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VOL. 1. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900. NO. 17.

WEEK'S SUMMARY.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

C. P. R. excursion to Agassiz a success.

Roumanian Jews coming to Canada.

Fishermen paraded in Vancouver and held a mass meeting.

Capt. Healy of the ss. Nome goes insane.

General Nich Li Chang defeats rebels near Pekin.

At Goldstream, V. I., Charlie McClure, a 10-year-old lad, accidentally shoots his father and sister. Both died.

Parisian, with invalided Canadians on board, arrives at Quebec.

Young Dechene receives life sentence for murder of young girl at Aubert L'Islet, Que.

Japanese consul believes immigration to B. C. has ceased.

Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers, Russian ambassador, boiled to death in Pekin, and his wife dies from nameless tortures.

Ex-Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony refuses to support demand for independence of Boer Republics.

Methodist mission board of Toronto has authorized the calling in of all their missionaries from China.

Chief Engineer Anney, of the collier Siam, loses his arm on the tramway at Ladysmith, near New Westminster.

French-Canadian weavers of Valleyfield, Que., cotton mills, strike because management refuses to discharge an Englishman.

Twenty-seven Canadians invalided home arrived at Quebec, and tendered a big reception.

Motorman and Electric Railway company of Tacoma held responsible by jury for late tram accident.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

Rain having fallen crops have greatly improved in India.

The Moulders' union and the iron founders in Montreal have settled their dispute.

Johannesburg is to be the temporary capital of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies.

An earthquake in the Caucasus destroyed five villages, killed six people and injured nine.

President Steyn reported as willing to surrender.

Rev. Dr. Mowat, of Kingston, Ont., brother to Sir Oliver Mowat, died, aged 75.

Street car at St. Louis blown up by sympathizers of the strikers. Two injured.

MONDAY, JULY 16.

Fifty-thousand-dollar fire at Prescott, Ariz.

Prince Ching reported seriously wounded.

Prince Tuan executed 3,000 officials who petitioned him to protect foreigners.

Situation in Africa improved.

Boers will emigrate to the U. S.

Wounded comrades shot by members of Admiral Seymour's column to prevent their falling into the hands of the Chinese.

At Chatham, Ont., Rufus Milner sentenced to four years for arson.

Seattle Central Labor union aiding striking operators of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph company.

The funeral of Wm. Edwards, 112 Harris street, took place. Large attendance.

It is proposed to send 1,000 Japanese farm hands from this province to Manitoba.

About 20,000 attend the C. E. convention at London.

Wm Bates took Paris green and died at London, Ont.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

Canadian Patriotic fund closed.

Gen. Depellieux, of Dreyfus notoriety, is dead.

McGovern defeated Erne in the third round.

Dominion House is likely to meet again in November.

Phillipine insurgents have buried alive American prisoners.

Capt. Borden, son of Hon. Dr. Borden, killed in South Africa. Aged 25 years.

Japan voted 50,000,000 yen for operations in China.

John L. Hackett covets Robert N. Johnston's $250 deposit for a three-mile boat race.

Dominion elections bill withdrawn.

Chief Stewart objects to raiding Chinese gambling dens without a warrant.

Funeral of infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Forsyth, 1242 Seymour street, took place.

John McGowley, C. P. R. employee at Harrison River, badly injured, brought to city hospital.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

Prince Tuan has an army of 950,000.

William Chester's body found at Point Grey.

Chinese reported to have invaded Siberia.

Kid McCoy and ex-Champion Jim Corbett matched to box at New York on Aug. 25th.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has come out as a decided pro-Chinese.

Wilfred Decow run down by a scorcher and badly injured.

Samuel Goderich, an old pensioner of Thamesville, Ont., without provocation shot two boys.

The House has adopted Mr. Mulock's fair wages on public works resolution.

Fierce fighting at Pretoria.

Aulay Morrison, M. P., and Miss Livingston married.

Seventy deaths from heat at New York.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

Local Legislature opened.

Ottawa-Hull fire relief fund applications closed.

Governor-General starts for this city.

Russia has handed the Chinese envoy his passports.

Lieut.-Gov. Joly holds his first official dinner.

Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada in session at London, Ont.

Russia has 300,000 troops on the way to Manchuria.

The Premier and Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick in the city.

M. J. Sohnson, cattle buyer, North Monaghan, Ont., killed by lightning.

Memorial bust to the late Sir John Thompson unveiled in the county court, at Halifax, N. S.

Wm. Powley, G. T. R. firemen, accidentally electrocuted at Niagara Falls.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

Judge Tasherean is acting as Governor-General.

Russian troops are meeting with heavy losses.

Chinese report at least 300,000 Chinese troops in and around Pekin.

Mr. Mulock is acting administrator of the department of labor.

At Toronto Chas. McGuinn, moulder, who was so terribly burned by falling into a vat of boiling clay water, is dead.

A milk trust is being formed at Ottawa.

Remains of the Andre expedition reported found.

Sir Charles Dilke thinks that the situation in China is very grave and that there is a responsible government there.

Chinese, before fleeing from Tientsin, killed all their women to prevent their falling into the hands of foreigners.

The Cape Parliament opened. Gov. Milner prophesied an early close of the war.

The Queen arrives at Osborne.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Following was the opening Speech from the Throne, by Lieut.-Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, at Victoria, on July 19th:

"Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me pleasure to meet you at the opening of the First Session of the Ninth Parliament of British Columbia, this being the earliest occasion since my accession to office.

I regret that the Empire is still involved in the War with South Africa, now happily nearing a successful termination; and also that the foreign relations have been still further seriously complicated by the recent outbreak in China. It has been a circumstance of the deepest significance that the Colonies have given such loyal support to the Mother Country in the hour of trial. Particularly is it a matter of pride to Her Majesty's subjects in this Dominion that the response to the call for aid has been general and voluntary throughout all the provinces, and conspicuously so in British Columbia; and that the several Canadian contingents have earned the warmest praise of military authorities for valor and efective work in action.

I am pleased to know that the industries of the Province are in a fairly prosperous condition, notwithstanding a temporary wave of depression. Metalliferous mining, which was more particularly affected, is resuming a more normal condition of activity, and I anticipate a largely increased output for the present year. Coal mining in East Kootenay and on Vancouver Island is on a prosperous basis, the output in the past year exceeding that of any other year. Agriculture, including fruit-growing, dairying, stock-raising, and other branches, is making steady progress, with prospects of an ultimate great development. The fisheries last year were successfully prosecuted, but it is too early in the season to indicate the results of the present year's operations.

I observe that since the correspondence between the Government of British Columbia and the Federal and Imperial Governments, relative to Asiatic immigration, has been published, a large influx of Japanese has taken place and it is the intention of my Government to make strong representations to the authorities at Ottawa and in Great Britain, with a view to protecting the interests of the laboring classes against the consequences of what threatens to be an alarming increase of the Japanese population.

The extensive requirements of the Province in respect to works of development, involve the carrying out of a vigorous policy of road-building, and my Government will provide for a survey and report on the various sections requiring attention.

I am impressed with the opportunities which exist for the profitable carrying on of the manufacture of pulp in British Columbia, and I note with pleasure that preparations are being made and sites arranged for the extensive prosecution of this important industry.

