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THE INDEPENDENT.

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Corner Granville and Drake Streets.
Choice meals, pleasant rooms, all conveniences, hot and cold baths, billiard and pool parlor, best stocked bar. Nearest hotel to all industries on False Creek and C. P. R. shops. Rates, $1 a day $4.50 a week. T. G. BLIGH, proprietor.

VOL. 1. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900 NO. 25.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION

Two naturalised Japanese have been arrested by Provincial Officer Campbell on the charge of obtaining their naturalisation papers by fraudulent means, to wit, by perjury. First, Kintora Ike was arrested in time to come up before the Magistrate in the Police Court yesterday, when he was remanded till Monday, while the second, Shibata Hanichi, was only captured last evening. The Police have held warrants for the arrest of the Japs for some time, but were unable to trace their men who only came down from a Skeena River cannery a few weeks ago, and secured themselves from official identity among the numerous lodging-houses and habitations of their countrymen.

The evidence upon which the warrants were issued alleged that the Japanese in question only arrived in British Columbia in March or April, but that in June they had made oath before one Walter J. Thicke, Notary Public of Hastings Street, Vancouver, that they had resided in Canada for four years upon which naturalisation papers were issued to them and the oath of allegiance taken.

It is alleged by fishermen and others who came frequently in contact with the Japanese residents of the Coast that hundreds of naturalisation papers have been obtained by similar means.

Each man when arrested had his passport, naturalisation papers and poll-tax receipt in his pocket. The passport in each case plainly indicated that the men only arrived in Canada this year. Kintora's passport is dated on the 5th day of the first month of the 33rd year of Meigi, which corresponds to the 5th of January, 1900, while Shibata Hanichi's passport is to Seattle, United States, and is dated in March, 1900. Officer Campbell searched almost every Japanese house in Steveston and Vancouver, before he was able to find his men, and had to use several of the subterfuges allowable in detective work before he was able to lay hands on the men.

The only information he had to work on was their names, and that they recently returned from the Skeena River District, where they had worked in a cannery under a Japanese contractor, T. Oka, whose stamp was found on their papers when arrested.

The two men will be formally charged with their crime in the Police Court on Monday, when Mr. W. J. Bowser, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General's Department, will appear to prosecute.

The following are copies of the certificate of naturalisation and oath of residence that have to be sworn to by the applicant, and Notary Public before the certificate of naturalisation can be issued all of which are required to be read over and interpreted to the applicant:

NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA.

Oath of Residence.

I, Kintora Ike, late of Japan, now in Vancouver, B. C. fisherman, do swear that, in the period of four years preceding this date, I have resided four years in the Dominion of Canada with intent to settle therein, without having been during such four years a stated resident in any foreign country. So help me God.

(Signed) KINTORA IKE.
(Seal)

Sworn before me, after first having been translated and explained, he appearing to perfectly understand the same and made his mark in my presence and a witness at Vancouver on the fifth of June, A. D. 1900.

(Signed) WALTER J. THICKE,
Notary Public, 419 Hastings Street.

NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA.

Certificate Under Section 10.

I, Walter J. Thicke, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that Kintora Ike, an alien, on the fifth day of June, 1900, subscribed and took before me the oaths of residence and allegiance authorised by the 8th Section of the Naturalisation Act of Canada of four years; that I have reason to believe and do believe, that the said Kintora Ike within the period of four years preceding the said day has been a resident of Canada; that the said Kintora Ike is a person of good character, and that there exists to my knowledge no reason why the said Kintora Ike should not be granted all rights and capacities of a native born British subject.

Dated the 5th day of June, A.D. 1900.

(Signed) WALTER J. THICKE,
Notary Public, 419 Hastings Street.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The London Banner says: The resolution of confidence in Ald. Frank Plant, passed by the Trades and Labor Council, puts on record the sentiments of organized labor towards him in this city. His appointment by the Dominion Government meets with popular approval in labor circles. Mr. Plant has always been a conscientious worker in the cause of unionism, and it is a matter for congratulation that his appointment cannot be misconstrued into a reward for political services, for, as a matter of fact, he has never been a partizan or taken an active part in political affairs, except as an independent. The Government no doubt were influenced in making the appointment, because of the strong endorsation of organized labor in Western Ontario.

The Trades and Labor Councils of London, St. Thomas, Brantford and Hamilton, had petitioned the Ontario Government in favor of placing him at the head of the Labor Bureau in Toronto, and it was because of such strong endorsations that he has received his present appointment.

Mr. Plant has had a long and honorable career in conection with organized labor in London. He has acted as secretary of the Typographical union for years, and has represented it at several international conventions. He has occupied the position of president of the Trades Council for two terms, and held nearly every office in its gift, and has on several occasions represented it at the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. For two years he has directly represented labor in the City Council. The Dominion Government could have made no better selection. Organized labor in London regrets that Mr. Plant will be forced to take up his residence in another city, but feels assured he will be in a position where he can be of great assistance to the cause of labor.

The Independent and the workers of Vancouver wish him every success.

IN MEMORIAM.

From the president, officers and members of the Retail Clerks' Association, Vancouver Local, No. 278, R. C. I. P. A.:

Your committee appointed to draft resolutions relating to the death of

BROTHER JOHN H. GEDDES,

submit the following, to wit:

It is with feelings of keenest regret we, the members of Vancouver Local, No. 279, learned of the sad death of our esteemed brother, who died on Friday, August 31, 1900, showing to us that the wind bloweth where it listeth; we hear the sound thereof, yet know not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth; man appears for a brief period, acts his part in the drama of life, and passes away as a dream, and is not.

Resolved—That in his death we mourn the loss of a member, and one full of promise to our association; but we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, in whose government all things work together for good to them that love Him.

Resolved—That to his widow and family this association extends its deepest and most profound sympathy with them in their sad bereavement.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and family of our departed brother, spread upon the minutes of this association, and also printed in The Independent.

There is no death. The good we do
Will monument our name for aye,
The soul that to the right is true
Will live throughout eternity.

Submitted this 4th day of September, A. D. 1900.

E. E. C. JOHNSON.
W. J. ORR.
R. S. DAGGETT.
T. A. PHILLIP.
Committee.

FRAUDS IN MODERN SCIENCE.

Thos. A. Edison, in the N. Y. Herald, says: They (the text-books) are mostly misleading. I get mad with myself when I think I have believed what was so learnedly set out in them. There are more frauds in modern science than anywhere else. * * * Take a whole pile of them that I can name and you will find uncertainty if not imposition in half of what they state as scientific truth. They have time and again set down experiments as done by them, curious, out-of-the-way experiments that they never did, and upon which they have founded so-called scientific truths. I have been thrown off my track often by them, and for months at a time. Try the experiments yourself, and you will find the result altogether different. * * * I tell you I'd rather know nothing about a thing in science, nine times out of ten, than what the books would tell me; for practical purposes, for applied science, the best science, the only science, I'd rather take the thing up and go through with it myself. I'd find out more about it than anyone could tell me, and I'd be sure of what I know. That's the thing. Professor this or that will controvert you out of the books that it can't be so, though you have it right in the hollow of your hand all the time, and could break his spectacles with it.

AUTOMOBILES VS. TROLLEYS.

Chicago is said to be the first city in the country to bring the automobile into commercial use on any extensive plan. The Hub Motor Transit company has ben organized and will put into service 50 automobiles. They will be double-deckers and will have a capacity for 40 passengers. The vehicles will be equipped with four motors of seven horse-power each. The men who are organizing the corporation claim that they will have a speed capacity of 12 miles an hour. They will make regular trips, covering their routes at the rate of eight miles an hour, a greater speed than is now maintained by the local suburban trains on the Illinois Central railroad, and will endeavor to compete with the trolley lines and other transportation facilities now offered to Chicagonians.

A big St. Louis car company is working on the contract of the striking street railway employees, who have formed a company, for 50 electric omnibuses of the double-decked style, and when these are completed they will be placed in opration at once. Fifteen of the vehicles, to be known as "Imperials," will be operated on the north side, fifteen on the west side and twenty on the south side. A fare of five cents for a continuous trip will be charged.

All union men in the city are hereby notified that Donaldson & Matthews, the Cordova street clothiers, hatters and men's outfitters, have just opened out another large shipment of Union label pants engineers, painters, bricklayers and laborers' overalls, carpenters' aprons, smocks, etc. Donaldson & Matthews, men's outfitters, 74 Cordova street.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Capt. Tatlow, M. P. P., was seen by The Independent and in reply to an enquiry as to the principal legislation enacted at the recent session of the Legislative Assembly for the benefit of the wage-earners, he said: "I may commence with the

SHOPS REGULATION ACT,

which provides that all municipal councils shall, when properly requisitioned, pass a by-law requiring that all or any classes of shops close at a stated hour, not earlier than 6 p. m., chosing the whole or any portion of the year, and should any day of the week be named as a half-holiday, not earlier than 12 noon on such day. No boy or girl under 16 years of age is to be employed in or about a shop more than 66 1-2 hours (including meal times) in any week—the limit being 13 hours on Saturday and 11 hours on other days, out of which one hour is to be allowed for the noon-day meal, and three-quarters of an hour for supper when working later than 7 p.m. In every shop where females are employed, seats or chairs must be provided, which they are to be at liberty to use when not necessarily engaged in their work.

