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# THE INDEPENDENT.

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VOL. 2. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901. NO. 26.

## NATURALIZATION.

A great deal has been said about the manner in which the naturalization laws have been carried out in this province, especially to enable the Japanese to fish. I pointed out last week how the officers of the fisheries department issued licenses and how their illegal actions brought distress upon the fishermen and their families.

I an. of the opinion that the only way to meet the difficulty is to pass an act upon the lines of some of the Australian statutes. Let our Fisheries Act be amended to read as follows, and I am now quoting from the Queensland statutes (re issue of miners' licenses): "The Governor-in-Council may on the payment of the sum of —— dollars issue to any person not being an Asiatic or African alien, or an alien who has refused upon any ground to become a British subject by naturalization." This would prevent the evasion of the Act either upon the part of the officers of the Government or upon the part of the person applying for the licence.

I would also amend the Naturalization Act by introducing the following clause: "No Asiatic or African alien shall be entitled to be naturalized as a British subject unless such alien shall be married and shall have resided in the Dominion for a period of three years, provided also that the wife of the said alien shall at the time of his being naturalized reside within the said Dominion."

The effect of this provision is that a Chinaman or Jap, notwithstanding the fact that he has resided in the Dominion for three, or as a matter of fact for ten years or the rest of his life, cannot become a naturalized British subject as long as he remains unmarried, and unless when called up he can produce to an officer of the court, 1st, that he is married and holds a marriage certificate, and, 2nd, that his wife is a resident of that part of the Dominion in which he also resides and has so resided for the past three years. This important provision is intended to make the applicant a bona fide resident, and what is far more important, compels him to demand sufficient wages to enable him to provide not only for himself, but also for his wife and children, if any. Had we such an enactment as this how many Japs could have obtained a fishing license either last or this year.

I think a notice would soon be posted outside the Fishery Inspector's office: "No Japs or Chinese need apply."

I am not advocating anything that is unjust to the Japs, but am insisting that justice shall be done to our bona fide fishermen, who spend their money in the Province, and who are trying to honestly provide for their wives and families, and to bring up their children in such a manner that they will be a credit to the great nation to which they belong, and to prevent the exodus of our young men to the United States of America.

SOUTHERN CROSS.

## A GRAND SMOKER.

**The Freight-handlers's Union Entertained Its Members and Friends.**

The Freight-handlers' Union and its friends are proud of the successful entertainment gotten up by the energetic committee, Messrs. T. J. Browne, F. Russell and J. Shimmen, which was held Thursday night in Union Hall. A large number were present and President W. H. Faull made a most exemplary chairman. The smoker was opened sharp on time by a very able address by the chairman. President Jos. Dixon, of the Trades and Labor Council, made one of his pointed speeches, complimentary to the freight handlers. J. H. Watson sang a song and received a well-deserved encore. The concertina selection of Mr. Dowdell was a masterpiece and was one of the features of the evening. The sketch and song of Mr. Pavey was well received. Our old friend "Prof." A Austin excelled himself as a reciter, which number was followed by E. Casher in a mouth organ solo. F. Russell and A. Coffin sang like good fellows. After the very able address of J. H. Watson, recess was taken. The refreshments supplied the guests were fit for the gods and the worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus did ample justice thereto. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Smith sang, after which Mr. Teasdale gave a recitation. The character sketch of Mr. Pavey and the harmonica selection of Mr. Casher were loudly aplauded. The songs of A. McBride and Mr. Nappin were unique and well rendered. Mr. Dowdell was specially asked by the chairman to oblige with his famous concertina and received an encore, after which Mr. Power recited. H. Cowan made a humorous speech eulogistic of the freight-handlers. Messrs. A. Austin, W. C. Rolling and Mr. Napping sang songs to the delight of all present. Secretary J. C. Marshall, of the Trades and Labor Council, spoke to the boys in his usual happy strain, after which Mr. Risk recited. J. Abrams made a speech, which was followed by the chairman closing the smoker. All dispersed, after singing the national anthem, feeling that after all life was really worth the living. The freight-handlers are a jolly lot of fellows and true and staunch unionists. The Independent joins in the good wishes of their many friends.

### All an Accident.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir: If you are the father of a family have you any boys going to school? If you have you will have an idea of the troubles and trials which a parent is put to with the buying of books—copy book, exercise book, scribbling book and lead pencils. Sure, there's no end of trouble and no end of the money it takes. The only thing you do not buy is a slate. I said to my boy, "Why don't you use a slate? It is a queer school that has no slates." "Oh, father," he says, as he bites another piece off his lead pencil, "slates is too cheap, and the lady teacher says that they make too much noise. And, dad," he says, "I want five cents to buy another scribbling book." Now, wouldn't that kill you. Still, this is not all. My boy started to school the other morning, and on the way—I suppose he was playing leap-frog or climbing telegraph poles—he broke his suspenders, and as the sailor says, "fore and aft braces went by the board." Well, he did not go to school that morning; he came home to get his trousers repaired, and when he went to school in the afternoon, the lady teacher told him he would have to bring an excuse or receive a whipping as punishment. Now this was hard lines. How was I to tell the lady teacher that the boy's breeches were falling off of him. But anyhow I had to tell her why my boy did not come to school that morning in order to keep him from being punished. So I wrote a note, explaining that my son had been unfortunate in meeting with an accident and hoped she would pardon him, and that this was the reason of his absence. Just as my son had told me:

The Reason.

My suspenders busted dad,
And what was I to do,
For fear the teacher would be mad,
And dry goods drop some too.
And then us boys, we can't get out,
Till recess time, you know;
And all that time I'd have to sit
And hold onto my clothes.

JOHN MULVANEY.

P. S.—I have never heard a word since J. M.

Vancouver, March 12, 1901.

### THE RETAIL CLERKS.

A largely attended meeting of the Retail Clerks' Association on Tuesday night showed the increasing interest that is being taken by clerks in the work of having their hours of labor shortened. It is to the benefit of every clerk in the city to become a member of this association. The stronger we are the better position we shall be in to retain the privileges we have so far acquired. The influence which this association has exerted may be seen by the large number of business houses, on all the principal streets, which close promptly at six o'clock. We make an urgent appeal to all union men and their families to assist us as much as possible, by making their purchases before six o'clock, and demanding of all clerks who may wait on them to show their union card. In the event of them not doing so, refuse to buy. In this manner you will not only be consistent with the principles of unionism, but materially advance the interests of the Retail Clerks' association of this city.

### NON-UNION DINING ROOMS.

The following places have been declared unfair to the Waiters' and Waitresses' union, having refused to agree to the scale of wages:

Hotels—Leland, Dominion, Gold, Western, Revere, Columbia, Colonial, Golden Gate, Waverley, Gambrinus, Carter, Granville.

Restaurants.—Savoy, Rendezvous, Cabinet, Rustic.

## CANADIAN LABOR NOTES.

The Allied Metal Mechanics' Associations in Toronto and Brantford are being reorganized.

The Guelph Trades and Labor Council has elected Alex. Calander president and O. R. Wallace secretary.

Recently Messrs. Ralph Smith and A. W. Puttee addressed a public meeting in Peterboro in the interests of organization.

Winnipeg now supplies its own lighting. An agitation is being started for that city to take over the electric railway franchises.

Maclean, Independent Conservative, and Richardson, Independent Liberal, are doing yeoman service at Ottawa on behalf of public ownership.

There are three pro-Boers in the Canadian parliament. A majority of the London, Eng., county council, recently elected, are pro-Boers.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has instituted legal proceedings against Colin McLeod, merchant tailor, Hamilton, for the alleged wrongful use of the Tailors' Union label.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term at the last meeting of the Slocan Miners' Union: President, J. V. Purviance; Vice., R. D. Kennedy; Financial Secretary, John Foley; Recording Secretary, S. B. Clement; Conductor, Charles O'Brien; Warden, R. M. Webster.