My Government will ask for an appropriation for defraying the expenses of a commission to enquire into the working of the mining acts, with a view to introducing legislation for the purpose of amending them at the next session; and into the various conditions affecting the question of water rights.

It is the intention of my Government to impose a tonnage tax on the output of coal and coke in this Province, and other measures will be considered for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

It is the intention of my Government to provide in the Estimates for a sum to place the office of the Agent-General on a more satisfactory basis.

Owing to the fact that the present is an extra session for the purpose mainly of voting supplies, and that the regular session will be held at an early date, the measures to be submitted for your consideration, though of an important nature, will be few in number.

The Estimates of receipts and expenditure, which have been prepared with a due regard to economy, and the requirements of the Province, will be submitted at an early date.

A vote for the expenditure necessary to carry on the business of the Government until the Estimates are passed will be immediately asked.

I now leave you to your deliberations, which I pray may be harmonious and attended with the blessing of Providence, and that the results of your labors may redound to your credit and to the prosperity of the Province."

Hon. Mr. Booth was chosen Speaker.

FISHERMEN'S MEETING.

The Fisehermen's union met in Union hall on Wednesday evening to hear the report of the delegates appointed to meet the Canners' Committee. Upon receiving the report it was decided to adjourn till 10 p. m., to enable the Japanese Union and white fishermen at Steveston to be communicated with.

The delegation that waited upon the canners was representative of the whole industry, being as follows: M. Oki, Japanese Union; A. Kolosoff, North Arm fishermen; N. B. Grant, Westminster fishermen; W. Lumbly, Steveston fishermen; J. Leaf, Mud Bay and J. McCarthy and W. Harris, Vancouver fishermen.

At 10 p. m., the meeting again assembled, a very large number of fishermen being present. Reports were received from the Japanese Union, white fishermen at Steveston and from the Indians, unanimously deciding to hold out for 25 cents per fish for the season. The Vancouver Union therefore took the same action.

The same delegates were then instructed to wait upon the canners on Friday at 11 a. m. and deliver the reports received from the respective unions and the decision of the united fishermen. Further steps were taken for organisation and to meet the exigencies of a possible protracted struggle. A mass meeting of fishermen was held in Westminster on Thursday and was addressed by Mr. Francis Williams and Captain Anderson of this City, a large number of local fisherment taking part.

This morning Mr. W. MacClain leaves for Steveston with a boat-load of provisions for the men on strike there. The consignment includes 500 loaves of bread, a barrel of flour, rice, potatoes and fish.

On Friday the Indian Band, accompanied by the local Committee and a number of fishermen left for Nanaimo and laid the full facts before the miners, who promised their financial support. The fishermen were well received at the Diamond City.

One fact commented on very favorably was the manly stand taken by the Japanese, who are pulling with the whites to a man. The "little brown men" are penniless and without sufficient food, but refuse to fish for less than the white man, although great pressure is being brought to bear on him to do so. It is a common occurance to see the white fishermen shanking hands with the Jap.

An incident of the meeting last night was the taking up of a collection amongst the men in aid of the wife of one of the absentee fishermen who is stranded in Vancouver, with several children and no means of supporting them.

A meeting of the Fishermen's Union was held last night to take into consideration the offer of the Canners' Association. Captain McCarthy, delegate, reported that he had attended the joint meeting and that the canners had offered 18 cents for the season. The Japanese were prepared to fish for 20 cents, also the New Westminster fishermen; Steveston was in favor of 25 cents, and the North Arm men stood with them. A vote was then taken on the motion, "Resolved that we do not accept less than 25 cents a fish," and was declared carried.

The men claim that they could not do more than make a bare living even if 25 cents per fish were paid, and give the following figures to substantiate their argument:

Estimated average catch per boat for the remainder of the season—1,000 fish, equal, at 25 cents each, $250.

Price of net	$100
Wages of boat puller	83
Hire of boat	20
Food for two months	30
Fishing licence	10
Total	$243

It was also stated at the meeting that a fishermen's patrol boat off Steveston had secured and taken into Steveston a net 200 fathoms long, which was a breach of the Fisheries regulations; the patrol was, however, unable to obtain the name of the man using the net.

A Steveston fisherman also stated that he had attended a previous joint meeting of the canners and men on behalf of his Union, and that afterwards some one had circulated a letter in Steveston saying that he had informed the meeting that the men he represented were willing to work for 20 cents. The assertion was untrue and the canners were credited with having caused its circulation.

The union men also contend that although many boats are fishing and the canners claim that they are taking fish to the canneries, there is not a boat or a net out for such a purpose. All the the boats out, the men state, are simply caching fish for the consumption of the men on strike and for no other purpose. There is a movement on foot also to allow certain of the men to sell fish to private customers and to stores for home consumption provided no canneries obtain supplies thereby.

THE FISHERMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The question of the right or wrong of the fishermen's-canners' dispute would, perhaps appear to be one that cannot be solved by the laymen, especially is this demonstrated by the fact that the cannerymen refused to discuss matters with no other representatives than bona fide fishermen. For years past the fishermen have had legitimate grievances. The canners claim that they, too, have had cause of complaint. We leave it to our readers to judge whose were the real grievances. The canners know not what it is to go hungry, but it is not the case with the fishermen. Is it any wonder then that the fishermen are forced to take the bit in their mouth when once aroused. In other words, with the fishermen it is a case between the devil and deep sea. If they accept the canners meagre terms of less than half a loaf they make next to nothing. On the other hand, if they do not accept, the outcome is practically the same. And it would appear from the very arbitrary and autocratic action of the canners that they will temporarily close down in order to squeeze out the smaller and financially weak canners. By the term used we mean those canners who have their coming or anticipated pack already mortgaged to the utmost limit to the banks for amounts to carry on operations at fabulous rates of interest. The legitimate institutions, so-called because they are not mortgaged to the hilt to carry on the work in putting up the pack. In this point of view it is readily observed that the big fish will surely swallow the minnow, the same applies to all other mercantile businesses. Thus from by-gone experience it was to be expected that the fishermen would show some disposition to take a firm stand in not budging from the 25-cent rate, which they assert, on the average, will little more than pay actual living expenses. The action of the canners by arbitrarily declaring that the price of fish shall be 18 cents does not show the least spirit of justice. It smirks so much of custom, as to at once declare before the public mind their dictatorial methods of doing things in the past. Has is ever occurred once to the canners that in affixing a price on fish some other than their own interests should have the scant courtesy of even consultation? The past unreasonableness of the employers—for such is the case—we are pleased to note does not still form a barrier to the fishermen to an equitable settlement. Therefore it behooves the canners to show a willingness at conciliation, and in this regard no little amount of praise is due the labor commissioner, Mr. Bremner, who has worked hard in this direction. There can be little doubt that if the public note a lack of toleration in these busy and advanced times on one side or the other, that side immediately becomes the target of its displeasure. Another fact that should be remembered is that if conciliation is abortive—there is as a last resort arbitration. The fishermen claim that the average catch for a boat is 1,000 for the season. The total pack last year was a trifle over 500,000 cases. It is claimed that by the mesh of the lawful net used the fish caught will average about 10 to the case. There are in the neighborhood of 4,000 licences issued. This it would seem would leave a very scant amount left to the bona fide fisherman.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The Trades and Labor Council met on Friday night in Union Hall. President Joseph Dixon presided, and there was a good attendance of delegates. Secretary, J. C. Marshall was in his place.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Delegates presented credentials and took their seats as follows:

Painters' Union—H. McSorley.

