

INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

VOL 1, NO. 2

ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

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WEAR RESISTERS!
GOODYEAR WELTS!

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The Reliable Foot-Fitter.

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In silk fronts with linen body. Cashmeres, linen and all silk goods. Also a very nice range of

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Made by the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. Every pair guaranteed or money refunded. In mens' and boys' clothing we carry the finest goods at the best prices.

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Everything New, Clean and Neat.

Meals, 25c and up

W. J. Shilcock, Prop.

Local and General Notes.

Work has been resumed on the Giant.

Sinking has commenced in the Evening Star.

Hon. Smith Curtis was in Nelson and Ymir, Monday.

The Oddfellows conferred two first degrees Monday night.

Jas. Wilkes spent a day or two in the city the first of the week.

Citizen and Country and Industrial World, both, one year for

W. Ross has secured the interest in a Le Roi contract held by Wm. Clinch.

Smoke W. B. and Crown Grant cigars. Blue Label and made in Rossland.

The Sloane Star, near Sandon, has closed down throwing 120 men out of employment.

Jas. Taylor is back again after spending a few weeks in Spokane and in the Coeur d'Alenes.

Smoke W. B. and Crown Grant cigars. Blue Label and made in Rossland.

San Francisco is badly infected with the plague. Five deaths in one day is the present record.

The Ladies of the Maccabees gave a very enjoyable and successful social in Miners hall Tuesday night.

Mackintosh sports are now wanting to place money that Curtis will not have more than 350 of a majority.

Chris. Foley was in the Boundary a couple of days this week, combatting the fallacies put forth by Mackintosh spellbinders.

Smoke W. B. and Crown Grant cigars. Blue Label and made in Rossland.

Chas. Gustafson, a miner well known in Rossland, now of the Coeur d'Alenes, was in camp a few days returning to Idaho, Monday.

Alpha Chapter, No. 1, O. E. S., has been instituted just one year, and Wednesday night a social was given in Masonic hall to celebrate the event.

T. E. Kirby, of the miners, returned to Rossland, Sunday, after spending four or five months in the Coeur d'Alenes. He expects to remain here.

Robert Green, a mucker on the 600-foot level at the Le Roi, was severely injured Monday. To save himself from falling down a chute, he threw himself sideways on some timbers and injured his back. At writing he was unable to walk.

The greatest reform papers in Canada, The Citizen and Country, and the World, will be sent to any address for one year for two dollars, if paid in advance. Help along the cause of socialism and labor by supporting the papers which advocate them.

As an instance of the way the C. P. R. puts the screws on a shipper when it has him at its mercy, how is this. A week ago Chas. Ehlers shipped two cows from Smelter Junction to Halcyon Springs. It cost him just \$32 each. And yet there are people who do not want railway competition, and do not believe in government ownership.

Phoenix Union No. 2, Carpenters and Joiners, at its regular meeting last Wednesday made formal application to the grand secretary treasurer, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa., to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Brotherhood was established at Chicago in 1881 with 2,042 members; it now has over 45,000 enrolled members.

Where Does Mackintosh Stand?

It is idle for Hon. C. H. Mackintosh to attempt to persuade the workmen of this constituency that in the contest which is now in progress he stands for good government and the interests of the whole community, including those of the laboring classes, as opposed to legislation inimical to the good of the district and the province at large. It is useless for him in this attempt to issue campaign literature and bring here corporation lawyers to advocate his candidature. The more he writes and the more his adherents disclaim the less hope there is of his success. And one great reason of this is that his appeal to organized labor is purely on past history of an entirely sentimental character and does not touch one of the questions so vital to the interests of the great body of workers. He tells us that he employed union labor and presided at a meeting to receive Grand Master Workman Powderly; but he does not define his position on the eight-hour law or tell us where he stands in regard to Oriental immigration. He says that he championed our cause in and out of parliament, but he does not inform us what position he would take in the event of another struggle between the mine-owners of this district and their employees.

For a moment let us glance at his claims to our support. He was a journalist, we are told, and he only employed union labor. How many newspapers in Canada during his journalistic life have employed anything but union labor? A few there have been doubtless, but very few. Mr. Mackintosh was ambitious politically and to satisfy that ambition it was necessary that he should be on at least friendly terms with the laboring classes. To have antagonized them would have been a death-blow to his political aspirations. By standing well with them he did no more than upwards of 99 per cent. of the newspaper proprietors in Canada did, and he thus smoothed his way to parliament and a gubernatorial chair. His enjoyment of his present wealth and station is due in a considerable degree to his negative friendship for the laboring classes. But we are also told that he presided at a reception to Master Workman Powderly. At that time Mr. Mackintosh was mayor of Ottawa and the Knights of Labor were a great, and still growing, power in Canada, and as chief magistrate of the City of Ottawa he could do no less than he did in occupying the chair at the demonstration. As mayor of the city he was naturally asked to preside and had he refused it would not only have been an act of discourtesy on his part but it would have shown a lamentable want of tact in him as a public man. As far as we know this concludes the chapter of his performances for the workingman. He does indeed tell us in vague phrases that he championed our cause in parliament as well as out of it, but he does not specify in what manner he did so, what actions he performed for our benefit, what dangers he incurred in our cause. We cannot admit that so far he has established a claim to our votes, even though the paper of which he was once the proprietor writes strongly in his favor and the C. P. R. Telegraph Company transmits the articles over his wires.

As we have already said, we would be in a better position to judge of his claims to our suffrages if he would tell us whether he is in favor of a retention of the eight-hour law as it now exists on the statute book. We are interested in this question more than we are in any issue now before the people and it is not we alone who are interested in it and in knowing how our legislators regard it. Every merchant, every resident of this district who is not

possessed of a sufficiency of capital to weather a storm of financial disaster arising out of a possible struggle between labor and capital is interested in it. It most nearly affects every merchant, every business man, every professional man, as well as every toiler who earns his bread by the labor of his hands and sweat of his brow to know that this question of the hours of labor will no more imperil his investments or jeopardize his employment. Then where does Mr. Mackintosh stand in regard to it? We know the position of his opponent, Hon. Smith Curtis. We know that gentleman's position in regard to Oriental immigration. His attitude is frank and decided on every question before the people. He has expressed himself definitely and he did so without being asked.