MINERS' WAGES.

The wages of the miners have been protected by including him in the term "laborer" and extending to him the benefits of the Mechanics Lien Act. A further addition to that act provides that every device of an "owner, contractor or sub-contractor, adopted to defeat the priority given to wage-earners for their wages by this act, shall, as against such wage-earners be null and void."

CURRENT WAGES.

Additions to both the Vancouver City Charter and the Municipality acts provide that all municipal contracts require that all classes of workmen be entitled to such wages as are currently paid in the municipality to competent workmen in their respective trades.

THE LABOR REGULATION ACT.

enacts that no person or corporation obtaining from the Legislature the right to build a bridge, tramway, railway, turnpike road, telegraph or telephone line, etc., or the right to carry on any trade or business, or granting or conferring to such person or corporation any property, rights or privileges whatsoever, shall employ or allow to be employed in connection with any of the above any workman who cannot, when required by the proper official, read that act in some European language. The act not only provides for penalties against employers, contractors or corporation officials, but also for forfeiture of all powers and privileges granted by the act of incorporation of any company wilfully violating its provisions. This act is supplemented by the British Columbia

IMMIGRATION ACT,

under which it is proposed to make it illegal for any immigrant to land or remain in the province who cannot when asked by the authorizeed officers to do so, write an application as set out in the act in some European language. Such immigrants are not entitled to a licence to carry on any trade or calling, to acquire land or hold a free miners' certificate, and they, together with any person or corporation who assists in bringing them in, are liable to a fine of $500 or 12 months' imprisonment, the latter in the case of the immigrant to cease on his finding sureties to the amount of $500 that he will leave the province in one month, and which would doubtless be taken advantage of by the procurers of, or contractors for, coollie and slave labor. This act is based on the principle of the Natal act, and depends on the interpretation of section 95 of the British North America act, which gives the Local Legislature power to make laws in relation to immigration into the province, "so long and so far only as not repugnant to any act of the Parliament of Canada.

B. C. IMMIGRATION ACT.

As to the British Columbia Immigration act, 1900, Capt. Tatlow said that all are agreed as to the objects aimed at in this act, as it is far more effectual to stop the immigration into the province of undesirable peoples than to endeavor to legislate against them when once established. In adopting such a measure there are two questions to be considered: (1) Does it conflict with imperial interests; (2) Is it ultra vires of the constitutional powers of the province? The question of such legislation conflicting with imperial interests was first raised in the year 1884 with reference to an "act to prevent the immigration of Chinese," in giving his reasons for recommending the disallowance of which, the then Minster of Justice, Sir A. Campbell, states "he is clearly of opinion that it is an act that ought not to be put into operation without due consideration and without correspondence with the Imperial Government." To this Lord Derby replies in a despatch to the Governor-General, dated 31st May, 1884: "I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty has not been advised to disallow acts passed in Australian colonies restricting by very severe provisions the immigration or introduction of Chinese," and adds, "You may understand that the question is not held to involve imperial interests and that you should deal with it as a Canadian question only." This shows clearly that at that time there was no question of imperial interests involved, and apparently no such issue did arise until the unprecedented influx of Japanese in the last three years made it necessary to include that nationality in the restrictive legislation, and called forth the objection raised by the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain as to legislation specifically directed against an ally of the Empire, and at the same time the remedy suggested by him to overcome this difficulty. "If there is any real PROSPECT OF A LARGE INFLUX OF JAPANESE LABORERS INTO CANADA," writes Mr. Chamberlain on July 20th, 1898, "impress upon your ministers the importance of dealing with it by legislation of the Dominion Parliament on the lines of the Natal act, which is likely to be generally adopted in Australia." His advice not having been accepted, and further legislation specifically directed against Japanese having been enacted by the province, he again writes on March 23rd, 1899, as follows: "Her Majesty's Government much regret to find the Government and Legislature of British Columbia adopting a course which is justly regarded as offensive by a friendly power, and they hope that your ministers will be able to arrange for the cancellation of the objectionable provisions and the substitution of a measure which, while it will secure the desired exclusion of undesirable immigrants, will obtain that result by means of some such general test as that already suggested in my despatch of the 20th July, 1898." "The prospect of a large influx of Japanese laborers" alluded to by Mr. Chamberlain must be admitted to have become a reality, when we hear that in the last three years 20,875 of these people have landed in our province, and failure on the part of the Federal Government to act on Mr. Chamberlain's advice has made it necessary for us to legislate in that direction as far as our constitutional powers will admit. In doing so we rely on the power to "make laws in relation to immigration" given to us under section 95 of the British North America act, "SO FAR AS NOT REPUGNANT TO ANY ACT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA." This is one of the sections which provide for concurrent legislation, and so far there has been no test, and consequently no decision, as to the powers under it of the Federal and Provincial governments respectively. Sir Alexander Campbell alone refers to it, but only goes so far as to say: "Having reference to the condition of Canada at the time of the union of the provinces the undersigned is of opinion that the authority given is to regulate and promote immigration and not an authority to prohibit immigration, but without coming at present to a definite conclusion as to whether the act in question is within the legislative authority of parliament or the legislature," and so on, to which Lord Derby replies in the same despatch: "I do not understand that your lordship invites me to state whether Chinese immigration into British Columbia is placed by the B. N. A. act under control of the Dominion or of the Provincial Legislature, but I may say it is a point on which I am not prepared to give an opinion." All of which, to say the least, shows there is an element of doubt as to the extent of the Dominion and Provincial powers under the section, referring to which Lefroy, in "Legislative Power in Canada," page 198, says: "As regards the actual practice of the Dominion Government with regard to the veto power it appears to be the prevailing rule that where the Provincial act is clearly within the comprehension of the legislature passing it and does not conflict with Dominion or imperial interests it should be left to its operation, though it may be open to objection as unjust or contrary to sound principles of legislation." Also, on page 461—Regina vs. Wing Chong: "It does not follow that because a local act touches on subjects committed to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament by section 91, that it therefore interferes with them so as to render it unconstitutional, and it would seem that none of the authorities carry the matter beyond that of definition of the meaning of the various enumerated classes in sections 91 and 92, conceding to provincial legislatures the power to legislate to the full extent on subjects committed to them, though in so doing they may incidentally touch what may be called the fringe of Dominion subjects." Although this reference is to powers under section 91, still the principle is the same, and if section 91, why not also in section 95, should this province not legislate to the full extent in this matter, although in doing so it may incidentally touch on the "fringe of Dominion subjects?" At the present time there is no act of the Dominion Parliament to which this act can "be repugnant," unless it be the recently passed "Chinese Immigration act," raising the entrance tax on Chinamen from $50 to $100, and provision for this is made in section 2, sub-section F. It may be urged that this legislation is unnecessary, as the Government of Japan has already prohibited, or rather checked, the emigration of her subjects. But that may only be a temporary measure, and makes this the better opportunity to pass legislation consistent with the policy of that country. To come to

THE ACT ITSELF,

Sections 1, 2 and 3 follow closely the lines of the Natal act. In clause 4 the penalty of $500 may seem excessive, but that is the amount asked by the province to be placed on Chinese entering the country, as proved in the Australian colonies to be effectual. These people are mostly slaves or coollies brought here by contractors who, by putting up $500 security, can regain possession of them for the purpose of shipping out of the province (in any direction so far as we are concerned!) Clause 5 is based on the Natal act, and is clearly within our power to enact, and clause 6 deals with the contractors or companies bringing these people in. I believe that this act is in accordance with the views of a large majority of the people of this province, who are prepared to stretch to the fullest extent the provincial rights to endeavor to obtain for themselves the relief they have been denied at Ottawa. We hear that the Roumanian Jews, who, after all, have some claims as a race upon us (although I admit are undesirable immigrants), are refused in many cases permission to land in eastern Canada because of their poverty, while we are compelled to make our province a dumping ground for the surplus population of the Orient, carrying in its wake a mass of corruption and disease far more disastrous than the simple poverty of the Roumanian Jew.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

A large number of delegates attended the regular meeting of the Trades Council on Friday evening, President Dixon in the chair.

A communication from the Carpenters' Union, Rossland, stated that an advertisement had appeared in the Coast papers calling for carpenters to work in the Kootenays, but objected that as there was not sufficient work there to keep all the Union men employed, it was better for carpenters to keep away.

The question of a Union Label on boots and shoes was discussed, but the Clerks' delegates stated that there was no firm in Canada manufacturing a boot or shoes with the label on. This together with the Asiatic question, will be brought up before the Dominion Trades Congress, which meets in Ottawa this month.