Four Boot and Shoe Workers' unions in Montreal, representing about 3,000 members, have voted by overwhelming vote to join the International union in a body. Two large unions in St. Hyacinthe have done likewise. In Three Rivers and in the city of Quebec the same result is expected.

Rossland Miners' union is certainly in excellent condition, numerically and financially, and bids fair to continue so. The affairs of the union are in safe hands and prosperity cannot fail to attend their efforts. The total receipts for the past six months were $6827.15, of which $5950.15 were for dues. The total expense was $5272.88 of which $2472.81 went for relief and care of the sick. The balance $1554.27, is certainly a very flattering one. During the term 313 new names were added to the membership roll through initiation and otherwise.

Messrs. Bertram and Leger, the president and secretary of the Valleyfield Federal Labor union, visited Ottawa in company with Mr. Foy, the member, Ralph Smith, A. W. Puttee, and J. Flett, of the Trades Congress, had an interview with the deputy minister of labor. The complaint is that the settlement of the Valleyfield strike has been violated, men dismissed and others prosecuted in disregard of the agreement. It appears necessary that an investigation should be held into the whole matter, for instead of being the work of labor agitators it looks like the handiwork of politicians.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

A thousand seamstresses went on a strike in Paris, France, in support of the striking tailors.

In Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Socialists increased their vote to 10 out of 31 in municipal council election.

In Brinkum, Germany, the Socialists won in election. Also increased their number of seats in Braunschweig.

During 1900 the Iron Moulders' Union of North America paid its members in sick benefits alone the sum of $102,935.

Socialists of Holland hold national convention at Easter to discuss the trade union situation and map out plans for the next election.

Derby (England) iron workers have been forced to accept a reduction in wages because of the depression prevailing in the British iron trade.

This year the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Blacksmiths, Pattern Makers, etc., will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary all over the world.

In Germany the landlords are raising rents to such an extent that the city administrations in various parts of that country have taken steps to furnish small homes for workingmen.

John Penny, secretary of the Independent Labor Party of England, writes that "according to the statistics compiled by the labor department of the Board of Trade, no less than 4,823 workpeople met with fatal accidents while at work in 1900. In 1899 the number was 4,458; in 1898, 3,998. Of these 4,823 people, 1,899 were engaged in the shipping trade, 1,049 in mining 626 on the railways, and 802 in factories. The number of non-fatal accidents was also very large in 1900, being 104,354, as compared with 96,248 in 1899, 79,869 in 1898, 63,905 in 1897, and 57,472 in 1896.

Some of the southern cotton mills are closing to "curtail production," and the workers will soon be hungrily waiting for them to start.

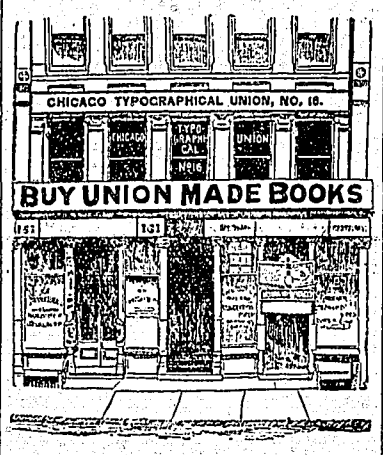
Socialists won a new seat in the French Chamber of Deputies in a special election in Nimes, where a blacksmith, Fournier, defeated the Royalist De Berrus, by 8,792, against 6,712 votes.

Three thousand dock laborers struck at Marseilles, France, on Feb. 28 because the contractors refused to dismiss certain objectionable overseers. Later the strikers enlarged their claims and demanded a reduction in the hours of work and increased pay. They are encouraged by the sympathetic attitude of the Socialist mayor of Marseilles, who is president of the International Dock Laborers' Union. The contractors refused to make any concessions.

Troubles have broken out in Calabria, the southern part of italy, owing to the misery which the peasants are undergoing. They demand the parcelling out of feudal lands in order that they may cultivate them. The Prefect has been compelled to close the gates of the town of Ravenna, capital of the province of its name, which is protected by troops, in order to prevent its invasion by thousands of peasants out of work. The Prefect has promised to inaugurate relief works.

## PRINTERS' HEADQUARTERS.

**Chicago Typographical Union Is a Leader in the Windy City.**




The above represents the headquarters of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, and has attracted considerable attention among union men and the public generally in Chicago. The sign was placed in position last fall and served to remind many that union made books should be chose for holiday presents. Chicago is splendidly organized in the printing business, but two large concerns still refuse to employ union labor. These firms are W. B. Conkey, of Hammond, Ind. (a short distance from Chicago), and Donahue & Henneberry. The latter firm is now in the throes of litigation and books are imprinted either Donohue Bros. or the Alhambra Publishing Company. When in doubt always patronize books bearing the imprint of a known friend of union labor. There are many such on the market.

George Arthur Morse, of the Painters' union, was presented by his wife with a bouncing baby boy during the past week and now he has to let out the buttons on the upper part of his vest.

The stonemasons have refused point blank to work with Chinese laborers on the new building just started on Dupont street. The contractor is a Victorian and, of course, wants to introduce the custom which prevails there by employing Chinamen as laborers. It won't go in Vancouver.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners will hold their regular meeting on Tuesday evening, the 26th. As business of importance will come before the branch, all members are urgently requested to attend.

Capt. John McCarthy was on Thursday morning very severely injured by an accident on the Gerry, loading at Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf. Insecure tackle was the cause. The captain, however, will recover, but the physician says his is a very precarious case.

The latest card in the "Union Directory" column is that of the miners of Van Anda, whose good will towards The Independent is much appreciated. Also the card of the Waiters and Waitresses appears this week.

## DUNSMUIR CRITICIZED.

The statement made by Mr. Dunsmuir a few days ago was discussed by the miners at a public meeting held at South Wellington, B. C., on Monday. Respecting the assertion that the mine had been closed for lack of a market, Mr. Terry pointed out that the original cause of the closing was immaterial. Had the men accepted the proposed reduction the mine would have been operated on December 24th. Mr. Dunsmuir claimed that he had no market, but the New Vancouver Coal Company had been filling his orders, there had been a coal famine at Los Angeles, and Victoria was importing coal from Washington.

Another speaker said that Mr. Dunsmuir really wanted coal as the dross was now being loaded on to the cars and the washer was working on Sundays.

Mr. Terry, continuing, said that the proposed reduction made the wages 30 per cent. below Nanaimo prices and even below the pay received by the Mongolians at Cumberland.

A speaker pointed out that in Washington diggers got 85 cents a ton in easier work, that timber men and track layers got $3 to $3.25 as against $2.50 and $2.75 paid at Alexandra and that there were Chinese employed at Alexandra at $1 and $1.25 a day white men received $2.50 there. Company men worked ten hours in Washington, but miners only eight. The difference in the cost of powder was figured out at from $5 to $6 per man per month in favor of Washington, and it was asserted that living was very much cheaper.

It was denied that the miners usually made use of the expression that they had Mr. Dunsmuir in the hole when they refused to sign the contract last year. The contract had been declined because it was at prices 10 per cent. lower than those paid at Nanaimo.

Attention was drawn to the manner in which the mine had been closed, no notice had been given to the men so that hundreds of tons of coal were still lying below ground which had been got out by their exertions and at their expense and had never been paid for.

Mr. Dunsmuir's statement that only 80 white men were affected was contradicted, as there were 182 members of the union and the last pay roll contained 250 names. With regard to turning places, it was shown that the loss to the men was $6 plus $1 which had been taken off the $2 allowed for bridging, a total reduction of $7.