We tell Mr. Mackintosh, and we desire every merchant and business man in this constituency to heed our word, that if there is any tampering with the eight-hour law as it now stands it will work the direst calamity for this district; it will inflict on the community far greater evil than was imputed by its enemies to its introduction; because it will be a direct and unmistakable intimation that the legislature has been captured by the opponents of organized labor and that it is to be used in legislating against the working classes and for the benefit of capital; not intelligent capital, not that species of capital which recognizes that its best interests are indissolubly allied with the interests of labor and which, therefore, cherishes and guards whatever is for the benefit of labor, but that kind of capital which grinds and crushes and humiliates labor and wrings from the hard hands of toil the last cent which can be extracted. In that event it will not only be a fight on principle, it will be a fight to the death. The workmen will cease to labor, the mines will be shut down, the merchants will no longer barter; business will perish and ruin will inevitably seize every branch of commerce. Let the merchants realize what all this means. We are not asking for more than we have and we have not more than we ought to possess. Everything is running smoothly. Everybody is, or ought to be, satisfied, for everybody, mine-owner and miner, merchant and laborer alike are making money. There is no undue standard in wages, there is no dearth of employment. The wage-earner spends money where he makes it, and it is on him that the merchant and the community generally depends for business. If affairs as they now exist are satisfactory, why should Mr. Mackintosh hesitate to give us his assurance that he is opposed to any change in the law as it stands?

Shall we tell him why? Because he is the representative of capital opposed to our interests, because he is the ally of corporations which keep steadily in view the defeat and destruction of organized labor. He may deny this as he will. He may repudiate the charge in the same general way that he lays claim to be the friend of the workingman. The denial of the one and the assertion of the other are equally idle and are intended for the same purpose, urged with the same object, the deception of the working man and the obtaining of his vote. If he is elected to the legislature he will be the servant of syndicates, as Turner is, as Helmcken, Hall, McPhillips, Pooley and Prentice are. Every workingman who votes for Mr. Mackintosh votes against his most vital interest. Every business man who does so, by so much as his ballot counts in the contest, brings nearer the hour of trouble and jeopardizes his investment and his home.

Oriental immigration is another issue almost equal in importance. Where does Mr. Mackintosh stand in regard to it? Let him tell us! Let him be frank. Even though he courts our hostility let him win our respect.

Our Representatives.

Speaking of the makeup of the recent convention of the W. F. M., the Pueblo Colo., Courier says of Rossland's delegate:

Chris Foley, from Rossland, B. C., was one of the intellectual giants of the convention, and its no wonder the movement in British Columbia is progressive when such men are at the head of affairs.

And this of another B. C. representative.

James Wilkes, from Nelson, B. C., is one of the aggressive and fear-

less leaders in that county and made his power of intellect felt in the convention.

Curtis' Scrutineers.

The following gentlemen will act as scrutineers in the interests of Hon. Smith Curtis in the polling station Saturday: Messrs. Gillen, Hodge, Ferris, Jones, McLaren, Thompson and Langley.

Assistant scrutineers for out-ide work will be Messrs. Hachey, Woodside, Foley, Beamish, Brownlee, Fraser and Devine.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

WEEKLY EDITION.

Published at the Miners' Union Hall, Rossland, in the interest of organized labor in British Columbia.

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A. C. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager

Office at Miners' Union Hall.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

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Six Months.....1.25
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The Industrial World is for sale in Rossland in the Hugin Cigar Store; Simpson's News Stand H. S. Wallace's stationery store; Post Office News Stand; Linton Bros., Stationery Store Barr's Cigar Store and by newsboys.



All checks may be made payable to the Manager.

Those who desire a change in their advertisement should have the copy for the same at this office not later than the evening before publication day.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

On the result of this election rests the question as to whether labor unions are to be allowed to exist and prosper in this country or to be legislated against and crushed out of existence. The result of Saturday's polling in Rossland riding is of vital importance to every wage earner in the province, as it will be considered as a plebiscite on the eight-hour law and similar legislation. If Rossland, a stronghold of the workers, choose the friend and associate of those interested in securing the repeal of the eight-hour law, members of the legislature will not hesitate to point to it and declare that it is an indication that the workers themselves wanted it repealed. Every worker in the riding owes it to himself, his family and his fellow toilers to see that his vote is cast and counted for a friend of labor, Hon. Smith Curtis. Any wage earner, who through carelessness, laziness or fear of losing his job, who fails to vote for his friend Saturday, is an enemy to organized labor and a traitor to the toilers of the province.

C. S. O. Baudreault, the Ottawa "labor advocate," whom Mr. Mackintosh quotes to prove his friendship for labor, as a "labor advocate," has a very poor record. Printing trade papers often appear with communications from him, which contain many sneering allusions to the workers themselves. Last January he distinguished himself by bitter attacks on those unions and those union men who wish to seek redress for their wrongs at the polls, and called "class conscious idiots." "Keep them out of politics, the old parties will give you justice," is found in another of his letters to the Inland Printer. This is the man, fellow toilers, who is trying to prove that Mackintosh is the workers' friend.

A smelter combine embracing all the great lead and silver smelters of the United States has been perfected, and now the miners will pay just what these philanthropists are pleased to charge them or leave their ore on the dump. The combine will have the power to make or unmake the value of any mine or group of them. If the government owned and operated the smelters then the charges would have to be fair, else the congressmen would get a hump reception on their return to their dear constituents. But as it now is, the congressmen or legislators can say

to complaints that they have nothing to do with the charges, which they would be responsible for under government ownership. Still the miners believe in private ownership of the smelters, so let them sweat. The more blood they have to sweat the sooner will they become disgusted with the beauties of private ownership.

The writer of the following paragraph appearing in the Greenwood Times, is no lover of truth, in fact he is a stranger to the imperial virtue, and is not on speaking terms with it. What do you think of it, workers of Rossland, who know Mr. Foley? It is a fair sample of the many lies the Mackintosh crowd are telling about you and your organizations:

To the Editor: I think that the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh is to be congratulated on two points in Wednesday night's meeting. First on the chairman who presided. A stranger might almost have imagined that he had been put there by the Governor's party—but I am credibly informed such is not the case. Second, a man named Foley who spoke crammed his speech with such a tissue of falsehoods that it was in my opinion an insult to his audience to expect them to swallow such arrant nonsense—how very simple he must think we are all in Greenwood. I am told he is one of the Couer d'Alene lot and he certainly looked it. One wonders if he is a British subject and if so how long he has had that honor. Yours faithfully,

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Workingmen should remember that the ballot used Saturday is absolutely secret, and there is no means of learning how a man votes. If your employer intimates that he wants you to vote for Mr. Mackintosh, say nothing, he cannot learn how you vote. Up till two years ago the ballot was not secret and ballots were often scrutinized by agents of the government gang and blacklists of workingmen made up from them. This reform was bitterly opposed by the people who are now supporting Mr. Mackintosh.