MONGOL LABOR.

The Parliamentary Committee was empowered to investigate the cost, etc., of engaging a solicitor to watch the interests of the Trades Council at the Royal Commission to enquire into the Mongolian question, and will also forward circulars to the different unions asking for information on the same subject.

The motion of Ald. Baxter with regard to a rebate on manufacturers' rate for water, conditional on all employers of such manufacturer or merchant being able to read in some European language, was heartily approved of by the Trades Council, and the City Council will be requested to pass such motion.

It was stated that one of the conditions upon which a bonus was granted to the British Columbia Sugar Refinery by the City was that no Chinese should be employed, and further alleged that the above Company is manufacturing its sugar barrels with Oriental labor, and as this is contrary to the spirit of the agreement, the City Council will be requested to investigate this matter, and if possible, have a stop put to it.

HOURS OF LABOR.

A petition to the City Council from the Barbers' Union with reference to a Sunday and Early Closing By-law, with the addition of a penalty clause, was endorsed by the Trades Council, and a representative Committee was appointed to assist the Barbers' Union in having it passed. The number of non-union barber shops in the City is at present, 10, but nearly all have one chair only, and the majority of the owners are not eligible to become members of the Union, never having served their time to the trade.

A question was asked with regard to the non-performance of the Indian war dance on Labor Day. It was stated that a prominent delegate had made the arrangement for the dance, but when the Port Simpson Indians were questioned with regard to the matter, they pleaded ignorance and stated that their paraphernalia was not in the City. As the delegate was not present, the matter was left in abeyance, but the public may rest assured that the reason why the dance was not given will be thoroughly investigated, the feeling of the delegates on this question being very pronounced.

The Council adjourned after informal discussion of minor matters.

THE CONGRESS OF CANADA.

The sixteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held at Ottawa, commencing September 18th. Active preparation is being made for the meeting which it is expected will prove a particularly fruitful one, in view of the many incidents affecting labor which have transpired within the past year.

This Trades Council will not be represented at the Dominion Trades Congress this year, but several of the unions will send delegates and the interests of labor in British Columbia in general, and Vancouver in particular, will receive the attention they deserve.

BROKE THE RECORD.

Mr. N. A. Pelkey (shingleweaver) of Ruskin Mills, B. C., cut 46,000 shingles in 10 hours. This is the fastest time known on the Pacific coast. The near-State of Washington when 40,000 est approach to it was done in the shingles were sawn in 11 hours.

Wm. Sloan, of Nanaimo, has announced himself a candidate for the Vancouver Electoral District in the approaching Dominion election.

VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY.

President George Wilby presided at the regular meeting of the Labor Party on Wednesday night, held in Union Hall, and Secretary Morton was in his place. There was a fair attendance, and the business transacted was of a most important character.

After the reading of the minutes, a letter from Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., was considered, regarding the calling of a Provincial Convention, and filed.

A resolution was carried to the effect that a Committee be appointed to draft a programme for the season's meetings.

A Committee was appointed to draw up a platform and recommend what action the Party will take in the forthcoming General Election.

Several names were voted on for membership, and accepted.

A unanimous vote was passed, making "The Independent" the official organ of the Party.

The prospects of the Party are bright and it will become a very live institution in Vancouver in the near future.

The meetings will start prompt at 8 p.m. for business.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 26th.

THE NEW LABOR BUREAU.

The Nanaimo Herald says: We would call our readers attention to the excerpt under the head of Press Opinions, taken from the Rossland Miner, noting that Mr. Ralph Smith has been invited to advise the Dominion Government regarding the best methods of handling the new Labor Bureau, and suggesting that the authorities could not do better than appoint him to the head of the department. As a matter of fact the Government has anticipated this suggestion by about two months. It is now nearly that length of time since Mr. Smith had this very flattering offer made to him, having attached to it a large salary and a position of high honor, and if he had consulted his own interests exclusively he would have undoubtedly accepted the position at once. The very critical state of affairs in Provincial matters at that time and Mr. Smith's warm attachment to Nanaimo, friends and interests had the effect of determining him to refuse the offer. The authorities at Ottawa, however, were insistent and urged him to reconsider his position, pointing out how very important to the labor interests of the Dominion it was that the new Bureau be a success and it would certainly be enlarging his sphere of usefulness to engage in the new undertaking. Mr. Smith finally agreed to discuss the matter when at the Trades and Labor Congress to be held in Ottawa on the 18th of this month, for which place he started Tuesday. Should Mr. Smith decide to accept the new opening that now presents itself as a reward of his broad-minded and conciliatory methods, his hosts of friends in Nanaimo and British Columbia, while regretting to lose the services of so valued a public man, will nevertheless not blame him in any sense for taking a step at once so advantageous to himself and the labor cause, but wish him as brilliant and honorable a success in his new position as he has achieved in his present one. Knowing Mr. Smith as we do, however, it would not come to us with a very great surprise if it transpires that he will decide to continue to occupy the comparatively humble and unprofitable station that he has filled for the last eight years with such conspicuous credit to himself and advantage to his constituents.

Ability of a superior nature is quickly recognized, and if a man shows that he has an extraordinary capacity in any given direction he is nearly always given an opportunity to put it to use. It will be remembered that Ralph Smith, M. P. P. for Nanaimo, came to Rossland and did a great deal which existed here in the early part of the year. Mr. Smith, as president of the Dominion Trades Congress, and as elected representative in the Provincial Parliament, enjoyed the confidence of organized labor in the fullest degree. He entered heartily and earnestly into the settlement of the differences that existed here. He is primarily gifted with common sense, is a diplomat in negotiation, and can see the merits and demerits of both sides of a question. With the assistance of Messrs. Curtis and Clute, and the conciliatory spirit shown by the officers and members of the Miners' Union, and also by the managers of the mines, the differences were adjusted in a short time and work resumed. This was a happy settlement of trouble that might have lasted for many months and greatly injured this camp and its residents. Mr. Smith showed such ability on that occasion that he has been summoned to Ottawa to give the Dominion Government his advice in placing the new Labor Bureau on a working basis. He will leave for the east to perform the task assigned to him as soon as the Provincial Legislature adjourns. We believe that the Federal authorities have made a wise move in giving Mr. Smith this task to perform. They might go a step further and put him at the head of the Bureau, as he would be the right man in the right place. There is no man in Canada who more thoroughly possesses the confidence of organized labor or who better deserves the confidence than he does.—Rossland Miner.

THE INDEPENDENT.

BY GEO. BARTLEY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANISED LABOR

BY

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AT 312 HOMER STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

A week, 5 cents; month, 15 cents; three months, 35 cents; six months, 65 cents; one year, $1.25.

ENDORSED BY THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL AND THE VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY.

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1900

New Voters' List.

REGISTRATION OF PROVINCIAL VOTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under the authority of section 52 of the "Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act, 1899" the cancellation of the Register of Voters for the

VANCOUVER CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT

will take effect on the 10th day of September, instant, and thereafter it will be necessary for every person who desires to be registered as a voter in the said Electoral District to apply to the Collector of Voters, as provided by section 11 of the "Provincial Elections Act." By command,

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 6th September, 1900.

THE TRADE PAPER.

Organized labor ponders over the inequalities of life and their journals, by reason of the many circumstances requiring consideration and attention, are so fully devoted to the work of defending the tenets of our faith, that a spirit of monotony sometimes takes possession of the craft and the members become apathetic, lose interest and grow unconcerned, says the United Mine Workers' Journal. This is true of all organizations or associations of men. Interest and enthusiasm ebb and flow as contingencies arise, environment changes or conditions alternate. We sometimes fear that the continuous talk of labor papers about "downtrodden workingmen," while absolutely true, has a depressing effect, and that it would be better for all were writers and thinkers to take a more advanced position, dwell more fully on the brighter side of life and deal less with pessimestic theories. All workingmen realize fully the inequalities of life. The dire toil to which necessity incites his daily efforts continually reminds him of this fact. He feels keenly enough the disadvantages of poverty without having to be reminded of it every time he picks up his trades paper, yet to remedy unfair and unequal conditions an intelligent understanding of the affairs of his trade must be secured, hence the necessity of trades papers clinging to the text. This knowledge cannot be obtained from the average daily paper, which is engrossed with the affairs of general concern, and therefore cannot devote more than passing mention to trade matters. The management of a trades paper would gladly welcome the editing of big sensations, curious tales and pithy items of national concern, as these contain more of life and less of monotony, of endles grind. A contributor to the labor press would find less labor and more enjoyment in chronicling his imaginations of a sunset scene than in digging up musty records for the purpose of presenting an intelligent logical argument against the evil of government by injunction, the calling out of the militia, or a kindred subject, but were he to do so, who will present the defensive argument of the toiler? The labor press of this country may not be "up-to-date" from the standpoint of a critic in journalism, yet it performs a noble mission and gives information which no other agency can supply. Stop the publication of our trade papers and the labor movement will gradually decline and finally die. They are weak only in proportion to their lack of support. Support them properly, give them the assistance which they merit, and they will rapidly increase in interest and influence and move the industrial world by their power.