## ABUSES IN MILLINERY SHOPS

**Conservative Leader and Mongols—Non-Union Barber Shop Closed.**

Just now millinery establishments are in full blasts making up hats and bonnets and finery for the ladies. If one pays a visit to some of the larger places, especially those pretending to sell their goods cheaper than their neighbors, he will be struck at the nice things gotten up for our wives' and daughters' benefit at the cheapness of the goods, etc. Of course this is all an outside show. Do our wives and families stop to consider what it costs to trim a hat or bonnet? Do they even take the trouble to talk to the girls in these large millinery establishments, and find out what conditions they are working under, what hours they work a day, and what wages they get for decorating or preparing material for decorating hats and bonnets? I don't suppose they do. The mere fact of its being cheap is enough for them. They don't care if the poor girls employed at such work are paid or not, yet most of the ladies patronizing these big cheap millinery stores are working men's wives and daughters. One would think they would have a little thought for their sisters in these places. I suppose if I told them that their hats and bonnets were trimmed by girls supposed to be green apprentices taken on for three months till the rush is over they would not believe it. About the beginning of July these girls are discharged through slackness of work, and for the three months which they have worked, I am informed, they receive not one cent. This, too, in a supposed civilized western country. No wonder these men can sell cheap when they take it out of the bones and sinews of girls working for them. I don't pretend to say that the girls are overworked, or that their hours are too long, but I do say that the girls are deceived and work for nothing. Even supposing that they do not learn the millinery trade then they certainly should be paid for the time and work put in. Similar conditions prevail in the dressmaking business. This is most unfair. I think a crusade should be made against these places. At any rate the laws of this province should be so framed that millinery and dressmaking establishments should be compelled to carry out their promises and teach the business to the white slaves and pay them for their services, which may not be worth much, but still must be worth something at the end of three months. How much have the girls learned of either business? Just enough to be laid off for several months, and to be taken on again at the same rate of pay, or else find some other more remunerative employment. And if it should be sinful who can blame the girls? Rather blame the sanctimonous employers who attend church on Sundays and rope in defenceless girls during the rest of the week. The Trades and Labor Council should interest itself in this matter.

One cannot help feeling sorry for the man that will allow his feelings to carry him to such an extreme as to wreck his business rather than comply with a reasonable request from employees. I hear that this is the case with Joe Lambert, the barber. The Barbers' Union cannot be blamed for fighting for their rights and a principle laid down by the Almighty that six days shalt thou labor and on the seventh rest. The barbers are a body of respectable men working long hours to satisfy the public demand, and absolutely need a day of rest on Sunday as all men do. Mr. Lambert was not of that belief, and for the sake of a few paltry dollars refused to close his shop on Sundays and give his employees a whole day's rest. He defied the union and spent lots of money fighting them in the courts. But the unions of this city, or any other place, have a mightier weapon to fight such people with and when used effectually will ruin any business man who dares to ignore it. It is the last weapon which should be used to enforce just demands. Although slow it is sure in the long run, as is proved in Lambert's case. But this power should never be withheld if necessary to force unscrupulous men to come to time. Lambert's case is the lesson some business men must learn before they treat their employees fair. If justice is done there will be no need of King Boycott. I am not one who believes that employers must grant everything their employees ask for. There should be a mutual give and take between them. It would stop many disagreements which now occur for the want of meeting each other half way. Trade unions are here to stay. Business men should understand this fact. Workmen have been driven into them by the unfair employers of labor. That is another lesson business men should learn. Men have been driven into the unions to protect their trades, and wives and families, and all are bound together by the ties of brotherly love—an injury to one is the concern of all. If to rectify a wrong a boycott must be resorted to, then trade organizations should not hesitate a moment to enfore it. The result of the barbers' Sunday's day-of-rest struggle should be a lesson to all who think any man can run alone. We are all necessary to one another to live, and should help one another to bear the burdens of this life.

FAIR PLAY.

The sunny smiles of H. W. King, of Clarke & Stuart, bespoke of some unusual happy event, which had very recently occurred. The boys have discovered the fact that its a new baby girl.

### THE TWO OLD PARTIES.

The fact is that were it not for the difficulty there would be in dividing the spoils and compromising personal ambitions, the two parties might as well coalesce; there is no assignable principle of difference between them. Both of them are to all practical intents and purposes Conservative. Both of them are Imperial rather than Canadian. They rival each other in flattering the militarist tendencies of the hour. The leaders on both sides look forward to Imperial honors and rewards. Nothing can be more hollow than the recriminations which they and their party organs interchange. John Bright, speaking of the formal antagonism between the Tories and the aristocratic Whigs of England, likened it to the two stores which fought each other furiously with counter advertisements, till both became bankrupt, when it was found that they were the same concern. The only real opposition is that of the Independents, who stand for the broad interests of the Canadian people. They are a mere handful at present, but a body of opinion especially among the younger men is forming itself behind them.—Toronto Weekly Sun.

# THE INDEPENDENT.

GEO. BARTLEY ..... Editor
HARRY COWAN ..... Business Manager

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANISED LABOR

BY

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

SATURDAY.....MARCH, 23, 1901


The tailors as well as workingmen in general in this city are pleased with the *casting vote of Mayor Townley* last Monday night in favor of the union label being attached to the civic clothing. The great majority of union men voted for His Worship on the understanding that he would support the "little joker," which caused so much agitation and strife, as against ex-Ald. McQueen who always supported the principle of cheap labor. Ald. Wood may be said to be the father of the union label in the city council, having stuck to it since he first was elected three years ago. It remained for him, however, as chairman of the police committee to support Ald. Fraser's amendment to his report favoring the union label. This clearly demonstrates that the majority of the police committee favors cheap labor, which fact is to be regretted. Ald. McDonald, Foreman and Neelands also supported Ald. Fraser's amendment. As was expected the other aldermen opposed the principle of the living wage and fair conditions.

A clause in the contract between the Dominion government and the C. P. R. reads thus: "And the lands of the company in the Northwest, until they are either sold or occupied, shall be free from taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the crown." The twenty years expired last month. At Ottawa recently it was moved in the house that the lands be now taxed, but the motion was defeated by a large majority. Our legislators should bear in mind that the people have some vested rights, as well as corporations.

Chas. H. Gibbons of this city has suggested a plan to the provincial government to open a bureau of information at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition. Being a first-class newspaper man in the fullest sense, he would be the right man in the right place as the representative of the province. Besides possessing a thorough knowledge of British Columbia and its resources he is the most favorably-known coast journalist to the eastern press. "Charley" should be the man.

Our Ottawa correspondent sends an interesting budget of news this week. The letter is specially interesting because of the interviews with the government, the most important and effective ever held by deputations from labor bodies. The government not only listened attentively but has promised to act on some of the lines suggested. Our own George R. was very conspicuous among the labor men, and did good work.

The "labor column" has been omitted from the Victoria Colonist. Why is this thus?

The Provincial Government should pass a law compelling all locomotive firemen and engineers to be certificated the same as resident steamboat engineers. It is not fair that aliens should be allowed to come in and fill these positions when vacancies occur in preference to those who have lived here for years and who are competent. There is employed in this province a large number of young men in the locomotive round houses, who are entitled to promotion when opportunities arise. This is a growing country, and protection both to the public and workmen is absolutely necessary.

We have been requested by the Bricklayers' Union to state in reply to recent correspondence in this paper, that no member of that union, either residing in the 1,000 block on Burnaby street or elsewhere, hired a Chinaman as laborer, as stated, also that the accusation was a gross libel and misleading.

The meeting on Tuesday night in favor of public ownership of railroads was fairly well attended, all things being considered. One of these times there will be such an uprising in this Province in favor of the public control of railways that will knock the Chinese question cold. As it is now, no political party dare say that it is opposed to the principle, and the government that will work the hardest for state-owned roads will be that of the people. Our moss-back legislators are already beginning to squirm in their well-cushioned chairs at Victoria.

*Premier Dunsmuir* stated to a deputation at Victoria on Thursday that it was the intention of the government in the future to control rates and to derive a percentage from the earnings of any more subsidized railroads. He did not believe in what had been done in the past, namely, to give lands and a subsidy to these companies, and not be allowed any say in ther control.

