating at a meeting at Kamloops, that he, Galliher, while ostensibly posing as the friend of labor, was stabbing labor in the back like a political Judas. He thought this was not a friendly remark. He asked his hearers to believe that he was consistent on this subject. He was not opposed to the eight-hour law, as at the request of the Miners' unions he had drawn up a petition to the provincial government,

which had been circulated and signed here, praying that there should be no reopening of the question. This he thought should prove that he was not the Judas pictured by his opponent. On the other hand he branded the Conservative standard-bearer as being a traitor to his country, in bringing forward in this constituency the race cry. In graphic language he eulogized the Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a true patriot, a loyal subject and a good statesman. He closed his address with an appeal for his election to the house of commons. The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen.

CHURCH CARNIVAL.

The grand two-days' carnival held in the Auditorium by the Episcopalians, terminated with a ball on Thursday evening, and from start to finish was a complete success. Nearly all the fancy articles exposed for sale were taken away to decorate the barren apartment of some would-be benedict or to be presented by such person to some blushing, husband-wishing spinster.

While the sales were progressing very interesting entertainments were being given on the stage. Some of the songs were meant for local skits upon prominent citizens, and although catchy, they were, in the opinion of many of the audience, a little bit rough for a church affair.

The best portion of the entertainment was the play entitled "Caste System," in which a severe blow was given to the vulgar habit of certain classes of putting too much dependence upon ancestry and family connections, instead of brains and common sense, to give them a position in social life. This particular play was probably given as a gentle reminder to some of the would-be leaders of social functions in Greenwood, and it is to be hoped that it will prove beneficial. Dr. Schon, as Mr. Spriggins, was in his element and his handling of the shoe brush showed that he was no novice in the business.

Mr. Hill, as Victor DuBois, was a typical jumping Frenchman, both looking and acting his part well. Mr. Ashcroft, as bluff Major Rattan, was a veritable Lord Kitchener in his handling of poor old Mr. Spriggins. While Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Smythe and Miss Schon made a favorable impression in the rendering of their respective parts.

The carnival closed with a dance, which was voted as successful as the preceding portion of the programme.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At the Imperial: G. O. Guise, West-bridge; H. V. Davis, New Westminster; Thos. G. Gray, Nelson; E. A. Baker, Vancouver; Chris. Foley, Rossland; A. J. McKay, Camp McKinney; C. L. C. T. Sears Phoenix; J. M. O'Driscoll, Grand Forks; Geo. Riter, Copper camp; James C. Dale, Carmi; G. A. Rendell, Eholt; S. B. Rickards, Mrs. J. McNicol, Midway; Spencer Cosens, Camp McKinney; Thos. Hardy, Phoenix; Clifford Sifton, Ottawa; Arthur L. Sifton, Calgary; S. S. Taylor, Nelson; A. B. Clabon, Rossland; W. Templeman, Victoria; I. A. Dinsmore, J. A. Munson, Grand Forks; H. A. Weddes, F. P. Wilson, Vancouver; W. W. Armstrong, H. T. Tilley, John Domer, Toronto; A. A. Farr, W. H. Finton, New York; E. A. Bielenberg, Buckhorn mine; W. Davidson, Toronto; Donald Ross, Camp McKinney; R. C. Longley, Carmi; O. H. Becker, Eholt; E. Bullock-Webster, Kereneos; W. H. Norris, S. Bennerman, Midway; W. B. Wilson, Eholt; V. G. Younghusband, R. J. Saunders, D. S. Barton, Phoenix; J. J. Doran, Montreal; E. H. Greenfield Vancouver; Fred Thayer, Toronto; H. E. Macdonell, T. Pierson, J. P. Vance, A. P. Harvey, Nelson; Thos. McGreger, Geo. Loge, Republic; C. W. Vedder and family, Spokane; M. Tebo, Eholt; R. C. Bishop, Spokane; W. C. Andetson, Nelson; Geo. H. Switzer, Phoenix; J. J. Southcott, J. P. Hemsworth, Victoria; Dr. Schon, city.