INDEPENDENT ITEMS.

Register, register, register.

Let your union be your politics.

Ask for goods bearing the union label.

It pays to advertise in The Independent.

Has your union an advertisement in The Independent. If not, why not?

He's a mighty poor politician that can't catch 'em both coming and going.

Did you get a new subscriber for The Independent this week. If not, why not?

A first-class politician is always ready to work—upon the sympathies of the poor workingman.

Look out for the professional politician—he will be your friend before election, but after it is over—nit.

Let workingmen think and act for themselves. That is the only way by which they can secure lasting benefits.

Do you read The Independent? If you don't, you should. It is the only reliable paper on labor matters in the city.

Get union label clothing. It will outwear two suits of scab made. Best is cheapest. Cheap at first is dear at the end.

It costs $3,500,000,000 annually for the maintenance of the world's armies, exclusive of pensions, and $500,000,000 for educational purposes.

"What will the harvest be?" sadly exclaimed Maister McQueen when he learned that the vote of the workingmen of Vancouver was united.

So long as employers of labor are compelled by competition to pay wages based upon what is known as the labor market, we shall have wage slavery.

The authorities should take cognisance of the Indian rancherie now located at Alexander street, at the foot of Columbia avenue. It is a disgrace.

It would be humane, if nothing else, to forbid the employment of children at a period of life which should be devoted to their physical, intellectual and moral development.

"Well, Garden," said Marpole, "we are up against the real thing this time. Will the labor leaders throw their strength to Maxwell?" Echo answers, "Will they?"

Remember that you are not a tree that can stand alone; you are only a branch. Join the union of your craft as a branch, join your branches and flourish with the tree.—Erie People.

Have you noticed the martial bearing of Harry Cowan lately. You can't touch him with a ten-foot pole since he acquired Sam Robb's quick step on Labor Day—some say hay step.

Arbitration is a good method to pursue. It strives to improve the friendly relations between the employers and the labor unions and can be made beneficial to both sides.—The Labor World.

Annexation is the order of the day. The World and Province are ardent annexationists, and it is reported that the Province will shortly be gobbled up in the insatiable maw of the World.

The Independent Labor Party should face the issues and the situations as they present themselves in the forthcoming election in a manly way and at the same time be true to labor's cause.

"It's too true," wailed Wilson, "that the breach in the Conservative ranks is widening. Desperate measures will have to be resorted to to harmonize our factions or the party will go to the wall in Vancouver."

"Well, Oki," said the principal at the school of political economy, addressing a Japanese student, "Have you learned much during your first term?"

"Yes," replied Oki. "I have learned how to get my naturalization papers in four months."

The political atmosphere is very murky, with no signs of clearing up. "What side is labor on?" is earnestly asked by the leaders of both parties. The laboring man, if he is alive to his best interests, will be true to his own party every time—the Independent Labor Party.

The Yankee politician must be very busy these campaign days. We are told that one Murphy sleeps with his boots on in a buggy. Is he too crooked to stretch out in bed and sleep with a clear conscience and his boots off, like our straight (?) Canadian public men. Maybe he wants to be ready to leave this world with them on.

We are informed that because some workmen walked in the big procession on Labor Day that they have been dismissed from their situations. This is particularly directed to the shingle-weaving industry. The shingle-making business needs a thorough investigation and clearing up by the public. We are acquainted with the trade in shingles as well as fish, and purpose going into the matter in a thorough way before long. There are too many Orientals in the business.

The find of Health Inspector Marrion and Sanitary Officer Mulhern last Monday at 1731 Westminster avenue of five little children naked locked up in a hovel and fed like pigs, could scarcely be credited. Wm. Cresswell and his wife should be made an example by the authorities, for their indescribable brutality to their own children.

At the last session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the secretary was instructed to provide for the taking of a vote of all affiliated bodies on the question of their willingness to undertake independent political action. The secretary now reports that the old party politicians will make a desperate effort to stem the tide, but it is believed it will prove futile, as the Canadian unions are strongly impregnated with independent political action.

"The Liberal-Conservative party possesses the most attractive political Garden the world ever saw," said "Joe" Martin.

"Yes," said Charley Queen. "But they have allowed their best plant to die for lack of cultivation."

"Oh, you refer to Cotton," said Joe excitedly. "That was to be expected. You can not expect any plant to flourish in this northern clime, whose natural home is in the south, unless you raise it in a hot house. The chilling frost of last winter did the work."

As to the particular qualifications of Mr. McSpaden, the gentleman appointed building inspector, we know nothing. The action of the aldermen in making the appointment, however, must be condemned. Had the advice of this paper, as well as that of Ald. Baxter, been taken the selection would have been satisfactory, namely, that an examination test be adhered to. As to the evidence of the aldermen who told how they voted by ballot it is to say the least very shaky. The aldermen should—

Remember Ananias, that wicked lad,
On him long dwelt a curse,
Who by his accord
Outran the Lord
And got to heaven first.

We are on the eve of a general election, which may come off within the next few months. Candidates from one end of the country to the other are being nominated by the two political parties. The Grit and Tory parties each declare that they will come out on top, and no doubt they will if the list is turned upside down so as to place the winners at the head. The Voice says that "with our political parties so much alike, with so little of principle dividing them, the main plank being antagonism to the other party, it becomes more and more necessary and desirable that constituencies, in which the electors are independent, should elect independent representatives, indeed they must do so if they want real representation at all."

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THE HAND THAT HOLDS THE PENCIL.

We have read of mighty powers
That are felt for right or wrong;
And had them kept before us
In poems, prose and song.

There's the hand that rocks the cradle,
And the hand that writes the dun;
There's the man before the public
And the man behind the gun;

There's the boy that minds his mother,
And the Jack that takes the pot;
While the hand that wields the slipper
Seldom fails to reach the spot.

Strong and potent are the forces
That against lives are hurled,
But the hand that holds the pencil
Is the hand that prods the world.

For this world of men and women
Often needs a friendly jog;
There are some who dare not claim their own,
While others play the hog.

There are some who get so goody good
They never crack a smile,
While their neighbors vent their feelings
In an overflow of bile.

There are strong who crowd the weaker,
There are weak who flout the strong,
And a timely note of warning
Helps the world to wag along.

Human nature needs a prompter,
As the circling years are whirled,
And the hand that holds the pencil
Is the hand that prods the world.

Corporations get too frisky,
Just to show they're in the swim,
Or some crazy politician
Thinks the world was made for him.

Sharpen up the trusty 'Faber,'
Get it focused true and fine;
Let the dose be what is needed,
From a column to a line.

If you want to prick a bladder,
There is nothing in the land
Like a nicely pointed pencil
Guided by a steady hand.

The wicked deal less darkly,
Fewer crooked paths are trod,
As they see the lifted pencil,
And in fancy feel its prod.

Pencil pushes of the nation,
In whose hand the weapon lies,
Ponder well the aim and object
Ere the pointed arrow flies.

Dealing gently with the erring—
Still, denouncing all the wrong—
Ever just in condemnation
And in virtue ever strong.

Let your shafts be keen, yet kindly,
Never venom-tipped nor vile,
Seeking where a teardrop trembles,
To replace it with a smile.

And while o'er our smiling planet
Heaven's azure is unfurled,
Let the hand that holds the pencil
Be the hand that helps the world.

—CONNOR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The plant at Olympia for canning clams has been enlarged.

The Aberdeen canneries are preparing for a large run of salmon.

A Port Townsend woman, Miss Florence Green, has adopted a little Japanese boy.

Whatcom county's fruit inspector says this year's crop in his county will be about half an average yield.

The validity of the city ordinance relative to the charging of $1 per year for bicycle license fee is to be tested in the September term.

Thurston county's board of equalization reduces realty assessments 20 per cent., except railroad property, oyster lands, and town lots assessed at less than $20.

It is estimated that during the last two weeks the Port Angeles fishermen have shipped to up Sound and British Columbia points upwards of 50,000 silver salmon.

A number of West Side ranchers have chipped in and are now surveying the headwaters of the Menastash, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of storing the waters by the reservoir system.

Two Chinamen in the history of Spokane have parted with their queues. One about 10 years ago made up his mind to become a genuine American citizen and parted with an important part of the Chinese life. The second one last week did the same by being driven by taunts of being a Boxer.

President McKinley, by proclamation has opened for settlement 1,500,000 acres of rich farming land in the North Half of the Colville reservation. This reservation lies in the northeastern part of the state; 50 miles northwest of Spokane; 150 miles northeast of Olympia, and 100 miles east and north of Seattle. It borders on the Canadian boundary, and is 30 miles from Greenwood, B. C.