### Suffering Humanity.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—Who among your many readers has not read with tear-filled eyes the sad uncomplaining letter of Mrs. W. Snidden, of Nanaimo, to her husband, who was killed at the recent Cumberland coal mine disaster. It makes one shudder to think that so near home a mother and her dear children are starving and covered with sores, and the mother unable to wash her own or her children's face for the sores on them, and without medicine or food except herrings. Let me ask your readers, is it just, right or humane, or at all creditable to our boasted Christian civilisation or present social system to see individual coal mine owners pile up millions of dollars, dwell in costly mansions, enjoy every luxury that money can purchase, while many of their employees are in want, and put in competition and compelled to associate with Chinamen or any kind of semi-slave labor? How long will our clergy and public men remain deaf, blind and dumb to such an outrage against Christian teaching? Will it be till the very stones cry out or the mines burst forth in awful protest. Why should the rights of British subjects be trifled with more in this part of the Empire than they are in England? Would the coal mine owners of that country dare to put Chinamen to work in the mines in competition with the citizens of England, Scotland or Wales? We think not. Are not our coal mines of national importance, and have been given practically a free gift to individuals to open up, develop and operate, with some degree of consideration for the tax-paying citizens, whose gift it was? If ths worthy object is lost sight of by mine-owners, then the government should again control this valuable revenue-producing property for the benefit of the people. I note with feelings akin to your own the city of Vancouver's donation to the Cumberland sufferers. Perhaps the city fathers expected the capitalists to make large individual contributions. I may here mention an incident that happened in Vancouver not very many moons before the advent of The Independent. A certain member of parliament was reported in temporary distress. Soon there appeared in the city newspapers the names of many well-known capitalists, subscribing large amounts for this special benefit fund. This may be not altogether a charity gift, but may be thought to some extent to be a profitable investment, or a deposit for value received in the way of support to favorable legislation or a help to wink at fishery regulations. Canadians can never respect purse-proud capitalists or their bought representatives. Neither can they be successfully governed by the impractical over-cultivated intellect of snobbery. Neither will they ever submit to associate and work with Mongolians, or any kind of degrading semi-slave labor. Is it too much to ask in a Canadian province that at least 75 per cent. of white labor should be employed in the coal mines, saw mills and canneries within a radius of 100 miles of the capital city of the province? As we view many of our industrial institutions at the present time with scarcely any percentage of white or native Indian labor employed, it certainly is an outrage to Canadian labor, and dangerous to the state. If bogus-made British subjects are to control the fishing, the mines and the timber business what is to become of the Canadian workers? CANADIAN.

Steveston, B. C., March 21, 1901.

The Independent wants a report of each union meeting and news concerning the members of every organization. Such reports and news will do much to sustain and create interest in the organizations. Secretaries are especially urged to send in these reports, but news from any member of an organization will be received with pleasure.

Pay up your subscription to the Independent. It does not cost you much and you should not hesitate about giving your support readily to a labor paper.

## CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

BOURASSA ADMIRED.

The value of parliament consists in its representative character. Unless every color and shade of public opinion there finds expression it is not a true parliament, and so it is not a misfortune but a reason for congratulation that among the members at Ottawa is Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle. We have always admired him for his courageous bearing in the face of an overwhelming array of people and of facts.—Toronto Star.

AGIN' WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott appeared not long ago before a committee of the Massachusetts legislature to speak upon woman suffrage. He used, he said, to be a believer in woman suffrage, but he believes in it no longer. He bases his opposition upon the ancient theorem that government exists for the protection of rights, and is founded on force, and that the burden of this forcible protection ought not to be shared by women.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

LET 'ER FLICKER.

This was a billion and a half congress. To h—l with economy. Hooray for the next congress! May it be a two billion one. The country is easy? Hooray!—Freeman's (Spokane) Labor Journal.

THE SHOCK KILLED HIM.

The other day in Chicago a workingman was notified of an involuntary increase in wages and he dropped dead on the spot. It's dangerous to experiment with workingmen in that *fashion. They're not used to it.—The People.*

BURN DOWN THE HOUSE TO KILL THE FLIES.

But, as has already been pointed out, there is a class of residents of this province, notably Chinese, Japanese and aliens of the white race, who would contribute nothing directly to the revenue, if it were not for this poll tax. All taxation is obnoxious, but we think that a fixed poll tax is as little open to objection as any, provided the amount is reasonable.—The Colonist.

IN THIS CHRISTIAN AGE.

The worst part of the present political situation is not the carnage or the havoc which is going on in China, in South Africa, and the Philippines, it is the sudden growth everywhere of a spirit of unscrupulous violence wearing the mask of patriotism, and callous to the dictates of humanity. This in England is a new birth of evil. Half a century ago an Austrian commander who had been guilty of acts of unmanly ferocity in the suppression of revolt was met when he visited London with a fierce outburst of popular indignation. The German Emperor, inviting his troops to a wholesale massacre of Chinese, which was hideously perpetrated at his instigation, has put himself out of the pale of honor and humanity. Nothing but the prevalent belief, created by his wild utterances and strange escapades, that he is partly irresponsible for his actions, can save him from unqualified execration. Yet because it is supposed that friendship with him may serve the ends of national ambition he is welcomed with unbounded applause and sent away amid a shower of honors. "Above me," said Fenelon, "my family; above *my family the nation; above the nation humanity.*" The duty highest in the good bishop's scale seems to be losing its hold upon the nations.—Toronto Weekly Sun.

### The Savoy Theatre.

Good news for patrons of the Savoy is reported. "Dad" McNiff is back in the harness as booking agent for the Savoy chain of theatres. We congratulate "Dad," also the proprietors of the Savoy.

Archie Stanley, recently stage manager of the Savoy in Vancouver, left Friday evening, the 15th, for Seattle.

The show this week commenced with an act entitled "The Dutch Detective," by Gus Leonard.

Gussie Lamore dances the Highland fling very nicely. But what the San Francisco Examiner ever found about the Lamores and Swiftwater Bill to feature them as it did a few years since, is more than we can tell. Madge Edgerton is clever in aerial act.

Miss Paula Cordero should not attempt to sing. She dances very neatly; though she seems to have only a few steps. Miss Ethel Wilson seems to please, as also Miss Beatrice Hall. Mabel Lavere moves along in the old serio-comic way. Marion Blake is as lively as ever. George and Ethel Wilson in their original creation, "Coonology in Coontown," are good. Miss Dolly Grooms sings the "Ghost of a Coon" in a nice quiet sort of a ghost-like way. She should not sing "coon" songs. Her voice is too weak for "coon" shouting. Gaffney and Burton do a neat sketch as singers and dancers.

Gillen Brothers close the show in one of the best club-swinging acts ever seen at the Savoy. Anyone interested in club jugglery should not fail to see them to-night.

We had looked for Irish acts, sketches, songs, gags on St. Patrick's week, but outside of the orchestra which renders an Irish overture, "Donnyabrooke Fair," in a manner to gain hearty applause, one might have thought it Primrose day.


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## Union Directory.

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

TEXADA MINERS' UNION, NO. 113, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 7.30 p.m. in Foresters' hall, Van Anda. President, M. W. Hewett; vice-president, C. A. Melville; secretary, P. J. Land; P. O. Box 888, Van Anda; treasurer, H. V. Price; conductor, P. Burt; warden, John Linklater.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES' Union, Local No. 28. President, Chas. Over; vice-president, W. W. Nelson; recording secretary, Jas. H. Perkins; financial secretary, R. J. Lounder; treasurer, Wm. Ellender. Meeting every Friday at 8.30 p. m. in Union Hall, corner Homer and Dunsmuir streets.

VANCOU'R TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No 226 meet the last Sunday in each month at Union hall. President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, George Wilby; secretary, S. J. Gothard, P. O. box 66; treasurer, W. Brand; sergeant-at-arms, Andrew Stuart; executive committee, E. L. Woodruff, S. R. Robb, J. H. Browne, N. Williams; delegates to Trades and Labor council, J. C. Marshall, Robt. Todd, J. H. Browne.