Greenwood lodge, K. of P., elected officers as follows at the last weekly meeting: D. A. Mackenzie, C. C.; A. D. Hallett, V. C.; Chas. Dunne, P.; W. James, M. of W.; A. S. Embree, K. of R. and S.; K. C. B. Frith, M. of F.; M. E. Miller, M. of E.; N. McLeod, M. at A.; C. R. Pittock, I. G.; M. Eldorman, O. G.

Following are the elective officers of Boundary lodge, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing year: G. B. Taylor, N. G.; Jas. Kerr, I. P. G.; D. A. Mackenzie, V. G.; F. B. Holmes, R. S.; D. Ross, P. S.; W. M. Law, Treas. Other officers will be appointed on installation-night.

Xmas cards with local views, very tasty, at Smith & McRae's.

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G. A. GUESS, M. A. H. A. GUESS, M. A.
GUESS BROS.,
MINING ENGINEERS, GREENWOOD.

ASSAY, ANALYSES, REPORTS.
CYANIDE LEACHING, AMALGAMATION
AND CONCENTRATION TESTS.

W. S. KEITH, M. E.
MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED
... AND REPORTS FURNISHED.

THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH THE BOUNDARY
... DISTRICT.

Office with "Greenwood Miner," Greenwood, B. C.

Greenwood Postoffice Mail Service.

On and after Monday, October 15, mails will arrive and be dispatched as follows: Mails close for all points east and west at 1:30 p. m.
ARRIVE. CLOSE.
Phoenix.....1:30 p. m.....1:30 p. m.
Anacanda.....1:30 p. m.....1:30 p. m.
Deadwood.....8:30 a. m.....8:30 a. m.

THE GREENWOOD MINER.

Published every Friday evening at Greenwood, British Columbia.

J. W. GRIER.....Manager.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

The following in reference to the West Fork wagon road is copied from the Midway Advance: "Under the management which existed up to the time of the government calling a halt, the proposed Canadian mint would not turn out enough coin of the realm to meet the expenses incurred by the innumerable high-salaried bosses and their 'subs' in charge of the work. There were more preliminaries in connection with the grading of these few miles of road than in building the C. P. R. from ocean to ocean. A casual observer traveling from Westbridge to Beaverton would immediately arrive at the conclusion that some highly bonused railway was being built for the purpose of giving the officials' relations a job. They would never imagine, not even in their wildest moments, that a wagon road with the modest sum of \$8,000 behind it, would have purchasing agents, waited upon by ebony-colored waiters, and whose chief duties are to kill time and to send large orders for goods to supply the few workingmen and their numerous overseers. It is not a difficult matter to account for the total failure of the West Fork road. We have only to point to the over-officious Greenwood board of trade, which made itself ridiculous by thwarting the efforts of Mr. Thruston, who, had he been left alone, would in all probability have, ere this, completed the road for the \$8,000."

BEFORE another issue of the Miner the electors of Yale-Cariboo will have decided who will be their representative. Personally there is very little difference in the three candidates. Mr. Galliber is a Canadian, Mr. McKane a Scotchman, and Mr. Foley has been so long an American that he reasons politically from the American standpoint. Mr. Foley never was a possibility in the campaign, so it is hardly worth while discussing him as a future member of parliament. Mr. Wilkes, while here last week, could give no encouragement to the friends of Mr. Foley. This being the case, the unionist who votes for Mr. Foley would simply be disfranchising himself. The other two candidates are on a par. One of them opposed the eight-hour law openly, and the other supported it openly but secretly signed a petition to the government for its repeal. So, from the unionist standpoint, there is no choice between the two can-

didates. It is a question of which of the two old parties is most in accord with the principles of unionism, and this will be decided according to the political leanings of the individual.

In his speech Tuesday night, Mr. Knowles said that so great was the respect for justice under British rule all over the world, that even the Fiji islanders, on meeting an Englishman, invariably said Jesu Christos! We have known prospectors in British Columbia, on meeting a bloomer-bedecked representative of the "Tight Little Island," use a much stronger expression, which an impartial observer would not care to even freely interpret as one of adoration.