Of the eight men among the Rossland labor unions who opposed the endorsement of Hon. Smith Curtis, all but two are now in line and are working for the candidate. The exceptions are the president of the Carpenters union, who by the way is a mine foreman, and one member of the Miners union. The reasons they have taken the stand they have, are, however, so palpable, that they are without influence among their fellows, and only excite disgust and contempt when they advocate the claims of Mr. Mackintosh.

For nearly one year the wage earners of this country have talked and talked and talked, of what they would do with their votes, but now that the election is here, it is time to quit talking and fulfill their oft repeated promises of being true to their friends. It is time for them to gather their voting strength together and regardless of party politics return tried friends of labor. Hon. Smith Curtis has been tested and never found wanting when the cause of labor was to be upheld and protected.

"Workingmen's vote can be purchased for a couple of dollars each, a few drinks of whisky and a little soft soap." Thus spoke one of the Mackintosh push the other day and continued, "we've done it before and we're going to do it again." This man is a mining and real estate broker, and an opponent of the eight hour law. How about this workingmen of Rossland, are you for sale and so cheap? Are you going to vote for a man whose principal supporters hold you so cheap? "A few drinks of whisky and a little soft soap."

Oh, the shame and pity of it, that men are compelled to so debase themselves for an opportunity to earn a livelihood. The C. P. R.

employees, at the dictation of the company, have signed a statement denying the truth of the World's report of attempted intimidation. One of the signers said to the World man, afterwards, "I had to sign it or lose my job." However that will not prevent him from voting right.

With the bubonic plague in San Francisco, the black vomit in Rio Janiero, tariff in Porto Rico, the Neeley scandal in Cuba, contract labor in Hawaii, bribery and corruption in the Philippines, ship loads of Japanese coolies on their way, trust monopolies, a multitude of strikes and other evils to numerous mention, the people of the United States stand in need of a change of doctors.

The Wilson conservatives on the coast no longer make any pretense of standing by their famous New Westminster platform, but are now friends and side kickers of the Turner gang. It is to support this land-grabbing, Chinese-loving, free-booting clique of monopoly sharks and boodlers, that Chas. H. Mackintosh asks the voters of this riding to elect him.

All workingmen give more to their masters than their masters give to them, otherwise the masters would not employ the men. So morally, the masters are under obligations to the men, because the masters receive more than they give. Then why should the men so worship the masters?

The Ottawa Citizen says if Mackintosh was as well known in Rossland as in Ottawa, he would have no difficulty in securing his election. That is just the trouble with Mackintosh. He is too well known here by the workers, but not at all favorably.

Rev. Sheldon, late of the Topeka Capital, has taken ship for Europe, and London journals are profanely

inquiring why he does not walk across—as Jesus would do.

The workingman who votes for Mackintosh is a traitor to his fellows.

A vote for Mackintosh is a vote against the eight hour law.

Keep up the fight till the polls are closed.

'Tis now only a question of majority.

Vote for Curtis.

Yesterday the laborers employed by the C. P. R. at Hartford Junction struck because of a reduction of 25 cents per day in wages. Some were receiving \$2.25 and others \$2.00 per day. The officials expect to have a force at work today.

Note this admission from the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette: "The unexpected growth of the Social Democracy in Indiana is giving the leaders of the two old parties considerable worry." It is typical of what a good many other Indiana papers are saying.

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BOOK STORE — —
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DEER PARK

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Sunday, July 1st

Brass Band and Dancing on a barge on the Lake.

All kinds of Athletic Sports at the Park.

Refreshments on Boat and at the Park.

16 Beer Tickets \$1.00.

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CHILDREN UNDER 12 FREE

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Forks, Greenwood, Phoenix, Midway, Camp McKinney, Revel-
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Fish, Game and Poultry in Season, Sausages of all Kinds.

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GRAND SPRING SALE

COMMENCING MARCH 15th.

Just Received, the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

Clothing, Boots and Shoes and Hats For Spring Trade Ever Show in this City . . .

Men's Fine Wrester Suits in blue and black, great value at \$20; Sale price \$13.25
Men's Tweed Suits, worth \$12, \$14 and \$15; to clear at 8.75
Men's Fine Scotch Tweed Suits, big value at \$18; Sale price 12.50
Boys Suits and Old Pants at just half regular prices.

REMEMBER! For the next 15 days every line in stock to sold at and under wholesale prices.

M. J. O'HEARN

THE CLOTHIER

TO THE LADIES

The Latest in

LADIES SAILOR OR WALKING
HATS!

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C. F. Eagles

Opposite the Bank of Toronto.

Rossland, B. C.

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THE POPULAR GROCERS

Have just received a Consignment of

Fish, Canned Goods, Hams and Bacon,
Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Eggs Teas and Coffees a Specialty

Sole Agent in Rossland for "EMPRESS TEAS."

MORRISON AND BRYENTON

Phone 106-45.

126 Columbia Ave.

Fresh Geern Vegetables.

Cauliflower.

String Beans

Brussels Sprouts, Lettuce, Celery, Tomatoes, Green Peas

O. Fox & Company,

106 East Columbia Ave.

Telephone 65.

Bodwell Answered.

Every Argument Used Is Easily Refuted.

If the platform of our candidate, Mr. Curtis, is the platform of the New Westminster convention by the Liberal party, as Mr. Bodwell says it is, why, therefore, is Mr. Bodwell, a professed Liberal, working against it?

The solution of the question can only be in his hostility to Premier Martin, or in his employment of Martin's known enemies, the C. P. R. and Mr. Mackintosh.