Cigarmakers' Union—C. C. Copeland, J. Crow, D. Morrisay.

Moulders' Union—R. Marsland, Hugh Orr.

Street Railway Men's Union—John Pearey, A. G. Perry, H. O. Thomas, James Barton, G. F. Lenfesty.

Stonecutters' Union—Alexander Duff, W. Inkster.

Plasterers' Union—George Leach.

COMMUNICATIONS.

G. W. Perkins, Chicago, wrote saying that the Building Trades Council and Unions are just as loyal and determined as ever to hold out until victory is achieved in the builders' lock-out. The Building Trades Council has no means. Filed.

D. Stamper, of Moosejaw, wrote saying that he was pleased to learn, according to reports in "The Independent," that organisation affairs were very active. He asked for information regarding organisation affairs pertaining to the Brotherhood of Railroad Bridgemen, and congratulated the workingmen on organising an Independent Labor Party. Referred to Organisation Committee.

REPORTS.

The Parliamentary Committee reported progress.

Mr. Macpherson reported for the deputation which waited on the School Board, regarding the day labor on the proposed school additions. The discussion on the question at the meeting, from outward appearance, seemed to be favorable to the propostion. He did not think, however, that the impression was very deep. Mr. Macpherson hoped that the discussion would turn out favorable, and the principle be adopted, as advocated.

Mr. Todd, discussing Mr. Macpherson's report, said that he had got the impression, that the press of this City was not as favorable to labor since the election as it was before.

Mr. Pearey reported for the Labor Day Committee. He said that there was a small attendance at the meeting on Wednesday night. A full attendence was requested at the next meeting on Wednesday night. Each union was entitled to one extra delegate on the Committee. The ball, however, had been started rolling, and the outlook for a successful celebration was bright.

Mr. Wilby, for the auditors, reported that the Secretary's books were correct. The Treasurer's book had not yet been audited.

It was stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway was allegedly taking from its employees, against their wishes, $1 each, for a doctor. Five or six unions had met and unanimously declared that they were opposed to paying this assessment. It was pointed out that the officials and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway had themselves to blame, as there were Provincial statutes providing against this sort of assessment. It was also stated that in this it was the old story of the weak against the strong; no particular individual wanted to take the matter up and be responsible, since it would mean that that individual would lose his job. Also, Mr. Bremner, whom it was proposed to appoint to investigate the matter, was not in this Province as a prosecuting attorney. The whole matter was referred to the Parliamentary Committee

Treasurer Williams made a detailed and lengthy statement of the finances of the Council ending June 30th, which showed that while the institution as far as current accounts are concerned, is in a prosperous condition, yet the management has to face the need of about $700 or $800, made up of a deficit of $300 on the last payment, due the Trustee Board of the Methodist Church, which was borrowed off two members of the Executive Committee, and $500 due on a note of four months. The members are requested (especially those who have done nothing yet) to take up stock to meet these liabilities at once.

The Organising Committee reported that the car repairers and the waiters had formed unions.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS then resulted as follows:

President—Joseph Dixon.
Vice President—J. Morton.
Financial Secretary—F. Williams.
Recording Secretary—J. C. Marshall.
Treasurer—J. Pearey.
Statistician—W. Davis.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Dodd.
Trustees—Messrs. Watson, Crow and Isaacs.
Executive Committee — Messrs. Knight and Watkins.

The Council then adjourned.

MAXWELL INTERVIEWED.

The Member for Burrard on Labor Legislation.

The Independent saw Mr. Maxwell, M. P., who has just returned from Ottawa, and had a very lengthy talk with him over matters pertaining to labor legislation, and as is characteristic of the genial member he was most ready with his information. Owing to our limited space, we are compelled to publish only part of his interview, which will take three of four issues to complete:

"You ask me about the session of Parliament. Well, it has, though unduly prolonged, been one of the most important sessions ever held. What could be proved in various ways; but, to me, the legislation carried out in the interests of the working classes make it perhaps the most important ever held in Canada.

"TO GIVE EFFECT THERETO."

"During the session, Hon. Mr. Mulock, the most progressive Postmaster-General Canada has ever had, introduced the following resolution:

"Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Mulock: 'That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto. It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.' The motion of Mr. Clarke in amendment thereto, and the motion of Mr. Campbell in amendment to said amendment.

"Those who know how working men have been humbugged and robbed in the past, hailed the introduction of the resolution as giving evidence of a new departure, which meant a better condition of things for those who had been victimised in the past. Strange to say, however, many leaders on the Conservative side damned it with feint praise: they could see no good in it. Some said it was meant to throw dust in the eyes of the working men, and so on. Mr. Mulock took the bull by the horns, and appointed a very good friend of my own and one who is well and favorably known throughout Canada, as an able and honorable labor leader. I refer to Mr. O'Donoghue. In this way they carried out that part of the resolution which reads, 'and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.' I understand this will apply not only to such works as our drill shed, but to all concerns, railways included, receiving grants of money from the people through the Dominion Government. Mr. O'Donoghue is busy at his work, going here and there, and seeing everywhere that the workmen are being protected, and that they are receiving such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out. So far so good, but Mr. Mulock, through the Government, has gone a step further. We all know how resident working men, and, in fact, how Canadians have been displaced by foreigners of one kind and another, on works largely being carried on by the money of the people. That fact was notorious, and not only was it notorious, but it was a scandal. The law has gone forth now that only Canadians shall be employed on Government works, and such works as receive aid from the Government.

TRADE UNIONS ILLEGAL.

"A very important bill was considered with great care by the House, namely, 'An Act Further to Amend the Criminal Code, 1892' the most important sections of all, so far as the working classes of Canada are concerned, was the following:

"Section 520, by substituting the following therefor:

"'520. Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding $4,000 and not less than $200 or to two years' imprisonment, or, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding $10,000 and not less than $1,000, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any per on, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company, (a.) to unduly limit the facilities for transport-ticle or commodity which may be a subplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may a subject of trade or commerce; or (b) to restrain or injure trade or commerce; in relation to any such article or commodity; or (c) to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or (d.) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.'

"At the suggestion of my friend Mr. Puttee, the popular labor representative, this was amended so as not to include or to apply to trade unions. It was sent to the Senate—that learned body. Imagine our horror when the Senate changed the bill so as to make it apply to trade unions, that is to say, ACCORDING TO THE SENATE, TRADE UNIONS ARE ILLEGAL INSTITUTIONS, and, in case of strikes, would be liable to a penalty of $4,000 if they make a stand for their rights. The bill came back to the Commons. We asked the leader of the Government what he intended to do with the amendment of the Senate. 'Do,' said he, 'what else can we do, but stand by the trade unions of our country. The action of the Senate is monstrous.' True to his word, he wiped out the amendment of the Senate. It went back again, and again the Senate has shown its teeth by making the section apply to trade unions.

SENATE KILLS UNION LABEL BILL.