THE UNION JACK

which floats over Britain and all her colonies, is emblematic of the adage, "In union there is strength." The patriotic ladies of Canada can exemplify that adage, and indulge a patriotic sentiment, by assisting their English, Scotch and Irish cousins who produce the pure machine-made GREEN teas of Ceylon and India. The drinkers will find the Blue Ribbon, Monsoon and Salada green teas a pleasant change from Japans—Colonist.

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P. S.—In Men's goods we are Selling at Cost. Call and see for yourself.

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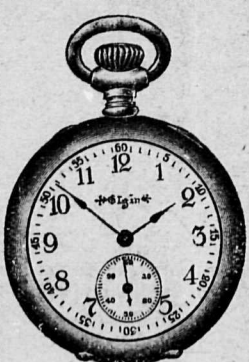
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each month. Sojourning brethren invited.
A. S. BLACK, W. M. R. F. COATES, Secy.

W. F. OF M.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS—
The Greenwood Branch of the Federation
meets hereafter in Union hall, Silver street,
at 7:30 p. m. every Saturday evening.
M. H. KANE, Secretary.

K. OF P.

GREENWOOD LODGE NO. 29, K. OF P., meets
every Wednesday evening at 7:30 in the Ma-
sonic hall, Greenwood. Sojourning brethren
cordially invited. J. H. MACFARLANE, C. C.
ED. BIRNIE, K. E. & S.

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urdays for Montreal and Boston, Mondays
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14:35 { For Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, San-
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Ex. Sun. { Crow's Nest route, connecting at
West Robson for Nakusp, Revel-
stoke, Main line and Pacific Coast.
15:45 { For Midway, where stage connec-
Ex. Sun. { tion is made for Rock Creek, Camp
McKinney and Colville reservation
points.

For time tables, rates and full information
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E. R. REDPATH. E. J. COYLE,
Agent, Greenwood. A. G. P. A., Vanc.
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Certificate of Improvements Notice.

IRON PYRITES MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Kettle river Mining Division
of Yale District. Where located—in Dead-
wood camp, adjoining each the Ladoga and
Gold Bed mineral claims.

Take notice that we, Elwood C. Brown, of
Greenwood, in the same district, Free Miner's
Certificate No. B29,578, and William Graham
McMynn, of the same place, Free Miner's Cer-
tificate No. B29,401, intend, sixty days from the
date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder
for a certificate of improvements, for the pur-
pose of obtaining a crown grant of the above
claim.

And further take notice that action under
section 37, must be commenced before the
issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated this 20th day of September, A. D. 1900.
ELWOOD CHANNING BROWN,
WILLIAM GRAHAM MCMYNN

THE FOLEY MEETING

A Large Audience Greeted the Labor Candidate.

A LONG AND TIRESOME SPEECH

In Which No New Economic Problems Were Treated, and the Old Ones Badly Mixed.

The Auditorium was well filled Tuesday night to hear Chris Foley and Jas. Wilkes. The speech of Mr. Foley was original in many ways—original in expression, original in its illustrations, original in its conclusions, and decidedly original in syntax. A new departure was the glee club, which added much to counteract the depression caused by Mr. Foley's very long declamation. Mr. J. J. Caulfield, the chairman, said it gave him very much pleasure to preside at the first meeting held in Greenwood by the Independent Labor party. After a political chorus by the glee club, the chairman introduced the Independent Labor candidate:

Mr. Foley said that it gave him great pleasure to address a Greenwood audience on political questions from the standpoint of a workingman. The last meeting he had addressed in Greenwood was remarkable for the number of yellow-legged dudes who were present. He would tonight enunciate principles that would probably shock many of his hearers. He had for years been devoting much time to study along socialistic lines and had come to the conclusion that no methods adopted by either of the old parties would ever give ultimate satisfaction. Heretofore the old parties had been a drawback to human progress. Independent action has been forced upon the workingman. We have tried to remedy the evils for years but have always been met with promises that have never been fulfilled. Labor must now organize in the attempt to reform the government of this country. He referred to the government of the United States being now controlled by capitalists and pointed out that Canada was rapidly approaching the same crisis, but we have not yet advanced to that stage and by the united effort of labor may yet be saved. In order to succeed we must have recourse to independent legislation. The laborer at present is not receiving a just share of what he produces. Labor is in the majority and is therefore entitled to protection against any foreign race brought into the country. The mechanical ingenuity during the last forty years has revolutionized working methods, but the profits have all gone into the pockets of capital. Not satisfied with that they urge upon the government to introduce into the country a cheap class of labor. This is opposed to both justice and common sense. It has prevented the forward course of many nations in the past. China, Turkey and Russia have all suffered from this. These countries are now as a result undeveloped. In Germany and England, on the contrary, the resources of the country are fully developed. Mexico and the South American countries have cheap labor and they have remained in the same state for the last three hundred years. The United States and Canada have progressed, but must beware of the curse of cheap labor. The general conditions of this country at present show everywhere houses overstocked with what labor has produced, and still we are poor and our women go hungry. This condition of affairs must have something rotten in its makeup. The time has arrived when we must do something to remedy these evils. The capitalists are scouring other countries for cheap labor. The military power has been handed over to the capitalists, while alien races have been brought in to replace our workingmen. They say that if the military power is used for that purpose it is the laboring men's fault. That is so, but the military power should be used for all alike, both prince and pauper. That is the cause for which the Independent Labor party is working today. In many parts of the country labor dare not combine in unions. In many cases we dare not take an independent stand for fear of losing our jobs. A government which cannot prevent this state of affairs is unfit to have control of the country. Then there is the evil of company stores and boarding houses, where men are forced to trade and board. After the passage of the Truck act many of them were forced to abandon this method but are now keeping it up in an underhand way. The importation of cheap labor must result in great harm to business men. I have always been opposed to violence, but there is sometimes just excuse for it. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that by

means of boycotts, strikes, etc., a change can be effected. The only sure way is to capture political power.

Turning our attention to the two old parties, the candidates for the Conservative party have been telling you that they are the only friends of labor. It is the same old cry that has been going up through all the ages in every country. They claim that the Conservatives have built up the country, but no one party can lay claim to that. They claim that the protection tariff has done much good for the country and that it has for its object the protection of all alike, rich and poor, but capital has reaped the sole benefit from it. They have encouraged immigration of Japanese labor and have gradually reduced wages until now wages can go no lower. If we never had a protective tariff we would have been better off today. Wages have been pulled down to the same level with the cheap labor that has been brought in. It has resulted in amassing wealth for the few and has enabled them to levy tribute on every commodity consumed. The government should reserve to itself the right to control these conditions, but both parties have refused to do so. They constructed the C. P. R. and built up the western country and then handed the country over to the C. P. R. They gave the C. P. R. \$25,000,000 in cash and large tracts of land which is free from taxation in perpetuity. The Conservatives imported 8,000 Chinamen to work on the C. P. R. and then turned them loose on the community. They drove white men out of the sawmills and the canning factories and now even here in the interior we are troubled with them. In Vancouver I tried to obtain employment in the sawmill and was offered \$30 a month, I realized that I could not live on this, so I had to come out here to work in a mine. This evil will continue until the government takes steps to stop it, cheap labor from China and Japan will drive you east over the Rockies where you will meet coming westward a flood of cheap immigrants from Europe. Laurier has imported the offscourings from all the countries in Europe. You will be reduced to the conditions that obtain in those countries from whence these men came. In order to check this we must have recourse to legislation and labor and business should combine to do so.

The Conservative party occupies the position of a dead man. They filled the senate with a lot of old mossbacks who have resolved to oppose the claims of labor. They pronounce the sentence of damnation on any measure to be passed for the benefit of the working man, but they are dead and I don't feel justified in spending more time on them.