The reason of his appearance in Rossland will be a mixture of these motives, for had he not been hostile to Joseph who has succeeded in obtaining that lead in Provincial politics that Mr. Bodwell thinks should belong to him, neither Charles Mackintosh nor the C. P. R. would have asked him to come or have paid him for coming. The very fact, therefore, or his dubious position must to a certain extent prejudice his speech, and the suspicion of ulterior motives will tend to produce a doubt of his alleged facts which subsequent examination will confirm.

This speech, said by the Macks to be the best of the campaign, falls naturally into two parts. The first is an attempted elucidation of the causes, with a sinister imputation of ill liberal motives which led to the overthrow of the Selkirk-Cotton government. The second is an elaborate presentation of the reasons why a government railway cannot be built in this province.

There is concluded a review of some other of the planks of the platform which, forced to recognize as sound, clear timber, Mr. Bodwell says have been the stated policy of preceding politicians. True, Mr. Bodwell, but did these politicians ever attempt to build upon them before Martin was called to their councils? So is government ownership of railways a recognized plank in both the Liberal and the Liberal-Conservative platform, but only as a facing board, not meant to carry anything. As to the first part of this speech, the Liliputian politician whose sand castle on the island beach, that terrible Joe has trodden flat, may be allowed to vent their ebullience of pettish temper without controversy on the side of the reform party, it is only natural that they should equal but their angry vociferations, their babel of conflicting assertions confuse no intellects but their own.

As for the charge of conspiracy, it is the common practice of incompetent malcontents discharged from any employment to bring such charges in order to justify their own shallow inaptitude and ignorance. Any business man, any working man hears such daily from men discharged on similar reasons from employment.

Mr. Bodwell's chief mark in his speech is the railway policy. Professedly speaking against this particular railway, Mr. Bodwell does not enter upon the general policy of government railways as he is fully aware of the fact that he has no case. Still, he is against it as is evidenced by the remark that a government railway is not practical statesmanship in this province. Mr. Bodwell could probably adduce equally good reasons against a government railway policy in any other province, and, if sufficiently well paid, against such a policy in the Dominion as a whole. It is only what is to be expected of a corporation lawyer working in the interests of his company whether in court, in the lobby or on the public platform. Yet, we are informed that Mr. Bodwell is no friend of the C. P. R. It is true, if this special advocate says so, doubtless, but it is a pity his arguments do not fit him better with the professions of his friends.

But dealing with the special railway, which, it is understood, is rather a creation of Curtis himself than of that destroyer Joe, who, we are told, is rather an image breaker than an image worshiper; and, remembering that Mr. Bodwell's political eye is corporately jaundiced, what are these would be leader's objections? First, the excessive expense; second, the absence of inland terminal facilities; third, the absence of local freight; fourth, the cost of administration; fifth, the competition; sixth, the lack of provincial control; and lastly, the impossibility of raising the necessary funds. The cost of construction is set at \$20,000,000. Supposing it were \$40,000,000, what then? It is merely a question, in this light, of whether it will pay. But why \$20,000,000? This gives a cost of \$65,000 a mile. Mr. Bodwell says it must cost that much. And the original plans for the C. P. R. showed this. But the Victoria Times has lately declared that the plans of neither the original survey nor of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney are in existence. It showed that Mr. Martin could not be basing his estimates on this. That is true, but what becomes of Mr. Bodwell's statement that he was inferring the cost from these very plans. Mr. Bodwell swells the bill by adding unlimited snow shedding. To show the necessity of this he says that 140 feet of snow falls in the Cascade 150 miles further south. Why not state the snow fall 40 miles further north.

Rossland, 3000 feet in the mountains, has only 10 to 15 feet of snow. This depends upon locality. The tide rises on

occasions over 100 feet at the head of the Bay of Fundy. What does it rise 150 miles down the coast of Nova Scotia? The Rossland sewer cost \$30,000 to build in the city, but yet Mr. Goodeve stated on the public platform that he could run it to Trail for \$10,000. He did not know of what he was talking, and neither does Mr. Bodwell. He said he knew but Martin didn't—Oh! Mr. Bodwell! Having thus swelled the cost of grading he quietly doubts the amount for the remainder of the work. This, on the authority of a competent engineer, his friend the contractor who is howling because that terrible Joe won't let him make money out of the very road! The amount per mile—\$65,000—is very large, but it is a Frankenstein conjured up by Mr. Bodwell out of the phantasmagoria of his corporate imagination. Had he referred to New Zealand he would have found the railways cost \$35,000 a mile, and the country is as rugged as our own, or, taking a level country like France, the figures would be \$15,000 to \$20,000, the former for narrow gauge. As to terminal facilities, why does Mr. Bodwell leave out all reference to the coast terminal? Here is an open port which cannot be corralled by the C. P. R., which will allow the import of goods under the preferential tariff from Great Britain. This amounts to 33½ per cent, and that is just about what the freight charges from the east amount to. Naturally, the C. P. R. would not like this, but they could not help it if that railway gets in. Probably that patriotic company with its patriotic supporters, such as Charles Mackintosh and outfit, would like to repeal this legislation instead of extending our trade to Australasia and thus obtain provisions cheaper from there than from the Northwest because of the excessive freight rates charged by the octopus.

As for the up country terminal, Mr. Mackintosh's Boundary-Kettle River Railway is to be passed and if that is true where is the trouble. The C. P. R., beaten at both ends, must come to time.

The local freight, as is well known, grows with the introduction of public highways. Lands are opened for settlement, a large population grows up and their needs create the local freight. The whole of the Similkameen is not taken into consideration nor is the passenger traffic. Who would care to go round by Revelstoke when he could go direct to the coast? Living is dear in the boundary. Why? No railways, for the C. P. R., instead of placing rates where a fair profit can be made raise them to the utmost the traffic can bear. This is the well known policy openly stated by every private railway. The boundary, in this instance is made to pay for competition further east.

Cost of administration.—This, Mr. Bodwell states, will run behind \$300,000 per year. He takes his figures from the statement of a well known railway. Which? The C. P. R. Can its figures be trusted in this connection? The railways in Australia pay over 3 per cent. after putting aside a sinking fund to extinguish the original debt. Suppose that the railway at the beginning only paid sufficient to pay the interest on the capital borrowed and did not behind \$300,000 a year on its administration, is not that better than paying that amount of interest yearly on bonuses to a private railway?

As to competition.—If this is so great that the railway cannot live, how is it then, that Mr. Bodwell's friend (for the time being) the contractor, wants to build the line? Or his employee, the C. P. R., wants to do likewise?