"What can we do? We talk about the representatives of the people, but these representatives are nobodies in the dim eyes of the members of the Senate. We are hampered every way by them. We can neither initiate nor carry through legislation, simply because we know these misty, musty old gentlemen, who have long ago outlived their usefulness, will throw it out. Twice during this parliament the Senate has thrown out a bill which not only the labor men of this country urgently demanded, but which passed through the House of Commons almost unanimously. I refer to the union label bill. In other words they defy in their rookery both the voice and the will of the people. So far as I am personally concerned, there is a day of reckoning. If the Laurier Government is sustained at the next election, as nearly every one concedes that it will, then this out-of-date institution has to be, and will be, dealt with. As it exists to-day, it is simply a disgrace to the country, for most of the men in it belong in thought and sympathies to a century gone past for ever. A change is urgent, and if Providence won't come to our aid—well, then, we must do it ourselves.

(To be continued.)

A NEW COPPER MINE.

We had the pleasure this week of an interesting visit from Prof. Hughes, of the Fairhaven public schools, and Dr. Jos. Hilton, also of the same city. These two well-known and respected gentlemen went up the other day to the Gribble copper mine, Gribble island, Wright Sound. It is 350 miles north of this city in the Cassiar district. Dr. Hilton, an old miner, said of the place, that the surface showings beat anything he had ever seen on the coast or in California. Of course the find must be developed before its actual worth is known. It was discovered a year ago last May. The samples of quartz exhibited by them were selected for their own information and assayed about 55 per cent. copper, and on the strength of this excellent showing the Gribble Island Copper company was organized last March, and enough shares were readily sold to warrant the immediate development of the new Bonanza. Seven men are at work, and will drive a 150-foot tunnel into the side of the mountain, at the very water's edge. The known lead is about three miles long and averages about 25 to 40 feet. At the very top of the mountain elevations fine croppings may been seen. If a smelter were located near Vancouver, they agreed it would be well patronized by the new copper mines discovered at Howe Sound and in the north. The professor had plenty to say about Whatcom and Fairhaven, which places give promise of much activity. "Why," he said, "you cannot find a vacant house in Fairhaven." Both gentlemen are in excellent health and spirits. We hope the dreams of success of the good citizens of Bellingham Bay will materialize. One thing is worthy of mention and that is that no foreign capital is invested in this proposed mine, and whatever is made goes to the masses of Whatcom and Fairhaven.

The New Westminster "Columbian" says: As far as can be learned from inquiries made, the total number of fishing licences issued this year, so far, in the Fraser River district, is 3,450, of which number 1,600 are held by Japanese. The increase over 1899 is about 200 while the number of Japs taking out licences has increased by about 700. The Japs have apparently displaced Indians, chiefly, and now hold nearly half the licences as against a third last year.

THE INDEPENDENT.

BY GEO. BARTLEY.

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ENDORSED BY THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

SATURDAY.... .. .. ..JULY 21, 1900

MASS MEETING.

The Labor Party will hold a mass meeting Wednesday evening, in Union hall, for the purpose of completing organization, electing permanent officers, and transacting any other business. All those who are in sympathy with the movement are invited to attend. There should be a big turn-out.

On motion it was resolved that the chairman call a public meeting of all citizens in sympathy with and willing to join the labor party on Wednesday, July 25th next, to complete organization. The secretary was also instructed to advertise the same.

The following resolution was laid over until July 25th:

Resolved—That the President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Mr. Ralph Smith, be asked to call a convention of delegates throughout the province representing organized labor for the purpose of drawing up a platform and organizing a provincial labor party convention, to be held in Vancouver on or about Labor Day.

LESSONS OF LABOR DAY.

Everything possible ought to be done this year to make the Labor Day celebration a thorough success. There are reasons why this should be so. Accumulated wealth is treading so rapidly upon the heels of humble but honorable toil that a halt must be called, and that at once. We have sufficient evidence of this in the strike on the Fraser river where, happily, the attempt of the salmon kings to grind down the white fishermen to a barbarous level, failed lamentably, because the great heart of the people beat in sympathy with those who seek a precarious living at comparatively small wages and who, even then, are not treated as subjects of the British Crown, home providers, and fathers of a household should be; on the contrary, as the equals of those who are here to-day and away tomorrow, who have no stake in the country, who do not even know our language, and who are the special pets of the men who amass vast wealth out of their slave-like toil. And even these, like the veriest rodent, will turn, as witness the events of the past few weeks. Cheered doubtless by the firm front which the "strikers" displayed in the endeavor to make labor honorable many of the aliens followed in the path thus laid down for them and, for once in their lives perhaps, found themselves upon a higher plane than they had ever reached before. Attempts at intimidation there were none, reason alone was appealed to, and it cannot be said that those struggling for their God-given liberties and who have their dear ones to maintain in any way violated the law or did injustice to the flag that protects them. It is quite easy for the comfortable mercantile or professional man, surrounded by all the adjuncts of ease and pleasure, to criticize his fellow man whose lot has not been cast in such pleasant places, and such a supine way of looking at labor difficulties has been going on for years past. What cares the man brought up in the lap of luxury? what thinks he, blessed with more than his share of this world's goods, of the poor toiler on the sea who is eking out a miserable existence, for the very bone of his bone and the flesh of his flesh? The philantrophists are few and far between, and if there are any resident in this section of the country among the monopolists, or would-be monopolists, they have not shown their colors during the days and nights when perhaps hungry mouths had to be fed and bitter tears kissed away. It remained for those in the humbler walks of life, who prate not of their charity, but who are bound together by the tie that, elastic as cord, is as firm as steel when the occasion arises, symbolizes our common brotherhood and glorifies human nature. We might have been, indeed were, in some interested quarters expected to handle this matter in such a way as to create friction between the classes and masses but have jealously refrained from doing so, because the matter is of too grave concern to be treated lightly and, as some perhaps would have it, violently. The laborer is worthy of his hire—that is as true a saying as the Book contains, and is as old as the everlasting hills. It is not, we believe, denied that if wise counsels had prevailed on the part of the canners, there would have been little or no difficulty; but when it came down to a grab-all proposition it was apparent that to allow the precedent to be established were suicidal in the extreme and for the present season at least, as we have said, with firesides empty of the very necessaries of life, one might look forward, in the event of a possible dul lFall and consequent hard Winter, to much suffering and positive destitution. We do not think these sentiments will be considered by right-thinking, fair-minded men as other than sober and reasonable and we are confident that they will be reflected in the minds and hearts of all who love their "kind," as Wordsworth termed those who belong to us and for whose happiness we ought to strive, and who in the greed for gold have not lost that high sentiment which sweetens life by adding to the enjoyment of others. We see nothing in the "strike" to blame the fishermen about and we believe they have been wisely counseled. If they were to permit constant intrusions upon their inherent rights without protest they would soon degrade themselves to the level of the serfs who in ancient days were the bondsmen of their lords and masters. It is unfortunate the affair has occurred, unfortunate in many respects, but it may prove a blessing in disguise, teaching a lesson that will be treasured up for remembrance in future years. We congratulate the "strikers" on the manly, law-abiding spirit they have evinced all through, and if the procession of Saturday night last in this city and the incidents attending it can be taken as a criterion—and they deserve to be—they have the sympathy and respect, not only of their co-laborers in this city, but as well of all those everywhere who believe that honest labor deserves its just reward and that in submitting to high-handed methods the workingman fails to maintain that splendid heritage which, through cloud and fire, has been handed down to him by patriots, many of whose names are emblazoned on the pages of history, while those of others, the long role of deathless martyrs live in the hearts of those who love freedom and hate tyranny.