Some weeks ago the executive committee of the Winnipeg Typographical union waited on the Provincial Secretary of Manitoba to complain that portions of the government printing were going to offices that were non-union, and which did not employ capable journeymen, or pay the scale. Word has been received from the Queen's printer that the department has written to all the firms to see the officers of the union and secure endorsation of their respective establishments as complying with the requirements of the union.—The Voice.

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FALL

Comes on so gradually you scarcely notice it. It's Fall now and Fall styles are ripe. New Fall Goods have crowded in and pushed the thinned-out Summer stuff out of sight. We're head over heels in Fall Shirts, New Hosiery, New Neckwear, business now. New Suits, New Hats, New New Collars.

Men's Clothing

Men's tweed and serge suits, $5 to $12.50.
Men's black worsted suits, $7.50 to $15.
Men's waterproof coats, $2 to $18.
Men's overcoats and ulsters, $4.50 to $16.
Men's trousers, $1 to $4 a pair.
Men's smocks and overalls, 40c to 75c each.
Men's pea-jackets, $3.95 to $7.50 each.
Men's odd vests, 75c to $2.50 each.
Men's white coats, 75c to $1.50 each.
Men's aprons, 25c each.

Men's Hats and Caps

Men's soft hats, Stetson's make, $5.
Men's fur felt, stiff and Fedora hats, $1 to $2.50.
Men's soft felt hats, 75c each.
Men's hook-down caps, 20c to 75c each.
Men's blue cloth peak caps, 25 to 50c.
Men's Klondike caps, 75c to $3.

Men's Furnishings

Men's woollen underwear, 40c to $2 suit.
Men's silk and wool underwear, $3 each.
Men's fleece-lined undearwear, 50c to $1 each.
Men's Cardigan jackets, 75c to $1 each.
Men's flannelette shirts, 25c to 75c each.
Men's flannel shirts, 75c to $2 each.
Men's Oxford shirts, 50c to 75c.
Men's unlaundered shirts, 50c.
Men's laundered shirts, 75c to $1.25 each.
Men's cambric shirts, 75c to $1.25 each.
Cotton or flannelette night shirts 50c to $1.50.
Men's suspenders, 15c to $1 a pair.
Men's collars, 10c to 20c each.
Men's cuffs, 20c to 30c pair.
Men's silk and satin neckwear, 15c to 75c. each.
Men's bath robes, $3.50 each.
Men's heavy sox, 10c to 25c a pair.
Men's bicycle hose, 50c to $1 a pair.

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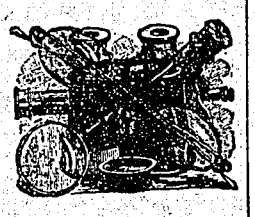

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DRIFTWOOD.

Lost, strayed or stolen—Hobson and Dreyfus.

No woman wants to lend her new wash tub and boiler, so don't ask her.

Now comes the worst part of the year;
We must quit the cold vanilla,
And wonder where we'll get the "mon,"
To buy the warm chinchilla.

The girl that polishes up the cook stove until it shines like "dad's dinner pail," will make a good wife for any man.

Ambrose Bierce, of the San Francisco Examiner, is one of the most brilliant, keenest, sarcastic, and fearless writers in the world.

It is tough on a man when he steps on a piece of banana peel, falls, and is arrested by a policeman for giving a street performance and causing an obstruction.

A woman in Vancouver, B. C., who advertised for a girl "to do light housework" received a letter from an applicant, who said her health needed sea air, and asked if the lady would kindly inform her where the "lighthouse" was situated.

A woman is like one of the big trusts. The instant she acquires a controlling interest in you she becomes a regular ring master. She will make you jump through, lie down, roll over, walk lame and play dead. And don't think for a minute that you won't do it either.

Where is the wheel she rode last year;
Her bloomers, where are they?
Why is she never seen upon
The bicycle paths to-day?
The lover whom she rode with then
Did not lay down his life
Upon the field of battle, but
He took that maid to wife.
Her tyres are now all flattened out,
Her bloomers hung away—
Beside a baby's crib she sings
Sweet lullabies to-day.

Now that fall is here, we are confronted with a new chapter. The stingy man, who, through the warm spell last summer brought us ice, is at this writing shoveling coal into the cellar window. He said the boss asked him when he started with my coal how much he intended to give me for a ton, and told him that he must throw off a little of it. The driver told him I had ordered two tons, and he said, "Oh, well, go on with it." Verily this life is one of falsehood and deception. The ice cream soda sign is laid upon the top shelf, it worked hard last summer and needs a rest. The cough drops have the place of honor on the show case. The duck skirt is laid away in the bottom drawer and your best cigars go to protect it. A few choice bargains in light weight suits remain uncalled for. This is indeed a strange world in which we live. And yet every dog has his day.

Mr. Silas Plow scrambled feebly down out of his wagon and tottered into his kitchen, where he sank into a chair by the fireplace and buried his face in his hands. He should have put up his horses and gone cheerily and briskly about his evening milking, and therefore his wife was considerable alarmed.

"Why, Sile," she cried, "whatever has gone wrong with you?"

"I've got the consumption, got it very bad," replied Mr. Plow, coughing tentatively.

"And you weighing two hundred and forty pounds, and never sick a day in your life. Nonsense?" sniffed his wife, incredulously.

"I have, too. Wust case he ever seed," retorted the stricken one, bristling up.

"Who told you that fish story? Old Doctor Squills?" demanded Mrs. Plow, mentioning the family physician.

"No. No old fogey like him," this contemptuously.

"Who then?"

"A furrin doctor I met in town today, an' its lucky fer me I did."

"Huh! much he knew about you."

"Well, he knew 'nough to reach right down inter the grave an' pull me out," explained Mr. Plow, warming to his defence. "He's made consumption a specialty of his'n, an' studied on it in a lot of furrin parts like Siddleberg; I think thet's what he said, an' Paris, an' Burlap or Berlin, or somethin' like that, an' heaps of furrin towns. He picked me right outer the crowd the minute I druv up, an' sez, sez he, 'Now, her's a man with the seal of death jest sticken' straight out on his forred to me professional eye,' sez he. But he goes on an' sez I needn't be at all afraid 'cause he was er-goin' round as a benefactor of sufferin' humanity on account of his sympathy with the victims of the dread disease of consumption, an' a dozen bottles of his infallible remedy would certainly save me from a prematoor immortality, at the redikilous sum of ten dollars, which he was obliged to charge on account of his havin' devoted the hull of his private fortune to a hospital fer the pauperised, which he didn't believe I wus or he'd a given me a ticket admittin' me free. An' there ain't no doubt it was true, 'cause he wus wearin' a broadcloth overcoat all trimmed with fur, an' a shiny silk hat, an' a pair of real gold glasses, so he wasn't in no need of money fer himself. An' say, Mariet, you'd better bring them bottles in outer the wagon 'cause I guess I'd better start on 'em at once.

LUE VERNON.

Mr. C. N. Davidson left on an extended business trip for the east on Monday. He will visit Toronto, Montreal, New York, Boston and Chicago. Look out for novelties in jewellery when C. N. returns.

A HANSOM AMATEUR.

By S. R. Crockett.

indoors, and in a full light, and he was struck by their race and the easy manner in which they did the honors of their simple home. Neither of them was exactly pretty. Geraldine was a slim, graceful girl, with large, clear eyes, a bright manner, and a ready turn of speech; she was dressed in the high-art style, and looked like a picture. Olivia was the tallest of the three; she had a certain commanding air that went well with her impetuous speech and noble stature; her eyes were bright; her face sparkled with intellect, and there was a singular charm in her manner which the cabman was unable to resist. Maisie was smaller, younger and less intellectual than her sisters, while in her lips the sweet voice common to all three became superlatively sweet.

He sat on the extreme edge of a chair as near the door as possible, and deliberately got into difficulties with his hat in a sufficiently comic manner, which evoked no smile from the bright lips of the sisters, although their eyes were not unexpressive of mirth. Geraldine, however, suggested a place of repose for the hat upon a chair; he felt that her manner in doing so would have put the clumsiest real cabman at his ease in a moment.

"You will have some tea, won't you, Forster?" Geraldine asked, pouring out the perfumed drink. Greek is dreadfully dry to begin upon, whatever my sister may say, especially when one is grown up. Have you a father? And is he a cabman, too? Perhaps he is old, and you support him, or help to do so?"

"We want to hear all about your people," added Olivia, with her usual earnestness, "and then we will tell you all about ourselves."

Then Mark floundered, and told only half truths. His father was a gamekeeper. Wasn't that near to the facts? and his sister kept cows. Hadn't she a fancy dairy and a pet cow? And his brother? He was a preacher.

"Do have some more cake. It does one good to see an honest workingman eat," said Olivia. "We are sorry not to be able to keep you in countenance; but, you see our work is sedentary, and, after all, we are only women."

Forrester had no liking for cake, but he bolted several pieces.