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, G. Dickie; vice-president, C. Bennett; secretary, A. G. Perry; treasurer, H. Vanderwalker; conductor, G. Lenfesty; warden, J. Marshall; sentinel, F. C. O'Brien; delegates to Trades and Labor Council: John Pearey, Jas. Barton, Geo. Lenfesty, G. Dickie and J. Howes.

INTERNATIONAL BRICKLAYERS and Masons' Union, No. 1, of B. C.—President, John Scott; vice-president, Frank Black; corresponding secretary, Robert Trotter; financial secretary, Jas. Jeffry. 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; recording secretary, A. E. Coffin, 730 Nelson street; financial secretary, H. S. Falconer; treasurer, George Walker; conductor, Jas. Ferguson; 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. Robt. Barclay, president; R. E. Rowe, secretary; box 757, 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, Wm. Beer; corresponding secretary, E. Timmins, 726 Hamilton street; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, 1211 Seymour street.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No. 178—Meets alternate Mondays in room 1, Union Hall. President, F. Williams; vice-president, Miss Graham; recording secretary, H. O. Burritt; financial secretary, Tremaine Best; treasurer, C. 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. Bartley; first vice-president, Geo. Wilby; second vice-president, T. H. Cross; recording secretary, L. D. Taylor; financial secretary, John Pearey; statistician, H. Williamson.

VANCOUVER FISHERMEN'S UNION, No. 2. Meets in Labor Hall, Homer street, every first and third Saturday in each month at 8 p. m. Alex. Bruce, president; Mr. Cadey, secretary, P. O. box 297.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' INTERNA'L Union of America, Local, No. 46; Vancouver, B. C. President, Jas. Webster; vice-president, R. F. McDonald; recording secretary, Wm. H. Barnes; corresponding secretary, F. Rawling, 610 Granville street, room 10; financial secretary, C. J. Salter, 413 Powell street; treasurer, W. Wood; master-at-arms, F. Moyles; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, C. J. Salter and F. Rawling.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL union of Vancouver, meets first and third Saturdays of the month in Union hall, Homer street. President, W. Webster; vice-president, H. Rollands; fin. sec., C. J. Salter, 413 Powell street; cor. sec., A. Coombs. Address sec., F. Barnes. Delegates to the Trades and Labor council, C. J. Salter and H. Walker.

SHIPCARPENTERS AND CALKERS Association meets the first and third Thursday in each month in Union hall. Clifford Angus, president; George Smith, vice-president; Wm. McCormack, vice-president; J. G. Garvin, secretary; Fred. McAlpine, treasurer; Levi Wheaten, sergeant-at-arms.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS, Vancouver, 1st branch, meets every alternate Tuesday, in room No. 2, Labor Hall. President, J. Davidson; secretary, J. T. Bruce, 528 Harris street.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION, NO 357.—Meets the first Tuesday in each month in Union hall. President, A. Kochel; vice-president, C. Crowder; Secretary, G. Thomas, jr., 148 Cordova street west; treasurer, S. W. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Brat; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. Crow, F. Jost, A. Kochel.

Boom the Blue Label.
Boom all labels.

# OTTAWA LETTER.

[Specially Written for THE INDEPENDENT.]

OTTAWA, March 11, 1901.

Last week was a week of deputations. I can't say that the members care much for them, as they seldom amount to anything, for, in spite of impressions abroad to the contrary, it is the member who has to do all the work. Deputations are expensive luxuries. They cost money, and after all the eloquence, bother and time spent, are generally bowed out in the most graceful manner possible. Rightly or wrongly then, a constituency should know that the man who pulls the strings, the man who can and who can only gratify his constituents, is the man who is in close touch with the government. If he fails—well, there is an end to the whole business. The first deputation was composed of representatives of the

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

I sent you a copy last week of the bill of fare submitted to the premier and the minister of labor. The committee very wisely cut some of the courses out, but even as it stood it was pretty strong meat. Several prominent labor men were selected to explain and emphasize the points. And it is no flattery to say that they did their work well. The premier was kindness itself, and the minister of labor was deeply interested. The deputation was asked to submit their case with their views, and that the same would be carefully considered. The next deputation was one in favor of the petition of the letter carriers. Beside representatives from the Letter Carriers' association, there was a goodly array of M. P.'s, representing all shades of politics. Those most concerned, of course, were those who had these hard workers in their constituency. The deputation was received by the postmaster-general and by the minister of finance. A very good case was made out, and afterwards the postmaster-general stated that his views would be submitted to the council for endorsation. From the tone of his speech that means, I should judge, that something is going to be done, for it is a very common impression here, that what Mr. Mulock wants has to be granted.

You will have heard that Mr. Mulock is to represent

CANADA IN AUSTRALIA.

No better man could have been selected for the task. He is a growing man. I mean by that he is a learning man. And while we who are deeply interested in labor legislation regret his absence from the house this session, yet we believe that owing to his well-known leanings towards government ownership and other advanced views, his visit to Australia will be productive of good things. He will see and learn for himself how these things work, and if they work well, as I believe they do, we may expect some radical legislation on his return. I told him before he left to be sure and visit New Zealand, the modern Eden, and the light which is inspiring noble souls in all lands to-day in their work towards bringing in a better, a fairer and a truer condition of things. Good luck to him, and may he come back more and more to become the leader in all legislation on which the the hearts of the working people of Canada are set. The next deputation was one in favor of

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

This deputation was unique. We found the East and the West for once together, and, what was even better, capital and labor, were as one in pressing this great want in our commercial life upon the attention of the government. The deputation was received by the premier, and the minister of agriculture. The eloquent speech was made by Mr. Allan, of Toronto, a well-travelled Scotchmen, the business speech by the secretary of the Manufacturers' association, and the witty speech, with a great big chunk of horse sense in it, by our old friend, Mr. O'Donoghue. To the labor men of this country is due the beginning and fostering this agitation for technical education, and I feel it in my bones, that the time is not far distant, when their wishes will be gratified in this respect. When that time comes it will not be the fault of your representative if Vancouver has not its technical school. So much for work done outside of the house.

In the house some things

OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

have been engaging the attention of our legislators, such as the bargain made with the C. P. R. by the Conservative government with respect to the millions of acres which this company received for nothing, and the great transportation question. The first is a sore, an open sore, in Manitoba. The poor settler is taxed, taxed, taxed for everything, while all around, acres owned by the C. P. R., which are growing more and more valuable through the sweat of the toiler, and yet these are exempted. The company neither spins, nor toils, nor sows, and yet their harvest is greater than those who do. We have been digging into the estimates in good shape and progress is apparent. All the committees of the house are now in full swing, and very soon the railway war will commence.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The premier has introduced a bill, entitled An Amendment to the Alien Labor Act, which will be an improvement on the one now in force. In consequence of this the bills introduced by Mr. Claire and Mr. Ralph Smith will be withdrawn, and the discussion will be over that of the premier's. The following briefly details its main features: The prime minister introduced Friday a bill to amend the alien labor act. He said the leading feature concerned the penalty clause, which now fixes the fine at $1,000, the object being to make the penalty, not more than $1,000 and not less than $50, within the discretion of the judge. At present the act can only be enforced on the consent of the attorney-general of Canada, but it was proposed to alter this so as to allow its being enforced on the authority of the attorney-generals of the provinces or of the judge before whom the trial would take place. The provision in the act allowing an intending settler to bring with him a relative or personal friend has been amended by striking out the words "personal friend," which has been found too elastic for practical purposes and which had led to evasions of the law. The provision that a person brought into Canada illegally shall be sent back at the expense of the party who contracted for his services, is amended by placing the expense on the "person, partnership, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act." The following is proposed in lieu of section 8 as it stands at present, at the suggestion of the labor organizations of the country: "That it shall be deemed a violation of this act for any person, partnership, company or corporation to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner who resides in or is a citizen of any foreign country to which this act shall apply, by promise of employment, through advertisements, printed or published, in such foreign country, and any such alien or foreigner coming to this country in consequence of such advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by this act, and the penalties of this act imposed shall be applicable in such cases. Nothing in this act contained shall be held to affect or control the government of Canada or any provision of the territories in respect of promoting immigration."