Some accuse me of having been brought out by T. Mayne Daly for the purpose of splitting the Liberal vote. All the labor legislation the Liberals have put through was simply for the purpose of

catching votes. The alien labor act is as useless as a cow's tail to a locomotive. The only time it is brought into use is before an election. In Kootenay the miners went out on a legitimate strike which lasted eight or nine months. The mine owners sent to Michigan for cheap labor, which was shipped to Idaho. From there they were shipped to Kaslo and sent on to the mines. Delegates were sent to Laurier by the miners asking him to enforce the alien labor law. For four months they were unable to get anything done, so that the men were compelled to surrender unconditionally. The moment the smoke of battle cleared away Mr. Laurier sent Mr. Clute over to investigate. He had instructions to tell the mine owners that any further importation of cheap labor would not be permitted. He referred at some length to the salmon canning industry on the Fraser, going fully into the particulars of the strike, the importation of Japs to take the place of the white fishermen, and the calling out of the militia. There were papers issued to 3,500 Japs. The government agents knew that there were not that number entitled to naturalization. The strike occurred and the canners refused to compromise. Japs were instantly employed and 3,500 citizens of this country were driven to seek employment elsewhere. The Laurier government never uttered a word against all this. They should have brought these men to justice for issuing these papers and should have enforced the alien labor law for the benefit of the strikers. With reference to the Chinese question, Mr. Laurier pledged himself that he would be guided by the representatives from British Columbia. They insisted on a \$500 tax, but the tax was only increased \$50 per head, Laurier said he interviewed Mr. Chamberlain who suggested the Natal act be applied.

The charter for the Kettle Valley railroad was disallowed by the government. That was not a friendly act towards the people of this district and shows what power the C. P. R. has over the government. On the Crow's Nest Pass railway some of the worst of crimes were committed against the workingmen. It was proved that some of the C. P. R. officials were criminals and should now be serving long terms in penitentiary, but the resignation of one official was all that took place.

Mr. Foley also spoke of the land monopoly in the Okanagan, after which Mr. Wilkes made a brief speech.

20,000 Feet C. C. S.

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BLANKETS QUILTS!

This week you will have an opportunity to take advantage of extremely low prices on Blankets and Quilts. These cold nights must have reminded you that a pair of good blankets would be useful.

At no better time could this offer have been presented to you and never in the history of the town could you buy them cheaper.

Our English Lamb's Woolts a new warm and comfortable blanket in gray or white. Regular price \$1.50, for \$1.25. The Empress, all wool white blanket, large size, for \$3.25.

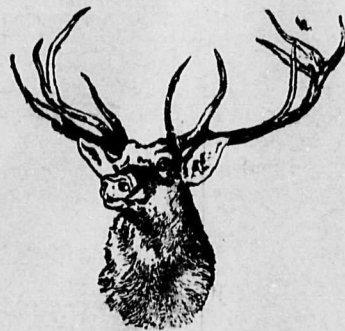
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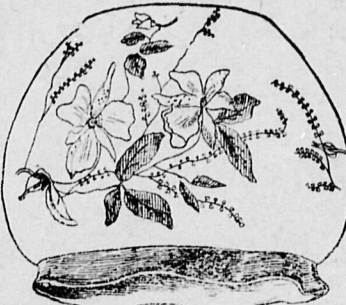
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Local Views.
SMITH & McRAE

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor: I would like the use of a small portion of space in your valuable paper to express my views, which I believe coincide with the views of a large number of the intelligent electors of Greenwood on the ill-spirited contention between Mayor Hardy and the Times over municipal affairs.

Two years ago, at the election of a city council, Mr. Ross saw fit to oppose Mr. Hardy in the contest, which, if fairness had been displayed, he had a perfect right to do, but the antagonism developed into a purely personal affair and has been kept up as such ever since.

Mayor Hardy's actions, ever since he has occupied the position of chief magistrate, may not have shown that fairness to all which would win for him the commendation of the electors. He may have, like his brother mayor of Nelson, given indications that he would like to be the whole council, and his action during municipal litigation may have been the cause of putting the city to considerable unnecessary expense, and the newspapers of the city have an unquestioned right to point out such deficiencies to the council and to the taxpayers, who are the ones directly concerned, but for Mr. Ross to appoint himself the legal adviser of the council is presumptuous and for his antagonism to culminate in a contemptible attack, as it did in a late issue of the Times, upon the grammatical accomplishments of the mayor, is proof conclusive of his inability to occupy the position of municipal critic.