As to control.—Just as soon as the line connects with the C. P. R., so soon does it become a part of the Dominion system and comes under the control of the railway commission. Does that commission interfere with the rates? Has it altered a rate in the last dozen years? How is it to interfere? Supposing connection is made with the Northern Pacific, how is it to interfere as to rates. Detail the method, Mr. Bodwell! This is a childish humbug.

The impossibility of raising funds.—Australia has raised nearly \$700,000,000 for her railways. Her total debt is \$1,500,000,000, or about \$250 per head, of which nearly two-thirds, or \$160 per head, is on account of railways alone. Mr. Bodwell says we are limited in our means of raising this money. He infers and Mackintosh's lieutenants say it is the excise that does it. Let us take Australia again. Out of a revenue of \$150,000,000, \$40,000,000 are raised by customs and excise, \$50,000,000 from railways, \$13,000,000 by the telephone, \$17,000,000 from the public lands, which are not given away as advocated by so-called statesmen of this province, and the balance of \$30,000,000 from other sources, about two-thirds of which is from direct taxation, such as the income tax on large property holders.

This is the part of Mr. Bodwell's speech on which he relied. Electors of Rossland riding, what do you think of it? And especially what do you think of his questions of omission and commission, particularly the latter.

The greatest reform papers in Canada, The Citizen and Country, and the World, will be sent to any address for one year for two dollars, if paid in advance. Help along the cause of socialism and labor by supporting the papers which advocate them.

ROSSLAND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

OFFICERS AND MEETINGS.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in each month at 7:30 p.m. in Miners' Union Hall. C. W. Wilson Sec.; Ed. Farnsworth, Pres.

CARPENTERS' & JOINERS UNION—Meets every Friday of each week at 7:30 p.m. in Miners' Union Hall. P. R. McDonald, Pres.; A. J. McDonald, Sec.

MINERS' UNION No. 38, Western Federation of Miners—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Miners' Union Hall. James Devine, Sec.; A. L. Houston, Pres.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 335—Meets on the last Sunday of each month at the Miners' Union Hall. J. P. Barkdoll, Secretary; Mr. Poole, President.

JOURNEMENTAILORS UNION, No. 254—Meet the first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. in Beatty's Hall. P. O. Box 314. W. McLeod, President; J. Kloman, Secretary.

COOKS & WAITERS UNION, No. 49, W. L. U.—Meets every Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock in Miners' Union Hall. P. O. Box 41. Paul Joffner, Sec.; George Cunningham, Pres.

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 49, Painters and Decorators of America, meets in Beatty's hall on second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. S. Murphy, President, Geo. W. Shina, secretary.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Following is a list of those who advertise in the INDUSTRIAL WORLD:

Geo. Agnew & Co., Grocers.
W. F. McNeill, Shoe Store.
Hunter Bros., general merchandise.
Empey Bros., groceries and gents' furnishings.
T. R. Morrow, druggist.
C. O. Lalonde, shoe store.
C. C. Gibson & Co., gents' clothing and notions.
G. W. McBride, hardware.
Linton Bros., books and stationery.
Crescent Dry Goods, furnishings, dry goods and clothing.
Morrison & Bryenton, groceries.
M. J. O'Hearn, clothier and hatter.
Paulson Bros., groceries.
Taylor & McQuarrie, tailors.
Pacific Tea Co., teas and coffees.
M. W. Simpson, news, stationery and tobaccos.
O. K. Baths.
Metropolitan Hotel and Bar.
McAuliff, tailor.
S. Glazan, furniture.
McGonigle & Co, groceries.
Hoffman House and Bar.
Ensign Cigar Store.
Dyeing and Cleaning Works, Washington street.
Daniels & Chambers, paints, oils, etc.
Holstead & Wright.
Rossland Hotel.
Electric Laundry.
C. O. D. Meat Market.
The International.
Lansing & Newman, grocers.
Russell Hotel.
Simpson & Jones, grocers.
The "Strand"
Eagles' Millinery store.
Rossland Drug Co.
O. M. Fox & Co., grocers.
Columbia Transfer Co.

MARKETS.

GROCERIES.

Beans, per lb.	5 to 7
Brooms, each	35 to 50
Batter, per lb.	30 to 35
Bacon, best, per lb.	16 to 17
Bulk Oil, per gal.	50
Biscuits, fancy, per lb.	25 to 45
Cheese, per lb.	20
Chocolate, per lb.	40
Cocoa, per tin.	35 to 40
Cornmeal, per 10 lb sack	40
Coffee, per lb.	20 to 50
Crackers, sodas, per lb.	10, 12½
Corn, per can.	12½
Canned fruits, per can.	25 to 35
Canned peas, per can.	12½, 35
Canned beans, per can.	12½
Codfish, per brick	35
Dried fruits, per lb.	10 to 20
Eggs, per doz.	25 to 40
Flour per sack	1.25, 1.50
Granulated sugar, 14 lb for	1.00
Hams, per lb.	17
Honey, comb, per cake	25
Imperial oil, 5 gal. can	2.00
Lard, 5 lb pail.	65
Laundry soap, per bar	5 and 6
Liverpool salt, per 50 lb sack	90
Macaroni, per lb.	15 to 20
Molasses per gal.	75 to 81
Nuts, per lb.	25
Rolled oats, per 10 lb sack	45
Pickles, mixed, per quart	20
Rice, per lb.	8
Salt bacon, per lb.	12½
Sago and tapioca, 1 lb 10, 3 lbs for	25
Stock salt, per 50 lb sack	75
Syrups, per half gal. tin	50 to 65
Tomatoes, per can.	45
Teas, per lb.	35 to 65
Tobacco, per lb.	90 to 1.25
Vinegar, per gal.	50 to 65
Wheat manna, pkgs, 20; bulk per lb.	

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, per lb.	5 and 6
Beets, per lb.	2
Cauliflower	15
Celery, per bunch	10
Cabbage, per lb.	2½ to 3
Grapes, per basket	65
Lemons, per doz.	30, 35
Onions, per lb.	3 to 4
Pears, per lb.	10

AGNEW & CO.

DEALERS IN

CHOICE & FANCY

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRUITS, GRANITE, CROCKERY

AND GLASS WARE.

Free Delivery to all parts of the city.