"And now about ourselves. We shall consider your relatives as our friends," said Geraldine. "Now, I am a painter. I make my living chiefly by designs. My sisters call me a designing woman. These cups and saucers are my work. Maise's calling, you know."

"And I," said Olivia, with the frank smile that was rapidly turning her guest's head, "am as yet little better than a drone. I am studying for a London university degree, and bringing a little grist to the mill in the meantime by giving lessons and writing."

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed the cabman, "to think now of fine-bred ladies doing that. Excuse me, Miss, but you wasn't brought up to work. A cabman sees a good many ladies, and gets to know the real grit."

The sisters looked at each other, and burst into a merry laugh.

"Don't betray us, Forster," cried Olivia; "I knew you would find us out. But will you promise on your honor, as a—a true man—to keep our secret? Well, then, the fun of it is, that we need not earn our living at all. We each have a tiny fortune of our own, though far too small for the station in which we were born. We have run away from our friends in order to lead a rational life."

"We hated idleness," said Maisie.

"We hated conventionality," added Geraldine.

"And we hated shams," continued Olivia, with a flushing cheek. "Our parents are dead, Forster, and we ran away from our brother and the trustees of our property, who wished to dictate our way of life to us. So we just wrote a note saying that we were off to Berlin under assumed names to teach English, and that they need trouble themselves no more about us. We did go to Berlin, but soon came back, convinced that London is the only place big enough to hide in—and here we are. Our name is De Wynter, spelt with a y, and our brother is Lord Northwynd. Our father was a Baron, so we put honorable before our names. Northwynd tried to force Geraldine into a marriage, and he entered into negotiations with a certain Lord Grandveneur—a much greater Lord than my brother, Forster,—to marry me—me, indeed!—to a son of his, the Hon.—what was his name, Gerry?—something Forrester. That is our story, Forster."

"Thank'ee, Miss. I won't let it out, I'm game. I suppose this here Forrester wasn't much in the way of a husband?"

"He was not, Forster. But that was not the point. It was the indignity of being offered to him, and the deeper indignity of being told to accept his advances. He was coming to stay at Northcourt when we fled."

"Seems to me it was rough on this here Lord's son," observed Mark, who now distinctly recalled the invitation to Northcourt, and Lord Grandveneur's mystic discourse upon the duties of matrimony and the charms of Olivia De Wynter.

"Not in the least. He was better without a wife. A poor creature, Forster, with no profession, no duties, ever so much money, and devoted solely to his own amusement."

"What could the poor chap have done, Miss? I often pity them rich Lords' sons, brought up with nothing to do and their victuals found."

"Nothing to do! Why, Forster, half the best work in England is done by rich men for nothing. But we have chatted too long. Now for Greek. Geraldine is going to evensong, and Maisie has her book. I hope you won't be discouraged by the queer forms of Greek letters. One soon gets used to them."

Now, if there ever was one thing Mark prided himself about, it was his knowledge of Greek, and so, when the lesson was over, Olivia said, smiling: "I never had such a pupil before. How I long to introduce you to Homer and Aeschylus! You may perhaps have heard of Helen and Troy, and the wanderings of Ulysses?"

"I've been taking the liberty of thinking about that there brother of yours, Miss," replied Mark, evading this question as dangerous. "Now, if I had the charge of three young women under age, and they sloped, I should be in Queer street, sisters or not."

"My dear Forster, we are all over age," laughed Olivia, "and why should we be in anybody's charge? Besides," she added with a bitterness that recalled certain episodes in Northwynd's career to her listener, "we have no vices to repress—we neither drink, bet, nor spend what we don't possess."

"Livy and I are twins," said Geraldine, who had now come in from service. "We are twenty-four. Maisie is twenty-two. Don't you think we are old enough to refuse to marry unless we please. Ah, Forster, how little you know of the miseries of the upper classes! In your fortunate circles a man looks to a wife as to a prize. But these men of rank and fortune walk into a crowded drawing-room like Sultans, and know that they can pick where they like."

When he had gone, Olivia threw her arms round Geraldine's neck and kissed her. "Only think," she exclaimed, with rapture, "we have a real live cabman, a mere son of the people, for our friend."

"It's delicious," added Maisie, "and so comfortable. We can be as friendly as ever we like because no one could possibly fall in love with a cabman."

"And the cabman?" asked Geraldine with a pensive air.

"Oh, my dear!" laughed the Radical and Socialist Olivia, with a look that betrayed all the blue blood of all the proud De Wynters, "he would never dare aspire to that height. Besides, we have the advantage of not being pretty."

The amateur cabman rushed home, tore off his disguise, and puffed fiercely at a cigar to assist his meditations. He felt that he loved Olivia.

He had some thoughts of taking Lady Jane into his confidence, but unfortunately Lady Jane, though one of the sweetest of human beings, had never yet thought for herself. She would certainly condemn the rebellious De Wynters. Meanwhile, the cab driving and Greek lessons went merrily on. Like most persons afflicted with love, his principal solace was to aggravate his malady, and he took a melancholy satisfaction in feeling much worse every Sunday.

Now, it so happened that Lady M'Whymper was a distant kinswoman of Mr. Forrester's, and she frequently reproached him for visiting her so rarely, and had given him a general invitation to dine with her on any night. Therefore, one day he sent a note to say that he would dine with her, if quite convenient, and requested her to telegraph to his club in case his presence should be superfluous.

By the strangest of all circumstances Olivia had promised to dine with Lady M'Whymper that same evening. Forrester was a little late.

"And now, dear cousin," said Olivia with her little, imperial air as she sank upon an ottoman by the old lady's side, "I must tell you all about our cabman. He is the most charming creature in the world, intelligent, but with a mind which is yet virgin soil, and I am teaching him— Oh dear!"

Lady M'Whymper had listened but indifferently, when in came Mark. The old woman introduced Olivia by her proper name. "But surely, Livy, you remember Mark Forrester?" she added, by way of making things pleasanter. "You must have met at Northcourt. Or was it Lord Woodman? Northwynd and he were at Oxford together."

Olivia stood at her full height, looking like a princess in her black velvet, diamonds, and rich old lace; her nostrils quivered, and there was a dangerous flash in her eye. Having first leveled a direct, steady and indignant glance of three seconds' duration at the unfortunate Mark, she made him a ceremonious salutation, and then turned and walked up to a table, where she began examining some prints. The whole thing seemed to flash through her mind at once—her cousin's treachery, the plot concocted between Northwynd and Forrester, carried on for weeks, and now brought to a crisis in the house of the traitress. Though it was at least five seconds before she recognized her pet cabman—with his clumsy gestures, bad English, and pomatumed hair plastered down over his forehead—in the gentleman before her, severely spotless and neat, with sable coat and snowy shirt, with short, crisp, waved hair, innocent of grease and nicely pointed moustache, with feet in slim, shining boots, so different from the clumsy high-lows in which he was wont to stump heavily up the stairs at Normandy Villa, the eyes, the square brow, and, above all, the voice, were unmistakable.

The hostess attributed these tokens of indignation on Olivia's part to her anger at meeting a guest, but Mark's apparent dismay she was quite unable to account for.

The dinner was not a success. Dinners of three seldom are.

When the dreary festivity came to an end, and the unfortunate Mark found himself alone with his reflections, Olivia, after some minutes' indignant silence, charged her hostess with her treachery, to the amazement of the innocent old lady, who was completely bewildered by her young friends reference to cabmen with matrimonial designs, and who stoutly maintained that she had quite forgotten the proposed alliance with Mark Forrester. Mark, instead of seizing, as his hostess devoutly hoped he would, this opportunity for vanishing, reappeared in the drawing room.

It was an unlucky moment, for Olivia's indignation was then at its hottest, and she was seeking some object upon which to pour out the vials of her wrath. "Cousin," she exclaimed, with a wave of her hand in the culprit's direction, "beware of that man! He is a falsehood! He is a cabman! He creeps into people's houses on false pretenses! He gets people to teach him Greek. Does he look as if he needed to learn Greek? His father is a retired gamekeeper, and keeps a few pigs and poultry on a little bit of land of his own. His brother George is a gamekeeper. His brother Dan is a Methodist preacher. His sister Jane milks the cows. Does he look like a milkmaid's brother and a retired gamekeeper's son? Does he look as if he earned his living by cab driving?"

Then Olivia vanished through the doorway, which she had been gradually approaching during the speech, and, before her dismayed audience could recover from the first shock of this denunciation, had caused a cab to be called, and had driven home to fall into Geraldine's arms, burst into tears, and exclaim: "Oh, Geraldine, we are undone! Tricked, deceived and mocked by that miserable cabman, who is one of Northwynd's own tools!"

(To be continued.)

INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

The bootblacks of Portland, Oregon, have organized.

The Moyie Miners' union now has a membership of 135.

Houses suitable for housekeeping are in demand at Trail.

Andrew W. Allen has been appointed city clerk of Kaslo.