When so much is said against the

HON. MR. TARTE

it is refreshing to come across the following written by one of Ottawa's leading labor men, Mr. J. W. Patterson, whose column in the Ottawa Journal is always worth reading: "J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works, may not be popular with some people, but this does not seem to worry him much. He takes his burden like a little man and carries it along cheerfully. He is a day labor advocate, and again has had the effrontery to tell the house that it is his intention to practice it even more in the future. The opposition will not shake off their old clothes in regard to contracts. In this one respect, at least, the Liberal party can be said to be framing a policy of their own, and have not donned the dirty, corrupt overalls of the late government. Whatever other flaws may be detected in the make-up of Hon. Mr. Tarte, he is the best minister of public works that ever occupied the position, from the labor man's standpoint. Just here, I might remark though, that there are quite a number of workingmen in connection with the P. W. department whose pay and hours are not what they should be, and while the present minister is not personally responsible for the system in vogue, he still has power to change it. This will be made the subject of another letter shortly, and the attention drawn to the pay and hours worked in that branch of government employ."

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

The other morning, if some one had gone into room 34B, he would have seen your representative dancing like a young 'un, and holding in his hand a letter which seemed to be the inspiration of all his joy. True enough, it was the letter that did it all, it was Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of $50,000 for a public library building in the city of Vancouver. I felt both proud and happy, and I hope THE INDEPENDENT will do all it can—and it can do a lot if it likes—to get this building erected at once, and on such a scale, and in such a place, as will make our library for all time, a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Best wishes.

PHIZ.

FLINT'S BROMO GRIPPE CURE. never fails to completely cure a cold within 24 hours. Gives instant relief—guaranteed, your money back. 25c. box at McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

**The Mint**

Is the new saloon at the corner of Carrall and Hastings streets. Case goods are the best, and the prices O. K. Seattle Rainier beer, 5 cents.

Blue Ribbon Tea is packed in Vancouver by white men—are you drinking it?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**Party Politics.**

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir—For some time past I have been thinking of what benefit workingmen gain from consolidating their forces (as they imagine), confining their operation to the element or the class, which are supposed to represent labor. To be brief, my contention is that workingmen, as well as any other class of people, should join with the rest of the masses (or for that matter the classes) in getting what legislation they require from any parliament, be it provincial, dominion or imperial. I wish to ask the laboring people of the province, in common with any others, to join with the great parties of the dominion. Why do I ask this? you may interrupt. Because there is no legislation obtained, unless it comes from the predominant party. Now, for instance, if the working people of this country want anything from our legislative bodies, do we get it from the labor representatives we have there, or from the party predominating in that assembly? If the workingmen would divide on party lines, they would obtain from the government of the day just what they would ask. Take the professional callings in the country—lawyers, doctors, bankers, etc. Do they not get pretty near everything they want? Of course, they do, and why? Because they have more representatives in the house. They (the professions) are organized as unions, not on the lines that we follow, I admit, but nevertheless they are organized, and they do not restrict their members to political action. Almost all our parliaments are filled with the professional class, hence they have the laws of the land so constructed that they are a protection to their business. Canada is governed by two great parties, and if the workingmen would only act as the professions do—that is, to adhere to party politics and allow their members to vote as they desire, either Conservative or Liberal, following party lines—they could take their position in society and command from the government of the day what the professions do. If a government is anxious for the support of the workingmen (which both parties are) it will grant whatever request is made, through their central body just the same as the lawyers have legislation passed for their calling. Law would not be what it is to-day if it were not for the "pull" the lawyers possess. Why do they have this pull? Because they allow their members to follow their own political inclinations, and consequently they are well distributed on both sides of any house of parliament, and, of course, weild a great deal of weight. The professions are farther advanced than the trades as regards legislation. What is the reason of this? Simply that they control our legislatures. If we were to allow our member to be free in politics they would, of course, throw in their lot with either of the great parties, and, not as it is to-day, trying to get an independent labor man into parliament, who, when he does get there, can do no good, but if he were allied to one or the other of the parties—and they believe we should have representation—would be on an equal footing with the rest of our citizens and be a representative of the people, and could get what legislation is desired by being allied with—do not misunderstand me (for I am speaking for labor legislation)—either of the parties. We might have members on both sides of the house, just the same as the professional callings, and would be able to advance our cause as much as they have in the past. I would like to say more on this subject and will invite anybody who has an adverse opinion to my own to answer me. Yours,

J. H. BROWNE.

Vancouver, March 22, 1901.

### UNION BARBER SHOPS.

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

Elite barber shop, Hastings street.

Bon Ton barber shop, Hastings street.

Porcelain Baths, Cambie street.

Harvie & Ellis, Cambie street.

Savoy Barber Shop, Cordiva 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.

O. McCutcheon, barber shop, Pender street.

Army and Navy (Oscar Heylandt)—Granville street, under Trorey's.

J. H. Stevens, Mount Pleasant.

### UNION MADE HATS.

Try Donaldson & Mathews, 74 Cordova street, for union made hats. Also headquarters for the union label overalls.

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

### UNION CIGAR FACTORIES.

Following is a list of the Union cigar factories in British Columbia who use the blue label:

W. Tietjen, No. 1—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Kurtz & Co. No. 2—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Inland Cigar Manufacturing Company, No. 3—Division No. 38, Kamloops.

B. Willberg & Co., No. 4—Division No. 38, New Westminster.

T. Woxstock, No. 6—Division No. 38, Vancouver.

Kelowna Shippers' Union Company, No. 8—Division No. 38, Kelowna.

Wright Bros, No. 9—Division No. 38, Rossland.

Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Company, No. 10—Division No. 38, Nelson.

Mehrs & Johnson, No. 2—Division No. 37, Victoria.

M. Bantley, No. 5—Division No. 37, Victoria.

Island Cigar Factory, S. Norman, No. 6—Division No. 37, Victoria.

Province Cigar Co., No. 7—Division No. 37, Victoria.

A. Schnoter & Sons, No. 8—Division No. 37, Victoria.

P. Gable, No. 9—Division No. 37, Nanaimo.

J. Lery, No. 11—Division No. 37, Victoria.

M. J. Booth, No. 14—Division No. 37, Nanaimo.

C. G. Behnsen—Division No. 37, Victoria.

T. F. Gold, Capitol Cigar Factory, No. 12, Victoria, B. C.

### CLOTHING AT TORONTO PRICES.

One hundred boys' suits at $1.99 each to-day (Saturday) at Donaldson & Mathews, 74 Cordova street. Store open to-night until 11 o'clock.

Try a bottle of Eisen Port, the sunshine of California, 50c bottle, at Gold Seal Liquor Co., 746 Pender street.

### UNION BAKERTES.

W. D. Muir, Mount Pleasant.

W. Murray, Prior street.

Montreal Bakery, Westminster avenue.

F. Adams, Scotch Bakery, Hastings street.

W. D. Kent, 56 Cordova street.

J. Oben, Hastings street.

Minchen Co., Granville street.

Barnwell Bros., Granville street.

Largen & Tupper, Granville street.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

VANCOUVER, March 16, 1900.