PHONE 191.

Corner Third Ave. and Washington St.

Agnew & Co.

O. K. BATHS

22 Columbia Ave., next door to La'onde's.

Fine Porcelain Tubs.

BRIDGFORD & HERRING.

M. W. SIMPSON,

News, Stationery, Tobaccos.

Lending Library. Latest Novels.

Office Supplies, Etc.

McAuliff

The American Tailor and Gents' Furnishing House.

Suits made to order. Satisfaction Guaranteed

No. 8, First Avenue.

S. GLAZAN,

Furniture

Cor. First Ave. and Spokane St.

Bargains in second hand goods. Give us a call. It will pay you.

WASHINGTON STREET

Dyeing and Cleaning Works.

Opposite Martin Brothers.

I can clean or dye anything in ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Give me a call and be convinced.

The latest improved machinery and processes enable me to guarantee the prompt delivery of all orders. Work will be called for and delivered to any address.

Miners!

Get their Prescriptions Filled by the

Rossland Drug Co.

A Full Line of Everything in Our Line. Give Us a Call.

ROSSLAND DRUG CO. R. E. STRONG, Mgr. Columbia Avenue, next the Bon Ton.

Rossland Hotel.

Fine Whiskies and Imported Cigars

Jerry Spellman, Proprietor.

Cor. Spokane Street and Columbia Ave.

JAMS!

All kinds of Jams!

[All kinds of preserves!]

All kinds of Marmalades!

Specials This Week.

PAULSON BROS.

Cash

GROCERY

COLUMBIA

Transfer Company.

GEORGE FUNK, Mgr.

The Only Transfer or Express Company in Rossland that will deliver your Trunks for 25 cents each. Three days' storage free.

Office—QUEEN CIGAR STORE. Telephone 37.

DANIELS & CHAMBERS

Wholesale and retail dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Wall Finish and Painters' Supplies. Contracts taken for paper hanging and decorating. Office and store Daniels & Chambers block, 28 Columbia ave., under Dominion Express Co's. office.

N. & V. Phone 182.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE

Canadian and Kentucky

Bourbon Whiskies.

SEALED GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Railroad and Miners' Checks Cashed.

Harry McIntosh.

Ensign Cigar Store,

CAPT. SHAW Proprietor.

Corner Columbia ave., Washington st

Dr. A. MILLOY,

Office over Bank of Centre, Rossland

Rossland Electric Laundry

None but white help employed. Notify us. We call and deliver

Goods.

Columbia Avenue, near Postoffice.

"A SURE THING"

That our Teas and Coffees are the CHOICEST sold in Rossland. Today, when teas and coffees are pushed so hard, it is absolutely necessary to have an article of unusual merit. You will find it here. Glassware given away to customers.

Pacific Tea Co.

Spokane Falls and Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway

Red Mountain Ry.

The Only Direct Route to Nelson Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Shoran Points.

Every day in the year between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson.

LEAVE "DAILY" ARRIVE
8:15 a.m. - Spokane - 6:15 p.m.
2:15 p.m. - Northport - 12:30 p.m.
Arrive 3:10 p.m. Rossland Lv. 11:25 a.m.

No change of cars between Spokane and Rossland.

Tickets on sale all over the world.

Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.
Passengers for Kettle river, Boundary camp and Boundary creek connect at Marcus and Rossburg with stage daily.

E. W. RUFF, Agent,

The Interviewer

BY THE HORSE EDITOR.

This week the horse editor sallied forth on another imaginary interviewing tour, the objective being

EX-GOVERNOR MACKINTOSH.

Now, the governor is a very haughty individual and must generally be approached by telephone, as he has no time for the so-called "common herd" (bankers, company-promoters and wild-catters in general excepted). Bedecked with a silk tie and a borrowed dress suit the horse editor reached for the governor's door bell in about the same manner as he usually reaches for a lamp post. A liveried butler came to the door. No, Mr. Mackintosh was not at home; he was just "up-stairs" preparing a few biographies of himself for the Montreal Star and other papers, also a few telegrams that he was going to hand in to the Miner office telling about the "Boundary being solid for the governor, and that Curtis would lose his deposit." (Whereat the horse editor shed sympathetic tears so copiously that he spoiled the governor's door mat.)

And his liveried nobs slammed the door. Now, the H. E. is not used to such treatment, and sitting down on the governor's steps he concluded to interview Mr. Mackintosh any way, even though that gentleman was so busily engaged up-stairs with those golden opinions of himself.

"What do you think of the eight-hour law?"

"Well, really, I kept dodging the question about as long as I could, and when the miners wanted either 'yes' or 'no' as an answer of course I had to say I was in favor of it. The mine-owners and I have a complete understanding on that question, and, therefore, they do not take any answers of mine in that particular very seriously. You know yourself that unless a candidate for parliamentary honors can promise everything to everybody he would not stand much show of election. Here is my plan of campaign in the promising line: To the man with the wild cat I tell he will have a second Le Roi; the man who now works eight hours for \$3.50 will get \$10 a day for not working, with double price for Sundays and Fourth of July; to him who is poor he shall become rich; to him that is rich, that he shall become richer. Of course, all these things would come to pass if I was elected. If I should not be elected, then sixteen kinds of brimstone would be sent to Rossland by the Conservative party as a token of their esteem."

"How is the election going in the Boundary?"

"Oh, tip top! I have a high-class liar working night and day at Grand Forks who keeps the telegraph wires hot all the time with dispatches about my tidal wave of victory. The only trouble is, when this wave strikes Red Mountain it will likely burst, and then you will find there was nothing in it."

"What are your views on the Chinese question?"

"Of course the Chinese should not work underground—there might be an explosion or a cave-in and then there would be a few Celestials less. Let the white slaves work in the mines, but employ the Chinese in the kitchen or garden, where there is not so much danger. That is what I do myself."

"How do you like those cartoons about yourself that are around town?"

"Well, if there is any truth in that old saying that 'Coming events cast their shadows before,' then I shall certainly wake up on Sunday morning with a dark-brown taste in my mouth."

"How about that Northwest exhibition scandal?"

"Really I had hoped that 'by-gones' would be by-gones," but like Patrick's ghost, unpleasant memories still come back to me. Fact of the matter is I never imagined the people of Rossland would know so much about my financing (?) as they do now."