Belgium Socialists have elected another member to parliament.

The socialistic movement in Texas continues to go forward. There are seven speakers at the command of the S. D. P.

Municipal elections in Lipnik, Austria, socialists won complete victory though all the old parties united against them.

Unless the big wood-workers' strike on the Pacific coast is speedily settled, the building trades threaten to take a hand in the affair.

The banana trust, according to the Minneapolis Journal, destroyed 101 carloads of bananas near St. Louis so as "to maintain the price."

The Greenwood city barber shops will in future close at 11.30 Saturday nights in compliance with the conditions of the Sunday closing by-law.

We are informed from New York that the striking cigarmakers have rejected the offers of the bosses for a settlement and the contest is being fought as stubbornly as at the beginning.

Chicago carpenters, by an overwhelming majority, voted to stand by the Building Trades council to the bitter end, and the Chicago dailies are groaning again as a result.

The textile workers of the South are being organized and the employers are making every effort to oppose the move. As a result a large number of strikes are being waged..

The various national organizations, as well as the A. F. of L., continue to report a steady and sure growth both in membership and financial strength and many big strikes in different sections of the country.

The Government of Norway has decided to introduce the eight-hour day in all public institutions. It was hoped to influence the general elections which are now taking place.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of "Kid" Allen, who left Victor, Colorado, about 1895. He can learn something to his advantage by notifying M. H. Kane, Greenwood, B. C. Republic, Chesaw and Bolster papers please copy.

The New York Tribune publishes a list of 4,097 millionaires with over ten billions of wealth in 1896. The Zanesville Labor Journal estimates that these plutes own not less than $12,000,000,000, or one-sixth of the total wealth of the nation.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, including blacksmiths, patternmakers, machinists, etc., reports having $1,750,000 on hand, with a membership of over 86,000. Isaac Cowen, the American organizer, states that the "mals" are experiencing a slow and solid growth that cannot be shaken by any strike or lockout.

Mr. D. D. Rogers, Patron member for Frontenac, Ont., to oppose whom both parties have nominated a candidate, says that he is going to stay in the contest because he believes the farmers want him to. As it is a farming community this is a very good reason. It is the farmers'-friend politicians that are dissatisfied.

At the core making and snap molding shops in Pittsburg, women and girls are employed almost exclusively receiving $4 and $5 per week for work that men were paid from $14 to $16 for. This cheaper labor power is much preferred because the spirit of resistance is lacking, and the masters can exploit to their heart's content.

During the present season about a dozen strikes have taken place in Dayton, O., which is one of the best organized towns in the country, over 12,000 workers being affiliated with the central body. No less than 3,000 of these workers have been injunctioned by the courts and the laborites are beginning to regard restraining orders as a mere farce.

The quarterly report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shows the cash balance held by the various branches to be $999,120, while the property owned by the society is valued at $35,000. The members admitted during the quarter numbered 2,200, making a total membership of 63,431. Thomas Barrow, of Buffalo, was elected delegate to the general convention, which will be held in Manchester, England, June, 1901.

The Independent labor party of Winnipeg at the bye-election brought out a candidate (Mr. Puttee), claiming that labor was entitled to direct representation in the Dominion parliament, and at the same time could adequately and fairly represent that city in the House of Commons. The election was won, and the electorate of the Prairie city are now asked to fairly judge as to whether or not the claim made has been met.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, premier of Manitoba, has accepted nomination in the constituency of Brandon. Mr. Macdonald was for a short time Minister of the Interior, and less than a year ago led the forces that gained a majority of seats at the provincial elections. If the Conservative party believe that the present Minister of the Interior does not represent the sentiment of Manitoba in the Dominion cabinet, and if that party and its candidate have some new and better policy to promulgate, they have taken the proper means of bringing it before the people. Come along with your policy and let us see what it means, says the Voice.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION

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Don't be misled by alluring **ADS.**, but go to the old reliable Shoe Store for the **Best and Latest** styles in Canadian and American Footwear. We carry:

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JOHN M'PHERSON'S, Hamilton.
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JAMES SCLATER, Ticket Agent, 528 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

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The rate for classified advertisements is one cent a word, but no ad. will be inserted for less than 25 cents.

Union Directory.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council, President, Jos. Dixon; vice-president, J. Morton; secretary, J. C. Marshall, P. O. Box 159; financial secretary, F. Williams; treasurer, J. Pearey; statistician, W. Davis; sergeant-at-arms, J. Dodd. Parliamentary committee—Chairman, John Pearey; secretary, J. Morton. Meeting—First and third Friday in each month, at 7.30 p. m., in Union Hall, corner Dunsmuir and Homer streets.

VANCOU'R TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226, meets the last Sunday in each month at Union hall. President, E. L. Woodruff; vice-president, J. C. Marshall; secretary, J. F. Watkins; P. O. box 66; treasurer, W. Brand; sergeant-at-arms, Guss J. Dunn; executive committee—Chairman, J. C. Marshall; Geo. Wilby, C. S. Campbell, G. T. Dutton, W. Armstrong. Delegates to the Trades and Labor council, J. C. Marshall, Geo. Wilby, C. S. Campbell.

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S UNION—Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, in Sutherland Hall, corner Westminster avenue and Hastings street at 8 p. m. President, Robert Brunt; vice-president, H. Vanderwarke; secretary, H. O. Thomas; treasurer, J. Jenkinson; conductor, A. Russell; warden, G. F. Lenfesty; sentinel, John Paxman; delegates to Trades and Labor council: John Peary, H. O. Thomas, Prince Perry, Jas. Barton, Geo. Lenfesty.

RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL Protective Association, Local No. 279. Past president, G. B. Kerfoot; president, P. A. Meagher; first vice-president, T. A. Phillips; second vice-president, Miss Maggie Clark; recording secretary, W. J. Orr, No. 2022 Westminster avenue; financial secretary, N. J. White; treasurer, John Peters; guardian, P. Parent; guide, Miss A. G. Verge; Trades and Labor Council delegates, P. A. Meagher, John Peters, and E. E. C. Johnson. Meets every first and third Tuesday in Sutherland hall, Westminster avenue.

INTERNATIONAL BRICKLAYERS and Masons' Union, No. 1, of B. C.—President, Jas. Jeffrey; vice-president, Wm. Barker; corresponding secretary, T. A. Harman; financial secretary, Wm. Taite; tyler, Wm. Braniga. Meets every Monday evening in Union hall.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every second and fourth Thursday in Union Hall, room No. 3. President, Wm. F. McKenzie, 487 Ninth avenue; vice-president, Hugh Wilson; secretary, A. E. Coffin, 730 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. Falconer; treasurer, Geo. Walker; conductor, Benj. Carrol; warden, Jos Dixon; delegates to T. and L. council, Jos. Dixon, Robt. Macpherson, H. Wilson.

THE PACIFIC COAST SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION meets every third Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in Union Hall, corner Dunsmuir and Homer street, R. J. Neary, president; R. E. Rowe, secretary, box 767, New Westminster. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS—Beaver Lodge, No. 182—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Union Hall. President, Will MacClain; vice-president, Thos. Littler; corresponding secretary, Wm. Beers, 623 Richards street; financial secretary, H. McVety, 1102 Seymour street.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No. 178—Meets alternate, Mondays in room 1, Union Hall. President, F. Williams; vice-president, Miss Barker; recording secretary, H. Burritt; financial secretary, Miss McLennan; treasurer, E. Neilson; sergeant-at-arms, J. Daoust.

VICTORIA TRADES AND LABOR Council meets every alternate Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Sir William Wallace hall. President, W. M. Wilson; vice-president, Jas. Tagg; corresponding secretary, J. D. McNiven, P. O. box 302, Victoria; recording and financial secretary, A. S. Emery; Treasurer, A. Hay; sergeant-at-arms, T. Masters.

THE VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Union Hall. President, Geo. Wilby; first vice-president, George Bartley; second vice-president, P. Atkinson; recording secretary, John Morton; financial secretary, John Pearey; treasurer, J. A. Dibden; statistician, Geo. Hunt.

Meetings.

F. O. E.—VANCOUVER AERIE NO. 6, F. O. E., meets every Wednesday night, and second Wednesday only of the months of July, August and September. Visiting members welcome. H. W. Findley, W. P., Province office; S. R. Robb, W. S., World office.

I. O. O. F., M. U.—LOYAL THINE FOR EVER lodge, No. 7392, meets every second and fourth Tuesday in the month in the hall, over Harvey's store, corner of Hastings street and Westminster avenue, Vancouver; sojourning brethren cordially invited. F. Black, N. G.; R. W. Partridge, secretary.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE SNAPS.

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON FAIRVIEW, seven rooms, nice garden, fenced, sheds in rear; only $850; easy terms; a bargain worth looking up. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

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TWO LOTS ON TRAM LINE—Corner Venables and Park Drive; size 33x132; price $125 each. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings.