The foregoing is but a lesson in our every-day life, which teaches that labor must be united, and Labor Day is the occasion to demonstrate that unity. The Labor Day celebration is as important as that of the First of July, Canada's national day. The Labor day is an anniversary in which all organized and unorganized labor should take an interest. A cynic says that there is no more reason for having a Labor Day than for establishing a Capital Day. We have no objection to having a day set apart for capitalists or even landlords to recuperate themselves to their hearts' content. But as a rule do not these gentry folk have their vacations whenever they feel like it—no matter what the cost? There was no Labor Day in the olden times, and the establishment of this annual play season, even though it be for only one day in 365, is indicative of progress. But labor has not yet learned the lesson of its power, and Labor Day will not have its literal meaning until that lesson is learned and the toilers demand and get their just share of the wealth they produce.

What about the building inspector?

When will the building inspector be appointed?

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

Every union man should subscribe to The Independent and get another subscriber to take it also, and thus spread the light.

H. A. Calvin, ex-M. P., Independent, has been nominated in Frontenac against D. D. Rogers, M. P., Independent. Independence is growing.

The appointment of a building inspector at this juncture is urgently needed. The spectacle of botch and rush work in certain quarers is glaringly apparent.

The Montreal Witness has been doing some figuring about bread. It declares that the bakers in that city are making a profit of sixty per cent., which it pronounces an "enormous" profit. There is an "excellent opportunity," it says, for some one to start a bakery and be content with a profit of twenty per cent. Such a concern would "save the consumer one-third" and still make a "very large profit" out of the businessa. How would a municipal bakery work?

J. P. Gordon, local agent of the Pacific Coast SS. company, says through the World that the 'longshoremen returned to work under the exact conditions proposed to them before the lockout by the then superintendent "King"Trowbridge. The denial to this statement, however, will be found in the company's agreement. Agent Gordon seems to have forgotten the example made by the company in dispensing with the services of the "ex-king."

W. L. M. King, B. A., has been appointed to the position of editor of the Labor Gazette, provided for in Hon. Mr. Mulock's Conciliation Act, passed last week. Citizen and Country says that "the new editor is not persona grata to the industrial classes, as was pledged by Mr. Mulock in the House before the bill was passed. He is known only as a student, as the son of a man having a big pull at Osgoode Hall, and as a man who once earned a few dollars by writing an essay on sweat shops for his god-father, Mr. Mulock." The Independent does not know the gentleman in question, but believes he should be given a fair trial at his new position before being criticised.

Mr. B. S. Kennedy, late of the New Westminster Columbian, arrived on Wednesday's stage. He will be connected with the Star office, and expects to identify himself with Princeton's future history.—Similkameen Star.

The Toronto Trades and Labor council and Socialist Leagues have refused to swallow the honey and molasses doses prepared by the operatives at the law factory at Ottawa for them, but has decided to put labor candidates of the Puttee stamp in the field at the next Dominion elections. Now ye central bodies, "Go thou and do likewise."—Hamilton Post.

The Eagle would like to see capital come to the rescue of the prospector. He has done all he can do. He has given the claims his best thought, his strohg muscle and is prepared to reciprocate with capital in every way if he can only do so. The properties so far developed in the district are successful, a fact which should lead parties seeking investment into this camp.—Lardeau Eagle.

Whenever a man is found who is interested in the old party caucuses, who is active on their committees, and who takes the public platform in their interests, it is good policy on the part of labor organizations to see that such individuals receive the cold shoulder, as far as offices in the union are concerned. No man who takes an active part in this way is intelligent enough to fill an office in a trade union; indeed, if he is in sympathy with union principles he will find that the old party atmosphere is a most uncongenial attribute. The workingman who is true to the Grit or Tory party cannot be true to the trade union at the same time.—Industrial Banner.

A. W. Puttee, M. P., believes Mr. Mulock's conciliation bill is only half a step in the right direction. The New Zealand bill should be taken as the model of a bill for Canada. He says: "We have been told that the measure is non-contentious. I think I may also say that it will be non-effective. I am not antagonistic to this bill. I am prepared to accept and to apply anything that will in any way relieve this great question of industrial disturbance. But I do think that if we are going to make an experiment we might consider something really serious, and try, as far as possible, to avail ourselves of the experience that has been dearly purchased by other countris."

At the Baptist convention last week in Winnipeg the "Man" question was discussed. Rev. T. P. Tapscott, Rat Portage, said that of 7,000,000 young men in the United States, only 15 per cent. are regular church attendants, and only 5 per cent. are church members, and only 2 1-2 per cent. are leading Godly lives. Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, Toronto, said: "This century is saturated with commercialism and materialism. It is of no use for the preacher to preach Jesus on Sunday and have his members go and pick pockets on Monday. The biggest thieves to-day are members of Christian churches. Those who organize big deals or big steals are pious deacons and church members. If the preacher were to speak out they would fire him quicker than scat—he would lose his job."

Somebody suggests a general boycott in the United Kingdom of British Columbia canned salmon. Without otherwise commenting on the suggestion, it may be stated as a broad fact, that up to the present every attempt to induce a general boycott of any wares in the United Kingdom has signally failed. It is found virtually impossible to make a big population of forty million people act with one mind on anything and if an article be good, Britons as a rule, will buy it, if they can afford so to do, even should they greatly dislike or wholly dispise the producer. Thus the average English man and woman has certainly no love for the French just now, but although many efforts have been made to bring about a boycott of French wines and silks in the United Kirgdom, comparatively few have obstained in consequence from buying them in requital of many secret Gallic insults.—News-Advertiser.

This is how the Sandon "Paystreak" discusses or rather assails the certainly far-fetched adverse criticism of one Senator Vidal on Mongol immigration restriction: "Hon. Alex. Vidal, a satellite from Sarnia, who holds down a seat in the Senate Chamber, went on record the other day as being opposed to restricting Chinese immigration, because 'it was neither Christian nor British.' If Senator Vidal and other venerable idiots in the Ottawa Senate were half as Christian or British as they would have the world believe, they would probably savy that the principal objection to Chinese is that they are not and never will be 'Christian or British.' Senator Vidal is a fossilized fool, and he should be shot over the dump of oblivion into the high-pressure hell that is prepared for religious fanatics who choke on a Canadian mosquito but swallow a leprosy-laden Chinese caravan."

The style of the above may be open to criticism, being certainly unclassical, but an average British Columbian cannot but sympathize with the writer's intent under existing circumstances, when the ordinary Westerner's very living is threatened by organized imports of sweated Oriental labor. For this reason, we overlook the rather studied exaggeration of the Paystreak.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

There was a small attendance at the committee on Wednesday night. John Pearey was chosen permanent chairman and Francis Williams secretary. The striking of sub-committees was laid over till next meeting. The matter of raising funds was discussed. It was suggested that each union man contribute 50 cents and any one so inclined to give a prize to the games. However, this matter too was laid over. The committee engaged the Fort Simpson band to play and give a war dance at Brockton Point. The committee will meet again early on the evening of the 25th, so as to adjourn before the mass meeting of the new labor party.

UNION MEN ATTENTION.