But the horse editor's interview was suddenly cut short by a sudden application of leather to the seat of his pants by the aforesaid butler, who unless he sends an apology to the editor, will himself be given the benefit of an interview.

The Rossland ball team is receiving all kinds of challenges these days. The printers intended to challenge the "pros," but after seeing Sunday's game, concluded that they were not in the same class with the printers. The wine clerks will be given a game instead.

Tuesday Mr. Curtis and his committee were notified, that the Mackintosh meeting in Trail was to be a closed meeting and no government supporters or speakers were wanted. When Dr. Hoyes opened the meeting he announced that Mr. Curtis had been invited, but that he was afraid to appear. This is another sample of the contemptible and dishonest manner in which the Mackintosh push are carrying on the campaign.

Last night there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of Mr. Curtis supporters in the general com-

mittee rooms. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Curtis, and Messrs. Devine, McLaren and Beamish.

The world has no apology to make for devoting its columns almost exclusively to political questions this week. It honestly believes that the results of this election is of the utmost importance to the workers, and it has been in their interest the World has given so much attention to political matters. However, with this issue the agony will be over and hereafter the World will again be devoted to labor news.

The action of the Rossland Carpenters union in endorsing the candidature of Hon. Smith Curtis, in the present election reflects credit upon them as a body of intelligent men. It shows their opponents that they are not to be led astray by a lot of cheap promises; and that they are not the kind of men to throw a man down after using him. The objects of their enemies are thus defeated, and instead of being able to split the carpenters' vote and thus defeat them they have only succeeded in making them show a more solid front than before. It is only thus that organized labor can hope to maintain itself in the face of the unscrupulous actions of their opponents.

THE FRIEND (?) OF LABOR.

His Chief Push the Opponents of Labor.

Mr. Mackintosh has made frantic appeals for the support of workingmen. He has grovelled before them but all in vain. Why? Because no one believes in his death-bed repentance act. In addition to his own past declarations of hostility to the eight-hour law there are his associates in this campaign.

Nearly all the prominent supporters of the Turner regime in 1898 are supporting him, and all the Turner candidates today are pledged to emasculate the eight-hour law if elected.

Mr. Mackintosh has had with him in his Boundary tour Mayor Goodeve, a treacherous opponent of the rights of workingmen. Mayor Goodeve in April took a spouting tour as far as Greenwood where he declares he was opposed in principle to the eight-hour law. He refused to sign the petition to the legislature last winter upholding the eight-hour law, although his position as mayor would have lent weight to his signature. He signed the notice to the miners, declaring that should there be a strike no credit could be got at Goodeve's. The Evening Record, in which he is said to be largely interested, day after day contained the most bitter attacks on the eight-hour law and on the miners. He took the special constable, brought in by the mine-owners, under the cloak of the city and rovinally gave them the powers of chief of police.

The company of such a man should have been shunned were Mr. Mackintosh sincere.

But, lastly, Mr. Mackintosh and his friends attempted to bolster up his cause by securing the advocacy of E. V. Bodwell, a corporation lawyer of Victoria. They are too ashamed of him to acknowledge him openly, but take great care that his weary speech is given in full in the corporation sheet, the Rossland miner.

Is Bodwell the friend of labor?

On March 16th last at a public meeting in Victoria he denounced Premier Martin as the author and enforcer of the eight-hour law. That was the chief charge he made. On the 3rd of May he sent a letter to the chairman of the Turner meeting in Victoria in which he wished success to the four Turner candidates, all of whom at that meeting declared their intention of doing away with the penalty clause in and allowing contracting out of the eight-hour law. On the 26th of May Bodwell was a signer of Hon. Mr. Turner's nomination paper. In 1898 Bodwell opposed Turner. What has Turner done since to deserve confidence? Does the leopard change his spots? At Bodwell's meeting here, he dared not refer by name to the eight-hour law, but he meant it when he referred to "the DISASTROUS effects following the legislation attributed to Mr. Martin."

Drawing his support from those opposed to and contesting the just rights of labor, does Mr. Mackintosh think that all his fine words and frenzy will for a moment draw the wool over the eyes of the public? Does he think his abjurations that Joseph Martin is the enemy of labor and of the eight-hour law will go down in face of his platform in the interests of labor, and the rigid enforcement of the act by his government? The acts of the Martin government speak for themselves, the words of Mr. Mackintosh are but sound and fury, signifying nothing.

The ignorance of Mr. Mackintosh on British Columbia political questions is extraordinary. He talks about re-enacting the Coal Miners' Regulation Act. There never was such an act. There was a bill by that name but it never passed. If his political bed-fellow and

ally, Mr. Dunsmuir, carries out his election pledge to discontinue Chinese labor, the excuse for this crude measure will be gone; if he does not a much more effective remedy will likely be found by the Martin government.

What Mr. Martin said or thought about state ownership of railways four or eleven years ago cuts no ice. He is for it now. He is a politician who grows fatter as he goes.

What Bodwell doesn't know about railway building would fill many volumes. He asserts that after the railway line from Vancouver to Midway is built it will take for snow sheds and equipment \$10,342,000. The snow sheds will probably not cost over \$50,000; but, assuming that they cost \$100,000, the ordinary equipment would be \$32,500 per mile! Mr. Bodwell must be either a fool or a colossal liar. The equipment at most would not exceed \$5,000 per mile. His statement of the cost of the line is also quite preposterous. His whole speech is made up of equally wild statements and special pleading that would be a disgrace to the meanest police court pettifogger. Talk about personal spite and revenge. These seem to possess this corporation monopolist like ten thousand demons.

It will pay you to call at Eagles for millinery and ladies' furnishings of all kinds.

Wrappers! Wrappers!! Weappers!!!

All sizes, from 32 to 38. We can fit the smallest and largest lady in town. See our underwear: in every line we have a splendid stock. Our blouse waists are nicely assorted, and in prints and ready made skirts we have the very nicest goods.

HOLSTEAD & WRIGHT,
Cor. 1st & Washington Streets.

The Pullman Cafe

Washington Street.
Hayes & Walton, Proprietors,

All the delicacies of the season

Hot and Cold Lunches

The place to get the best meal in the City.

Meals 25 cents and up

To The Electors of Rossland Riding of West Kootenay:

GENTLEMEN,—

I solicit your support as a candidate at the approaching provincial elections. My platform is that of the present government, and is set out below, and I pledge myself to support the principles and measures therein enunciated.