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FIVE ACRE TRACT—ON VICTORIA road—About three miles from the City; good soil; easily cleared; only $300. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

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TO LET—CLEAN, WELL FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, suites of two, $5 and $8 per month. Apply room 19, 220 Keefer Street.

A DIFFERENCE.

On the street work now in progress at Victoria quite a difference exists in the matter of hours and wages of the men who do pick and shovel work. The men employed by the city receive $2 for nine hours. Those hired by the street railway company are paid $2 for 10 hours' work. The employees of the gas works work 10 hours for $2.50. All these different gangs of men are working together, which is proof of the need of organization.

The civic employees of Vancouver who do this class of work receive $2 a day. The hours are nine for five days and five hours on Saturday, making a total of 50 hours a week. The street railway men who work on the track are paid $2 for 10 hours.

CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS.

The ship carpenters and caulkers of Vancouver and Westminster met Tuesday night in Lodge Hall, on Hastings street, for the purpose of forming an association. The attendance was good. J. McInnis was elected chairman pro tem., and made a short address, pointing out the object of the meeting. James Tagg, president of the Victoria association, read a letter from the Victoria Association wishing the Vancouver meeting every success. It was decided that on and after October 1st, the rate of wages should be as follows: $4 per day on new work, $4.50 on old work, nine hours a day, and double time Sunday and statutory holidays. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Cliffe Angus; vice-president, Geo. Smith; treasurer, F. McAlpine; secretary pro tem., F. McAlpine. The committee on consitution and by-laws are S. Allen, W. McKissock, Geo. Smith, W. McCormack, M. Martin, H. Allen.

VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY.

Constitution, Aims and Objects of the Labor Party of Vancouver.

Name—That this party be known as the Labor Party of Vancouver.

Objects—To study economic subjects affecting the welfare of Labor and the promulgation of information regarding same; and also to secure for Labor a just share of the wealth it produces by such means as the obtaining representation from our own ranks in the parliamentary and municipal bodies of the country.

Qualification for Membership.

Sec. 1. Any person may become a member of this Party who is in sympathy with our principles, and who is willing to forswear allegiance to all other existing political parties; Provided: that three-fourths of the members of the Party shall be wage-earners; but this restriction shall not apply to farmers.

Sec. 2. All candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Party; and a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting shall be necessary to admit an applicant.

Obligation.

Sec. 3. The pledge to which all proposed members of the Labor Party must subscribe before being admitted to the rights of membership in the Party shall read as follows:

I, a member of the Labor Party of Winnipeg, do hereby pledge myself to support by my influence and my vote all nominees of the Labor Party in any and all election contests as long as I remain a member of the said Party.

Sec. 4. No initiation fee will be charged. The quarterly dues will be twenty-five cents, payable in advance. Any member six months in arrears shall be debarred from voting on matters appertaining to the Party.

Misdemeanors.

Sec. 5. Whenever an officer or member is charged with neglect of duty, misdemeanor, or for violating the principles of this Party, such charge shall be presented in writing and referred to a special committee of five members to be elected by the Party, and which shall investigate the same impartially. The committee shall report as soon as possible, and if according to its report the charges be sustained, such officer or member may be expelled by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

Officers.

Sec. 6. The officers of this Party shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretary and Financial Secretary, Treasurer and Statistician, all of whom shall be nominated and elected, with their consent only, at the annual meeting in January in each year. All officers of this Party shall be elected by ballot, and must receive a majority of all votes cast.

Sec. 7. On an officer absenting himself from three consecutive meetings without reasonable excuse, his office shall be declared vacant, and the Party shall at once proceed to elect his successor. An officer so elected shall enter upon his duties at once.

Sec. 8. The elective officers of the Party shall constitute an Executive Committee, three of whose members shall form a quorum at any regularly called meeting.

Sec. 9. For the transaction of regular business of the Party, nine members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 10. Regular business meetings shall be held at least once a month; and an agitation meeting, consisting of lectures and discussion on the political situation, at least once a month.

Duties of Officers.

Sec. 11. The duties of the chairman shall be administrative only; he shall possess no nominating or appointing power on committees. All committees shall be elected by vote of the Party.

Sec. 12. The vice-president shall assist the president in the discharge of his official duties, and fill his place in case of temporary absence.

Sec. 13. The recording and corresponding secretary shall keep the correct minutes of each meeting, read and preserve all documents and correspondence. Issue all summonses for meetings when directed by the president, draw and sign all legal orders on the treasurer, and perform such other duties as the Party shall direct, or as prescribed in the constitution.

Sec. 14. The financial secretary shall receive all monies paid into the Party, and at the close of each meeting pay the same to the treasurer, from whom he shall take a receipt; he shall keep a correct account with each member, with full name, residence and occupation. The financial secretary shall issue a card of membership to each member, and sign same; and shall book in his ledger the exact date and payment of dues. He shall keep the cash book.

Sec. 15. The financial secretary shall keep a book with the obligation and constitution inserted, and shall have inserted from time to time all new by-laws that are for the government of this Party, the said book to be signed by new members with their full name, address and occupation after the obligation has been read to them by the presiding officer.

Sec. 16. The financial secretary shall keep an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures and have the same entered in his ledger. He shall make a written report quarterly as to the numerical and financial standing of the party for the preceding quarter.

Sec. 17. The treasurer shall receive from the financial secretary all monies collected and give a receipt for same; he shall make no disbursements without the sanction of the Party, and only upon an order signed by the president and recording secretary.

Sec. 18. The treasurer shall make an itemized statement quarterly for the preceding quarter of all monies received and paid out by him, and submit his books at any time for inspection when called upon to do so at any regular meeting, and perform such other duties as the Party may require. His books shall be produced for inspection at the first regular meeting after any complaint has been made and recognized.

Sec. 19. The treasurer shall file a bond with the president of the Party in such amount as shall be fixed by the Party, as security for funds and the faithful performance of his duties, and he shall not at any time be allowed to hold more monies than his bond amounts to.

Sec. 20. The statistician shall keep a record in tabulated form for convenient reference by the Party on subjects pertaining to reform government in this and in foreign countries, and shall present his report to the Party semi-annually.

Sec 21.—No officer of this party shall appear on any public platform at any meeting of any political party other than this unless so delegated and authorized by this Party.

Committees.

Sec. 22. There shall be two standing committees subordinate to the executive, viz., educational and organization.

(a) The educational committee shall consist of five members in good standing; and their duty shall be to select subjects for discussion and study, supervise the literature issued by the Party and prepare the programme for each meeting.

(b) The organization committee shall consist of one member for each ward, and their duty shall be to extend the Party by agitation and distribution of literature authorized by the Party.

Sec. 23. No member shall be appointed on a committee, unless present at the time of appointment, or consenting thereto. The first-named on the committee shall be the convener thereof, but a committee when organized can appoint its own chairman and secretary.

Auditors.

Sec. 24. The duties of the auditors shall be to make an annual audit of the books and reports of the financial secretary and treasurer, and make a written report to their audit to the Party.

Amendments and Alterations.

Sec. 25. Notice of any amendment to, or alteration or suspension of this constitution must be given in writing at a regular meeting previous to that at which action is to be taken; and such action shall not be taken except at a regular meeting of the Party, and with the concurrence of a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Parliamentary Rules.

Sec. 26. The rules of parliamentary procedure shall govern this Party in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the By-laws of this Party.

Order of Business.

Sec. 27. The order of business at meetings of this Party shall be as follows:

1. Roll call of officers.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. New members.
4. Election of officers.
5. Correspondence and accounts.
6. Reports of organizers.
7. Reports of committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.
10. Notices of motion.
11. Good and welfare.
12. Adjournment.

THE LABOR PLATFORM.

At the 1898 session of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress held in Winnipeg, the following plaform was adopted. We would especially commend it to the consideration of the workers of British Columbia at the present time:

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion senate.
9. Exclusion of Chinese.
10. The union label on all manufactured goods, where practicable, on all government supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under 14 years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation and the cumulative vote.
15. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

The following is a complete list of union barber shops in Vancouver. Is your barber on the list?

J. H. Stevens' barber shop, Pender street.

Elite barber shop, Hastings street.

Bon Ton barber shop, Hastings street.

Porcelain Baths, Cambie street.

Harvie & Ellis, Cambie street.

Savoy Barber Shop, Cordiva street.

Golden Gate shop, Abbott street.

Smalley's Barber Shop, Cordova street.

Boulder Barber Shop, Cordova and Carrall streets.

The Whittier Barber Shop, Carrall street.

Oyster Bay Barber Shop, Carrall street.

Union Barber Shop, Carrall street.

O. K. Barber Shop, Hastings street. east.

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1,000 yds. of Tapestry carpet, splendid value at 60c. Saturday price 45c.

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Toy tea sets 10c, 15c, 20c a set. See them in our window. Dolls, 5c each up; lovely ones for 20c. Wall paper—Get our prices before buying.

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