[Corrected by Foran Bros., grocers, 344 Carrall street.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Flour—** | | | |
| Manitoba Hungarian, sack, 50 lbs | $ 1 35 | @ | $ 1 35 |
| **Grain—** | | | |
| Chicken Wheat, 100 lbs | 1 75 | @ | 1 75 |
| Oats, ton | 25 00 | | 26 00 |
| Bran, ton | | | 22 00 |
| Shorts, 1 ton | | | 20 00 |
| **Feed—** | | | |
| Hay, ton | 12 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| **Sugar—** | | | |
| Sugar, Sack | 5 75 | | 5 75 |
| **Vegetables—** | | | |
| Potatoes, 100 lbs | 1 25 | @ | 1 35 |
| Turnips, 100 lbs | 65 | | |
| Onions, lb | | | 5 |
| Cabbage, lb | 3½ | | 4 |
| Celery, 12 bunchs | 20 | | 30 |
| **Farm Produce—** | | | |
| Eggs, doz. fresh | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Eggs Case, Manitoba, doz. | 20 | | |
| Butter, Creamery, prints | 30 | | 35 |
| Butter, Creamery, in tubs lb | 27 | | 28 |
| Butter, Dairy, prints | 20 | | 25 |
| Butter, Dairy, in tubs, lb | 22 | | |
| Cheese, Ontario, lb | 15 | | 15 |
| Cheese, Manitoba, lb. old | 15 | | |
| Lard, lb | 15 | | 15 |
| Lard 3-lb. pails | 45 | | 45 |
| Lard 5-lb. pails | 70 | | 70 |
| Lard 10-lb. pails | 1 4. | | 1 40 |
| Lard 20-lb pails | 2 75 | | 2 90 |
| **Fruit—** | | | |
| Apples, local, box | 75 | | 1 25 |
| Oregon Apples, Box | 2 00 | | 2 20 |
| Vernon Apples, box | 1 75 | | 1 75 |
| Oranges, doz | 20 | | 30 |
| Lemons, doz | 10 | | 15 |
| Japan Oranges, Box | 35 | | 45 |
| Bananas, doz | 30 | | 35 |

[Corrected by Wide Awake Butcher Shop, Corner Hamilton and Georgia Streets.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Meats—** | | | |
| Beef, Boiling, lb | 8 | @ | |
| " Corned, lb | 8 | | 10 |
| " Steaks, lb | 10 | | 18 |
| " Roasts, lb | 10 | | 18 |
| Pork, Roast, lb | | | 12½ |
| " Chops, lb | | | 12½ |
| Mutton, Legs, lb | | | 18 |
| " Loin, lb | | | 15 |
| " Chops, lb | | | 15 |
| Sausages, lb | | | 12½ |
| Hams, lb | | | 16¾ |
| Ham, Sliced, lb | 18 | | |
| Bacon, Sliced, lb | 20 | | 20 |
| " Side, lb | 18 | | |
| " Roll, lb | | | 17½ |
| Veal, lb | 8 | | 18 |
| **Fish—** | | | |
| Halibut, lb | | | 10 |
| Cod, lb | | | 10 |
| Herring, lb | | | 5 |
| Salmon, lb | | | 15 |
| Smoked Fish, lb | | | 12½ |

To cure la grippe inside of 48 hours take FLINT'S BROMO GRIPPE CURE. Guaranteed. 25c. box at McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

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LORNE, RARE OLD and G. B. LIQUEUR WHISKIES

Are now asked for in Preference to any other brand.

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The price is now such that almost everybody can afford it. Once used, always used. Apply at Office of

B. C. Electric Ry. Co. LTD.

Cor. Carrall and Hastings Streets.

FOR SALE Black LANGSHANG Pullets and Cockerels.

Stock took First Prize at 1900 Poultry Show at Vancouver. Price $2 upwards.

Eggs $1.50 per 13.

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J. D. Murray, Proprietor of

Hewton's Bakery

Will deliver bread in any part of Vancouver at 26 loaves for One Dollar.

Prior Street. Telephone 587.

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A. Murray, Westminster avenue.
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Dan Stewart, Cordova street.
Clubb & Stewart, Cordova street.
W. Murphy, Cordova street.
McRae & McDonald, Hastings street, east.
J. B. Sheering, Cambie street.
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Why do you cough when "BIG 4 COUGH CURE" will cure you.

CANADIAN PACIFIC and SOO PACIFIC LINE

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LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

To all points in Canada and the United States.

THE FASTEST AND BEST EQUIPPED TRAIN CROSSING THE CONTINENT.

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Empress of China.....February 25th
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THE NEW VANCOUVER

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Run of the Mine,
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A recent cough or cold that "BIG 4 COUGH CURE" will not cure is not worth curing.

# DRIFTWOOD.

Built and run by..... Lue Vernon.
Business rooms.....Any old place.
Editorial room.....Wherever my rent is paid.

[Pieces washed up by the tide, boomed, sawed, split and piled for the perusal and pastime of paid-up subscribers, also for those who beg, borrow and steal The Independent in order that they may enjoy a little sunshine as they journey through this vale of tears.]

Most everyone carries a pocketbook but few have anything to put in it.

The cheapest looking thing I ever saw about a bargain counter was a husband waiting for his wife.

A good man may be more valuable in the community, but he never brings as much as the "booster" on election day.

I have noticed that in times of peace some folks holler so loud for war that when the time comes they haven't got voice enough left to answer roll call.

We hope when we die it will be when we have a bad cold. Life never looks so dismal as on these occasions.

A man who really enjoys a church social will raise chin whiskers if given a chance.

When a woman fails to make a fool of a man, she doesn't feel any more respect for him; she thinks he's just a dumb, unappreciative idiot.

Spring sheds her loveliness anew
To gladden love's young dream;
It's most too warm for oyster stew;
Too chilly for ice cream.

It's strange to me—and in many instances to the editor and proprietor as well—how the newspaper with the "patent inside" manages to live.

When a man is lying to his wife, and sees the baby looking him straight in the face, he feels ashamed and goes out in the wood-shed and proceeds to kick himself.

Any fool can write poetry—but the wise editor doesn't allow it to appear in print.

A boy in a country school was reading the following sentence: "The lighthouse is a landmark by day and a beacon by night," and he rendered it thus: "The lighthouse is a landlord by day and a deacon by night."

Spring.

Far in the sunny south she lingers,
Yet slowly comes along,
With fairy garlands in her fingers,
With snatches of sweet song.
Her eyes with promises are beaming,
Her smiles will rapture bring;
The sunlight from her hair is streaming—
Thrice welcome, lovely spring.

She brings us gifts, the royal maiden,
Fair flowers to deck the hills;
With roses, violets, her arms are laden,
Bluebells and daffodils.
Pale crocuses have came before her,
Wild birds her welcome sing;
Ten thousand longing hearts adore her—
The gay world's darling spring.

A French paper says that society people will discard the corset. This will be sad news to many a girl and woman in Vancouver who is bound to be fashionable at whatever cost.

It is a sad sight to see a married woman with a large family going around the streets with her faded cheeks daubed with paint. We can excuse this folly in brainless, giddy girls, but we draw the line at old women.

What has become of the old-fashioned serenading parties who used to steal so quietly under the window of their respective sweethearts and play so charmingly, until a light appeared, and then drift away as silently as they came? The soft, liquid tones of the guitar, the sweet singing of the violin, augmented by the sad mournful notes of the flute floating out on the still night air was entrancing and soul bewitching to listen to. But folks nowadays in the mad rush for gold have no time to spare for those dear, sweet and delightful serenades that made life seem brighter and more worth the living years, years ago.

Red Shoe Strings.

A person to be in style, this season, must wear red shoe strings with black shoes. We have been wearing, for shoe strings, in our tan shoes, white twine, grey wrapping cord, green twine, a pink silk cord, strings of all colors except red. That's our luck; to always have a color that is not fashionable. A friend of mine told me that if you buy a pair of shoes the clerk will throw in a pair of red shoe strings. Well, I might rake up enough money to buy the red strings if the clerk will only throw in the shoes. Yes, unlucky through life; I have always had the wrong color. Even at the horse races.

Rational protests against legislative invasions of personal liberty are never untimely. The disposition to run to the legislature for a law to cure evils that are not to be cured in that way is a growing thing. In a vast majority of instances a law to cure an evil affecting private persons causes graver faults than it is intended to cure. It is nonsense to say officials will never take wrong advantage of unwarranted authority placed in their hands. Human nature has not changed in all the centuries and men are as ready to abuse or usurp authority now as at any time in the world's history.