A joint meeting of the Unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council of Rossland and the Affiliated Unions of Greenwood, having done me the honor to endorse my candidature, I consider myself as much a labor candidate as a government one, and whether the government be sustained or not, I shall, if elected, be always found heartily supporting measures designed to benefit and elevate labor, no matter from which side of the House emanating, and I shall also strenuously oppose any attempt to repeal or emasculate the eight-hour law.

I am yours faithfully
SMITH CURTIS.

Martin Government Platform.

The platform of the new government is as follows:

1. The abolition of the \$200 deposit for candidate for the legislature.

2. The bringing into force, as soon as arrangements can be completed, of the Torrens Registry system.

3. The redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of population, allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.

4. The enactment of an accurate system of government scaling of logs, and its rigid enforcement.

5. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Registration Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion government.

6. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this province.

7. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works, with a view to compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.

8. With regard to the eight-hour law the government will continue to enforce the law as it stands. An immediate inquiry will be made by the minister of mines into all grievances put forward in connection with its operation, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. If no settlement is reached the principle of the referendum will be applied and a vote taken at the general election as to whether the law be repealed. If the law is sustained by the vote it will be retained upon the statute book with its penalty clause. If modifications can be made removing friction brought about, without impairing the principle of the law, they will be adopted. If the vote is against it the law will be repealed.

9. To re-establish the London agency of British Columbia, and to take every effective means of bringing before the British public the advantages of this province, as a place for the profitable investment of capital.

10. The retaining of the resources of the province as an asset for the benefit of the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or for actual bona fide business, or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

11. The taking of active measures for the systematic exploration of the province.

12. The borrowing of money for the purpose of providing roads, trails and bridges provided that in every case the money necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan shall be provided by additional taxation so as not to impair the credit of the province.

13. In connection with the construction of government roads and trails, to provide by the employment of compe-

tent civil engineers and otherwise that the government money is expended upon some system which will be advantageous to the general public, so that the old system of providing roads as a special favor to supporters of the government may be entirely discontinued.

14. To keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue in order to preserve intact the credit of the province which is its best asset.

15. To adopt a system of government construction and operation of railways, and immediately to proceed with the construction of a railway on the south side of the Fraser river connecting the coast with the Kootenay district, with the understanding that unless the other railways now constructed in the province give fair connections and make equitable joint freight and passenger arrangements, the province will continue this line to the eastern boundary of the province. Proper connection with such Kootenay railway to be given to be given to the Island of Vancouver. With respect to other parts of the province to proceed to give to every portion of it railway connection as early a date as possible, the railway when constructed to be operated by the government through a commission.

16. A railway bridge to be constructed in connection with the Kootenay railway across the Fraser river at or near New Westminster, and running powers given over it to any railway company applying for the same, under proper conditions.

17. In case it is thought at any time advisable to give a bonus to any railway company, the same to be cash, and not by way of a land grant, and no such bonus to be granted except upon the condition that a fair amount of the bonds or shares of the company be transferred to the province, and effective means taken to give the province control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liabilities against it except actual cost.

18. To take away from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council any power to make substantive changes in the law, confining the jurisdiction entirely to matters of detail in working out the laws enacted by the legislature.

19. The establishment of an institution within the province for the education of the deaf and dumb.

20. To repeal the Alien Exclusion Act as the reasons justifying the enactment no longer obtain.

21. An amicable settlement of the dispute with the Dominion government as to Deadman's Island, Stanley Park and other lanes, and an arrangement with Mr. Ludgate by which, if possible, a sawmill industry may be established and carried on on Deadman's Island, under satisfactory conditions, protecting the interests of the public.

22. Proper means of giving technical instructions to miners and prospectors.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Mens' Clothing

Having received notice to move off the site we are now located on, we are offering all our stock of mens' clothing at a reduction to effect a clearance, as our time is limited we must give the public the benefit. So if you wish to save money on your purchases, call early at

Rossland Trading Co.'s Store

Jas. Cherrington, Mgr.

Cor. Spokane St. and Second Ave.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THE

Raymond Sewing Machines

"Best on the Market."

Sewing machine supplies of all kinds for sale. Machines to rent by week or month.

Taylor & McQuarrie, TAILORS.

Vernon and Nelson Phone 131.

18 Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C.

Sole Agents.

Canned Goods

Peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, grapes, blueberries, apples, in fact everything that the canners can can, at lowest prices.

Jams!

Jams, marmalades and preserves, the finest brands and at prices that are right.

Biscuits!

McCormick's Biscuits. Everything they make! Sodas and fancy.

McGonigle & Co., - Spokane St.

The Crescent Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Gent's Furnishing Department.

Summer Clothing and Underwear

Mens all wool serge suits, \$12.50 to \$20	Balbriggan underwear, per suit, \$1 to \$1.50.
" " tweed suits, \$10 to \$18	Cotton ribbed underwear, suit, 2
Dack Tennis suits, \$4 to \$5	Merino underwear, per suit, \$2.50
Crash coat and vest, \$2.50	Natural wool, underwear, per suit, \$2 to \$4.50.
Serge coat and vest, \$4	Fancy silkette underwear, \$2.50.
Alpaca Coat and vest, \$1.50 to \$2.50	Half hose, plain and fancy, 20c to 25c.
Tweed pants, all wool, \$2.50 to \$3.50	Straw and linen hats, 50c to \$1.25
Percale shirts, soft and stiff bosoms, 75c to \$2.50	Soft and stiff felt hats, \$1 to \$5.50
Tennis shirts, 75c to \$2.50	
English flannel shirts, \$1.50 to \$2.50	

The Crescent Dry Goods Co., Ltd.

Columbia Ave.,

Rossland, B.C.

V & N Phone 170

International Music Hall.

A. M. Zinn, Manager. R. Klockman, Prop. Dutton Wansor, Stage Mgr.

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 2.

The Operatic Masterpiece

CARMEN

Return of

Emma Whitney

First Appearance of

Evelyn Paxton

Edna Percie

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Simpson and Jones GROCERS.

A Complete Stock of Groceries always on Hand. Also a Full Line of Fancy Evaporated Fruits just received from California.

V. & N. Telephone 68. Second Ave., Opposite C. P. R. Depot.