The names of both Duncan Ross and T. J. Hardy have already been men-

tioned in connection with the coming contest for the mayoralty. I feel sure, after talking with a large number of the electors, that the general feeling in the city is that it would be more to its interests if both these names were dropped and an independent non-partizan person were chosen for the position. We have had enough of the Ross-Hardy fight to satisfy the Greenwood electorate for several years to come. Each side should be about through with the abuse and backbiting of its enemy. They should no longer call each other by evil and offensive names, nor should they care longer to have their good deeds misinterpreted. Partizanship should be done away with and factionism should

cease, and the way for this to be accomplished is for the electors to shelve the leaders of both factions. Yours respectfully,
VOTER.

Xmas cards with any view you may furnish, at Smith & McRae's.

T. N. Peickart and Phil McDonald have taken over the Arlington hotel, Copper street.

Geo. F. Miller, of Miller Bros., will return next week, after taking a three-months' optical course in New York.

Chas. R. Pittock, of Pittock & Werner, leaves next week for Southern California, where he will spend a couple of months.



FOR instruction on the Violin, Piano, Mandolin, etc., see Prof. Kauffmann.
Violins, Mandolins and Guitars, from \$5 up.
Greenwood Music Store.



Application for Liquor Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned have applied to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the Boundary Creek Licence District at their next sitting, for licences to sell liquor by retail on the premises named, beginning on the First day of January, 1901. Said next sitting of the Board will be held on Saturday, 15th day of December, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Grand Forks, B. C.:

Fred Kaiser, Commercial Hotel, Eholt.
McMaster & Roberts, Columbia Hotel, Eholt.
C. Arthur Rendell, Hotel Northern, Eholt.
C. A. Hagelberg, Copper Plate Hotel, Summit City.
James McNeil, Summit City.
Christian & Bassett, Hartford Hotel, Hartford Junction.
W. T. Baker, Clifton Hotel, Hartford Junction.
Otto Dillier, Oro Denoro Hotel, Summit Camp.
I. A. DINSMORE,
Chief License Inspector.

MINERAL ACT.

TO LOUIS MEYER AND JOHN HASSE.

Take notice that I have caused to be done on the White Horse mineral claim situate in Copper camp, in the Kettle river mining division of Yale district, British Columbia, the work required by section 21 of the Mineral Act for the year which has expired, and have expended for such work and for recording the certificate thereof the sum of \$102.50, and that if, at the expiration of ninety days from the date of the first publication of this notice, you fail to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, namely, the sum of \$25.62 each, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said mineral claim shall be liable to forfeiture as provided by the "Mineral Act Amendment Act 1900."

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1900.

B. L. WOOD.

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BEST APPOINTED HOUSE IN THE CITY

Well Furnished Rooms.

Best Brand of Liquors and Cigars

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THE CHAMBER OF MINES

The Chamber of Mines, Southern British Columbia, wants thoroughly reliable correspondents in every camp in the districts of East and West Kootenay and Yale, to whom reasonable compensation will be paid for their services.

Correspondents will be expected to furnish the Chamber of Mines with all development going on at the mines, the installation of machinery, shipments of ore and value, and generally such news as will attract the attention of capitalists and cause them to investigate and invest.

Applications to be addressed to the CHAMBER OF MINES,
P. O. Box 578, Rossland, B. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

THERE will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Post Office in the

TOWN OF ANACONDA, B. C.

-ON-

Saturday, the 22nd Day of December, 1900,

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

1. Lot 11 in Block B, on the east side of Gold street, in the City of Greenwood, according to Plan No. 28, of Subdivision of Dundee mineral claim. On this lot is situate a good frame carpenter shop.

2. An undivided one-half interest in Lot 3 in Block D, on the east side of Silver street, Greenwood. On this lot is situate the Ottawa hotel, which is a commodious hotel almost new and well located for hotel purposes.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to J. R. BROWN,
Copper Street, Greenwood,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify the public of Greenwood and vicinity that Mr. W. L. Leonard is no longer acting in the capacity of selling agent for us in the vicinity of Greenwood or elsewhere.
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