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.

Telephone 1—2—5 for a fine livery turn-out. J. J. Sparrow, Palace livery stables.

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The way to find out where the best clothing is sold at most reasonable prices is to get out and investigate. No matter what you want in our line our assortment covers the whole field. It is not to the discredit of any one to SAVE 20 to 30 cents on the dollar these times, and that's what you can do if you pay us a visit and take advantage of our prices. Its no trick to sell cheap, but it's the value you want for your money. Investigate our offerings and you'll be glad of it.

Boys' suits for	$1.00
Boys' short pants for	.35
Men's suits for	3.85
Men's new fall overcoats	5.00
Men's undershirts	.25
Men's top shirts	.25
Men's hats, worth $2	1.00
Men's tweed pants	1.00
Men's tweed vests	.75
Men's odd coats	2.00
Men's white shirts	40
Men's fine cambric and Oxford shirts	.50
Neck ties	.10
Braces	.10
Handkerchiefs and linen collars, each	.10

STRAW AND CRUSH HATS AT HALF PRICE.

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Union Men, Remember

That you get the very best CIGARS in the market, besides encouraging Union Labor, home industry, when you smoke KURTZ'S OWN, KURTZ'S PIONEERS, or SPANISH BLOSSOMS Cigars. Ask for them and see that you get them made in

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For 30 Days Only

We will sell AT COST

Our large assortment

WALL PAPER

Ingrains, were 15 and 17, now 10 cents; embossed gilts, 40, now 25 cents; beautiful gilts, 20 and 15, now 12 and 10 cents; dining room papers, 13 and 10, now 8 and 7 cents; bedroom papers, 8, now 6 cents. All other papers in proportion.

Now is the chance to secure your wall papers at these prices. It will pay you to visit our store,

A BIG REDUCTION IN STATIONERY—Envelops, two packages 5 cents; lead pencils 10 cents per dozen.

Everything on sale at reduced prices for 30 days only.

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Safe, Clean and Up-to-date.

If carefully looked after it is cheaper than coal oil, and, oh! what a difference in the evening. Apply for rates at the

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The customer who has been promptly, politely and intelligently served, and on top of that realizes that he has paid the lowest bottom prices, goes away pleased.

The pleased customer comes back again.

These stores are run with a full knowledge of these truths.

Join us.

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INDEPENDENT LABOR PLATFORM.

Following is the Labor Platform adopted by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council:

1. That upon a petition being presented to the Government asking for the repeal of the exising Law or the enacting of a new law, the Government shall be compelled to take a plebiscite and repeal or enact as the majority voting may decide. The petition to be signed by a number equal to 10 per cent. of the vote cast at the previous election.

2. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

3. That the contract system on all public works be abolished and a minimum wage based on local conditions be paid.

4. That no more public land be alienated by deed or Crown grant to corporations or individuals, but that it be leased in perpetuity subject only to a fair rental value.

5. That all taxes on industry and the products of industry be gradually abolished, and the revenue of the municipal and Provincial governments be derived by a tax on land values.

6. Free compulsory education; free educational materials, and free maintenance when necessary.

7. Government inspection of all industries.

8. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones and all industries that partake of the nature of a monopoly.

9. The Union Label on all manufactured goods supplied the Government, where practicable.

10. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices, and no money deposit to be required when the candidate's nomination is endorsed by 100 electors in cities and 50 electors in rural districts.

12. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.

13. That a clause be inserted in all charters granted by the Government, making it necessary that a minimum wage of $2.50 a day be paid.

14. The total abolition of Chinese and Japanese immigration.

SUNDAY BARBER SHOPS.

Asked if the barber shops still observed Sunday as a holiday, a well-known tonsorial artist replied "Yes, all but two—a ten-cent shop and a 15-cent one. One is located in the Flack block, under the bar of the Commercial hotel, on Cambie street, and run by Joe Lambert, late of Cordova street. The other is run by one Smith, and is situated in the Sunnyside hotel. This latter place, it is reported, several of the firemen near there patronize. The reputable barbers of this city hope that the promised city charter amendments will soon pass the Legislature, as then these Sunday shops will be closed by the authorities. It may be mentioned that everyone patronizing the parlors of Smith and Lambert is known."

STATE OF TRADE.

Canadian crop conditions have been improved by rains, says Bradstreet's. Toronto reports that Manitoba will have half a wheat crop, or 15,000,000 bushels, and the Northwest Territories will have 10,000,000 bushels. Improvement in crops has caused a more cheerful feeling, and Fall business is as good as expected. British Columbia trade advices are that the outlook for Kootenay trade is favorable, but that ore shipments are light, much preparatory work being in operation. Business is better in the maritime provinces. Bank clearings for the week aggregate $36,441,450, a gain of 21 per cent. over this week a year ago. Business failures for the week number 22, as compared with 25 last week, 27 in this week a year ago, 28 in 1898, 33 in 1897 and 33 in 1896.

"PEAS AND LOVE."

The following copy of a curious old document has been forwarded by a gentleman resident in Toronto, to the Toronto Mail, who was a few weeks ago an honored guest of the famous Merchant Taylors' company, of London. It will no doubt be read with interest by many of my readers:

Merchant Taylors' Company.—By a decree of the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Billesden and the Aldermen of the city of London bearing date the 10th April, 1484, after reciting that where there had been of late variance and controversy moved and had between the Master Wardens and Fellowship of the Skinners of the city of London on the one part, and the master wardens and fellowship of the Skinners of the same city on the other part for the room or place in their going afore in processions within the same city and for ceasing and pacifying thereof the said masters, wardens and fellowship of both the said parties the 10th day of April in the first year of King Richard the III, of their free wills had submitted themselves to stand and obey the rule and judgment of Robert Billesden Mayor and the Aldermen of the said city. The said Mayor and Aldermen the day and year above said taking upon them the rue direction and charge of arbitrament of and in the premises "for norishing peas and love be the Masters Wardeyns an Fd love betwene the Masters Wardeyns and Feolashipps aforesaid," adjudged and awarded that the Masters and Wardens should dine each year together at their respective Hals the Taylors with the Skinners on the Vigil of Corpus Christi and the Skinners with the Taylors on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and as to precedency each company was to take that on each alternate year save that a Mayor of either should give that company precedence in his year of office. So the decree has been observed 417 years while "peas and love" have reigned between the two fellowships.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Following is Governor-General Lord Minto's Speech from the Throne proroguing Parliament at Ottawa on July 16th:

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from further attendance, I desire to thank you for the diligent attention which you have given to the labors of an exceptionally protracted session. When Parliament opened in the month of February last, thoughts of the whole Empire were centred on the War which was then raging in South Africa. The marked successes which have since attended the British and in which our Canadian volunteer soldiers have taken conspicuous and glorious part justify the hope that peace will soon be restored in that distant land.

The large number of private bills with industrial objects considered and passed is a good indication of the great expansion of the business of the country.

I desire to congratulate you on the buoyant state of the revenue. The large receipts have enabled my Government to provide liberally for the public service and to maintain Canada's strong financial position.

A marked feature of the session has been the adoption of many important measures which must beneficially affect the future of the Dominion. The improvements in the Act relating to banks will tend to protect a system, of which Canada has reason to feel proud.

The extension of the British preference in our tariff will tend to reduce the burden of taxation and stimulate the growth of our trade with the Mother Country.

The Measure you have passed regarding the admission of Canadian inscribed stock to the list of securities in which trustees in Great Britain may invest, is being followed by similar legislation in the Imperial Parliament, which will in due course consummate this very important improvement in the financial affairs of the Dominion.

There is reason to believe that the legislation of this session will have important and favorable results. I particularly congratulate you upon the passing of the Conciliation Act, which it is confidently hoped will not only improve the condition of the industrial classes, but will also better promote the relations which ought to exist between capital and labor.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It affords me much pleasure to observe that the prosperity of Canada continues unabated, and I pray that Divine Providence may continue to look with favor upon this Dominion.

When you want to hire a first-class horse and buggy, go to the Palace livery stables. Telephone 125.

Warm weather is upon us. Now is the time to look out for a first-class baker, who makes good and wholesome bread. The Superior Bakery fills the bill completely. Free delivery in any part of the city. Tel. 109. Deckert & Teitze, proprietors, corner Dufferin and Fifth avenue.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

In the House of Commons recently a bill was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier respecting and restricting Chinese immigration and read the second time; and the House resolved itself into committee to consider the following resolution:

"That it is expedient to provide with respect to the Bill intituled: 'An Act respecting and restricting Chinese immigration,' now before the House;

(1) That a tax of $100 shall be imposed on every person of Chinese origin entering Canada;

(2) That the person in command of, or in charge of, any vessel or vehicle shall be personally liable to Her Majesty for the payment of the said tax with respect to any such immigration carried by such vessel or vehicle."

Mr. Aulay Morrison (New Westminster). I have no hesitation in saying that I am in the same wagon as the right hon. leader of the government (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), and I prefer it to the very old, ramshackle affair in which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Foster) finds himself. And not alone is the vehicle better, but the horses that are drawing this wagon are sound in wind and limb; they are not spavined, nor asthmatic, nor wind-blown and liable to break down. I would strongly advise the hon. gentleman to come in with us. He would find it very smooth riding.

An hon. member. We do not want him.

Mr. Morrison. No; I would like to have him alongside of us, in our highly-varnished, well-greased, well-equipped and staunch vehicle.

Mr. Haggart. Do you call it well-greased?

Mr. Morrison. Yes, like all wagons that go well. The grease has apparently given out with hon. gentlemen opposite—they have run out of that, as of everything else. However, as to the Bill which is about to be brought in, I may say, speaking for myself, I am not satisfied. I say that frankly—and no one knows that I am not satisfied better than the right hon. gentleman who leads the House. I may go further and say that, so far as I am concerned, and so far as my constituency is concerned, I do not think there was one vote affected one way or the other by the telegram it was stated was sent before the elections of 1896. I do not think that was the object with which it was sent; and if it was the object, I do not think it had the effect which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Foster) insinuates. I am certain this fifty dollars increase is an earnest of what we very soon shall have, and I think when the matter is fully investigated and looked into, the Prime Minister will feel justified in giving that measure of protection in this respect to the people of British Columbia that they have been asking for, particularly

It is rather a matter of comment for the last three or four years, that my hon. friend, the member from Victoria (Mr. Prior), should be so solicitous and perturbed, at this late stage of his parliamentary career, on this question of Chinese restriction. I look in vain for any indication of any efforts on his part before 1896, or on the part of other gentlemen who represented British Columbia, to bring about reform in this matter. I find that in 1885 there was a commission appointed, which commission investigated this question of Chinese immigration into British Columbia. That report, so far as it was the work of the commissioners—that is, the report exclusive of the evidence—is directly against the increase of the tax on Chinamen; it is strongly against the restriction of Chinese immigration. And that is one of the greatest difficulties the Liberal members from British Columbia have had to contend with in this matter—the report of hon. gentlemen opposite, which was not justified, I believe, by the evidence before the commission. And doubtless the hon. senior member for Victoria was quite satisfied with this until 1896, when he found a government in power against which he desired to make political capital. He was perfectly satisfied with the report of that commission.

Mr. Prior. To what report does the hon. gentleman (Mr. Morrison) refer?

Mr. Morrison. The report of the Chinese commission in 1885, the only report on the subject, so far as I know. I have yet to hear that the hon. member for Victoria or any of the members from British Columbia ever attacked that report or did anything to offset the erroneous impression which that report must have made throughout eastern Canada. Now, as I say, instead of being satisfied with the legislation brought down here, I am not at all satisfied. But as this government has done infinitely more than hon. gentlemen oposite, I am surprised that in any way they should seek to raise any invidious comparison between the way this administration has handled the matter and the way they handled it themselves. When they had an opportunity, why did they not bring in legislation of this kind and give the people of this House an opportunity to express their opinion? It would be a step at least toward the education of the people of eastern Canada as to the necessity for stringent restriction of Chinese immigration.

Mr. Prior. Which party was it that took the initial step in this matter?

Mr. Morrison. That is exactly what I am pointing out, and it is where I say hon. gentlemen are to blame. If they had taken no step, they might have been defended. But, to acknowledge that the restriction was necessary and then to come down with a paltry restriction like this tax of fifty dollars, which, for eighteen years, we did not have the opportunity of increasing, was worse than no action. When they had the opportunity of effectually stopping the immigration, and did not stop it entirely, they are culpable, and that is my argument against them. I say when the first legislation against the Chinese coming into Canada was enacted, if the tax had been made $500 or even $250—still better, if we had had legislation on the lines of the Natal Act—we should not have to-day such a question as the Chinese question, we should not have had a yellow blot on the map of Canada, as we have to-day. If we go back and consider the initiatory steps that were taken in this matter, and consider who neglected their opportunity to introduce stringent and effective legislation, we shall find that they are the same men who are to-day responsible for the state of affairs which exists in regard to this Oriental immigration.

CAR REPAIRERS ORGANIZE.

The car repairers of this city have formed a union and received their charter. This body of men is one of the worst paid in the service of the C. P. R. If the union is the means of improving their condition its formation will not be in vain.

SUNDAY SHAVING.

A meeting of the Barbers' Union was held on Wednesday night and was an unusually interesting on. The Sunday closing question was discussed at some length and it was decided to take some further action. It was also decided to close up on Labor Day, and the union will have a float in the parade.

CITY'S LIABILITY—ACCIDENT—BICYCLE.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia held, in the case of Jones vs. Williamsburg, that the failure to enact or enforce an ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles was insufficient to make a municipality liable for injury to a person struck by a bicycle ridden on the sidewalk.—Bradstreet's.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS.

The two great factions of the Brotherhood of Painters of America have settled their long-existing differences. A referendum vote is being taken at present whether the headquarters will be located at Lafayette, Ind., or Syracuse, N. Y. The election of the general officers is also being held in the same manner.

WAITERS' UNION.

We are glad to announce the hotel and restaurant employees have formed a union. A meeting was held on Monday evening last, when it was decided to send for an international charter. The waiters and waitreses have taken a wise course. Their wages are not large and if the restaurant-keepers look to their interest they will see to it that they get a fair price for their meals. The union starts with a fair membership and embraces all employees in the hotels, including bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses.

A MONSTER PARADE.

There was a monster parade of fishermen last Saturday evening through the streets, over 1,500 being in line. Banners and flags bearing appropriate mottoes were carried by stout and willing hands, and the paraders were cheered all along the line of march, demonstrating the fact that the fishermen have the popular sympathy. The very best of order prevailed throughout, and when the procession drew up at the Court House, where speeches were delivered the enthusiasm was unbounded. President Joseph Dixon of the Trades and Labor council presided, and several other speakers took part.

A GOOD POINTER.

The Vancouver Independent, the cleanest and best edited labor paper in the Province, gives a detailed account of the movement in Vancouver to form an Independent Labor Party in Vancouver and if possible throughout the Province. A convention recently held in Vancouver gives promise of rapid and influential development. If the Vancouver committee would take it upon themselves to act as "headquarters," and from there submit questions to union organizations throughout the Province by referendum vote, the Eagle believes the unity of forces would be quickly brought into working order. By this means the people would be educated up to the system of voting which must come sooner or later, and the Province rapidly won and governed by the Independent Labor Party—or the people.—Lardeau Eagle.

NOT A VERY GOOD SHOWING.

The result of the examination of candidates throughout the Province for admittance to the High schools was "disappointing to a surprising degree," to use the words of the superintendent of education. In Vancouver, of the 129 candidates who wrote, only 36 were successful; and in some of the other places the percentage was still lower, and in the rural districts only five out of 60 passed. Throughout the Province there were 374 candidates, and only 113 (less than a third) were successful. The number of candidates and the number who passed in each city follows:

School	Candidates.	Passed.
Nanaimo	22	5
New Westminster	29	14
Northfield	3	..
Rossland	15	10
Vancouver	129	36
Victoria	109	41
Wellington	7	2
Rural Schools	60	5
	374	113

We are informed that the examination papers were exceptionally severe. There must be some cause other than the average intelligence of the pupils, because the teachers are well up in their business.

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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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Wellington and Comox
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First-class rooms from 50 cents up.
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Union Directory.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR Council. President, Jos. Dixon; vice-president, J. H. Watson; secretary, J. C. Marshall, P. O. box 159; financial secretary, F. Williams; treasurer, C. R. Monck; statistician, W. MacLain; sergeant-at-arms, W. Davis. 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.

VANCOUR 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.—President, G. B. Kerfoot; first vice-president, J. R. Jackson; second vice-president, J. Murray; recording secretary, W. J. Orr, 317 Harris street; financial, Mr. J. White; guide, P. A. Meagher; guard, L. Parent; treasurer, D. McLean; grievance committee, John Peters, T. A. Phillips, E. E. C. Johnson; Trades and Labor council delegates, John Peters, E. E. C. Johnson, P. A. Meagher; finance committee, P. A. Meagher, E. A. Teetzel. Meeting every first and third Tuesday in the month, in Sutherland's 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.

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.

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LOT ON THIRTEENTH AVENUE—Near Manitoba—only $140; this is a bargain. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

LOT ON MELVILLE STREET—NEAR Bute, 33 feet; nice situation; only $675. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

HOUSE AND LOT ON TENTH AVENUE, Mount Pleasant, near Westminster Avenue, 7 rooms; in good condition; price $1,050. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

NEW HOUSE AND CORNER LOT ON Ninth Avenue, with modern conveniences. Price $1,250; terms to arrange. T. Mathews, Hastings Street.

NICE LOT ON HARWOOD STREET, near Thurlow, 33 ft.; fine view of English Bay. Price $550. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

LOT ON SEVENTH AVENUE, MOUNT Pleasant, near car line. Only $325. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

HOUSE AND LOT ON HOMER STREET near Smythe; six rooms and bath. Only $1,350. These buys are worth looking up. T. Mathews, 417 Hastings Street.

Wanted.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE—four or five rooms. Address R. T., The Independent.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Street Railway Men's Union held their regular fortnightly meeting last Saturday evening in Sutherland hall. President Jas. Barton was in the chair, and there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. The union is in a very healthy condition and a big lot of business was disposed of, including the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President ..... Robert Brunt
Vice-President ..... H. Vanderwarker
Secretary ..... H. O. Thomas
Treasurer ..... John Jenkinson
Warden ..... G. F. Lenfesty
Conductor ..... A. Russell
Sentinel ..... John Paxman
Delegate to the T. & L. Council.. John Pearey, H. O. Thomas, Prince Perry, Jas. Barton, Geo. Lenfesty.

Lardeau Branch, No. 8, of the Canadian Socialist league, has been organized at Ferguson, B. C., and R. P. Pettypiece was elected secretary-treasurer. Writing to Citizen and Country he says: "The beginning has been made—that is half the battle. We will roll up the membership and do our utmost to unite all Socialists for concerted action in the coming elections. The first thing you know those 'fool cranks' of socialists will be on top in British Columbia. Yours for socialism in our time."

Messrs. Macdonell & Cutten have issued a writ for false arrest and malicious persecution on behalf of Capt. Anderson against the United Canneries of British Columbia, Limited, and Mr. J. J. Crane, claiming $5,000 damages. This action is taken by the client of Messrs. Macdonell & Cutten in connection with his recent arrest, trial and acquittal by Police Magistrate Russell a few days ago over his alleged interference with certain fishermen.

WINNIPEG LABOR PARTY.

CONSTITUTION

Aims and Objects of the LABOR PARTY OF WINNIPEG.

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

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 Secretaries, 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, seven 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 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 corresponding secretary shall assist the secretary in the discharge of his official duties and fill his place in case of temporary absence, and shall perform such other duties as the Party may desire.

Sec. 15. 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. 16. 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. 17. 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. 18. 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. 19. 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 by any five members in good standing, 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. 20. 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. 21. 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. 22. 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. 23. 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 he Party.

Sec. 24. 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. 25. 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. 26. 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. 27. The rules of procedure contained in Roberts' Manual 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. 28. 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.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Direct Legislation—Law-making by the voters.

The Initiative—The proposal of a law by a percentage of the voters.

The Referendum—The vote at the polls on a law proposed through the initiative, or, if petitioned for by a percentage of the voters, or any law passed by a legislative body.

Proportional Representation—A plan of nominating and electing legislators and executives which shall voice the exact choice of the voters in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Imperative Mandate—The right to vote out of office through the Initiative and Referendum any official who fails to perform his duty.

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Boys' Blouses, 25c, on Friday and Saturday only. The regular prices were 60c, 75c and 90c. They are made of white duck, brown holland and blue and white galatea.

For one week only, our reglar leader 80c; regular $1.50 for $1.25; regular $2.00 for $1.60; regular $2.25 for $1.95; regular $2.50 for $2.10; regular $3.25 for $2.75; regular $3.60 for $3.

See our Dinner Sets, $7.00 each up; Toilet Sets, $1.50 each up to $6; Glassware, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Glasses, etc.

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SOAPS—Genuine French Castile, 35c per bar; Pine Tar, 5c per cake; Oatmeal, 15c per box; Ox Gall Stain Soap, 10c cake; Woodward's Soothing Soap, 3 for 25c.

SUMMER SELLERS—Adams' Health Salts, 10c tin; Lime Juice, 25c bottle; Root Beer, 10c bottle; Citrate of Magnesia, 50c lb.; Tanglefoot Fly Paper, two double sheets for 5c, 25 sheets for 50c.

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