We look into the cradle and behold a crying male babe. At the age of ten he is a noisy kid with half the buttons off his pants and an eye or meanness; at fifteen he is the devil in a print shop; at twenty the publisher of a country newspaper at the head of every enterprise calculated to improve the town, or enrich the business thereof; at thirty-five he is an emaciated, worn-out man, with a bald head and holes in his pockets; at fifty he's a corpse in a cheap coffin and his only resources left behind are two cases of long primer, a Washington hand press and a subscription book with 678 delinquent subscribers, who line up and march past the coffin, saying: "He was a public-spirited man, but he couldn't never save anything."

A great believer in Darwin's famous theory of evolution once informed me, with great glee that he was taking lessons in music, "and," he added, with a triumphant wave of his right hand, "that takes me another step further from my ape-like progenitor." I am reminded of this by an announcement in the newspapers that "Li Hung Chang of China recently approached European civilization so far as to have his piano cleaned and tuned." I suppose that even the most gloomy of pessimists will regard this as a hopeful sign. Cleanliness and harmony are two exceptionally desirable things even in one's next door neighbor, and neither of these virtues seem to be over-abundant in the Celestial Empire. If music is a step higher from sensualism, we must congratulate China upon her advancement. But the pigtail and the piano are decidedly an amusing combination.

The soft and spring-like breezes
Are scheduled to be here;
The balmy air that pleases
Should come this time of year.
But we sit out in the rainstorm
And pray that it will quit,
And will we change our underwear?
The zephyrs murmur, "Nit."

Every woman in the South, old and young, should practice handling a six-shooter effectively, and always keep it within easy reach. If this was done it would soon put a stop to negro outrages, which is apparently becoming epidemic. It might be a good idea to organize clubs for practice.

A certain merchant in Vancouver, seeing that his handsome young salesman had difficulty in selling a piece of silk to a woman, who thought it priced too high, went to the rescue and succeeded in effecting a sale by telling his customer that silk had advanced, as there was a disease among the silk worms. The next day the clerk was trying unavailingly to sell an old lady some high-priced tape. When the merchant came up she was very angry. The clerk, thinking he was using an argument that could not be answered, had blundered by saying that tape had advanced because of a disease among tape worms. The clerk is now hunting for another place to work.

The Nanaimo girl kisses with culture,
The Victoria girl puffs like a tug,
While the dear, sweet girls of Vancover,
Try to dislocate your spine with a hug.

A lady reader of "Driftwood" is very much annoyed by a neighbor who has just put in a piano. "She (the girl) has a voice like the steamer Tees, and doesn't know a note from a piece of tripe." She says further that when her mother sent her into the kitchen to cook a steak she actually boiled it with the cabbage.

About this time man is getting up early in the morning to work in his garden. He will sow several varieties of seeds, radish, lettuce, beets, onions, and other kinds. He will watch them sprout, work every morning and evening to keep the weeds out. Summer will come and find him still coaxing the vegetables to come, and then, when summer is waning he will give it up and buy his vegetables at the market.

A hobo called at a house in Vancouver the other day and after being refused food by the head of the family, he said:

"Have you a calendar of 1900 that you don't want?"

"Yes," replied the head of the family. "But what do you want it for?"

"I want to eat the 'dates,'" replied the hobo, as he silently stole away.

Although a woman may possess
The daintiest little foot in town,
You'll find it quite immovable
When once she puts it down.

Until there shall be warmth for every human body, food for every human mouth and shelter for every human head the greatest people of the earth will not have existed.

The Twentieth Century Mother-in-Law.

Behold the twentieth century mother-in-law! She cometh to the home of her son-in-law to visit a week, and straight-away assumeth the management of his household, sideth with her daughter in every dispute, and maketh her son-in-law wish that he had never been born. When the baby arriveth she giveth it the name of her great grandfather, even the name of Hezekiah. A friend cometh to see him and the mother-in-law entertaineth the friend till the time of his departure. The son-in law goeth out with the boys and behold, when he returneth home at a late hour, he findeth his mother-in-law at the door waiting for him and she keepeth him up the rest of the night telling him what a poor husband he maketh for her child, and he wisheth again that he were dead. He telleth his wife that she must economise, and his mother-in-law calleth him a stingy brute, and then he declareth that he will get a divorce, and his wife is miserable and unhappy as he. Then he falleth sick, nigh unto death, and his mother-in-law watcheth over him by day and by night. His head acheth with the fever, and her hand layeth on the cooling bandage. He raveth in delirium, and the mother-in-law watcheth over him with tender care, and her hand and care driveth away the illness. When he is better the mother-in-law maketh him dainty dishes and coaxeth him back to health and strength. His illness keepeth him weak, and the mortgage on his home cometh due and the money to pay it, he hath it not. She goeth down into her stocking and behold, the mortgage is paid and the interest thereof, and the little home is saved. The baby taketh sick and the mother-in-law chaseth away the nurses, likewise the doctors, and resteth not till the little one is well again. Then the wife, her daughter, falleth ill, and the mother-in-law sleepeth not, but stayeth beside the sick one, defieth death itself, and the daughter cometh back to health, and strength, and the society of her husband and little one, and the little home is happy again.

Then the mother-in-law taketh her carpet-bag in her hand, and sayeth to her son-in-law, "The time of my departure hath arrived, be happy." But the son-in-law falleth upon her neck, and he sayeth to her: "Depart not from my home, or then will I be inconsolable. Had I not taken your daughter to wife now would I cleave unto thee. But leaveth me not but maketh thy home with me, for my home is thy home so long as thou livest."

And the mother-in-law is with them to this day.

A Council of Crows.

It was just after dawn, and the sunshine was lifting the mist of fog that hung over the hollow in Stanley Park where the crows had congregated in large numbers. The chief, who knew their average population, said that strangers from other places had assembled for the council.

Concealed by a fallen fir tree, we waited and watched as the crows filled the air with their vociferous caw, caw, caw. Certainly there was order in that seeming confusion. Within the hollow there was a slightly elevated mound, at the foot of which the crows sedately arranged themselves very much like human folks convening in an assembly room. As the fluttering quieted down, two crows—which the chief said were doorkeepers—flew in opposite directions to the topmost branch of high firs, and sat there immovable and silent as sentries on guard. Suddenly, from a covert in the underbrush, a great crow whirred past, with a swift upward flight, hovered an instant high in the air, and taking the straight path of the crow to the north, was lost in the distant sky. The crows in the hollow seemed to understand this and waited expectantly. The chief said, "He's gone north for the head chief."

Within a short time two crows came sailing up the glade to the hollow, and alighted on the mound, where they gravely took places on its summit, while the assemblage joined in one universal caw, caw, flapping their wings as if in applause or welcome. The chief assured me that the messenger runner, had returned with the head chief, and declared that he knew the bird by sight.

After this there seemed a well-regulated "talk" between the crows; one would alternate with another, and the congregation cawed in approval. They continued about an hour. During the discussion there seemed at times to be decided differences of sentiment, but when the argument waxed warm-a-la-Joe-Martin-white-shirted-hobos Rossland time, and a fight seemed to be threatened, the grave fellow on the mound intervened, and peace was restored. So the conference went on, and on until it was getting so late we could not spare the time to see the crow chief escorted to his home. The chief informed me that this was invariably done before the council broke up; he had witnessed it many a spring and fall; he did not believe the crow chief to be a supernatural bird, but he always came from the north, and seemed larger than any of the crows in the hollow.

At times during the council a single crow would fly away. This, the chief said, was a messenger sent to another crow town. The sentinels were relieved from their fir tree outposts three times. Once a sentinel gave an alarm, and the crows rising simultaneously, yet observing the order of a well-drilled army, disappeared in the forest. The report of a distant gun soon explained the sudden alarm, and proved the vigilance of the sentinel. During the council, the keen eye of the chief recognized certain crows who were aged dwellers of the crow town, and were familiar to him by name, especially one—Ya-ok-ha (he understands)—which had been domesticated by him. Crow town is quite a city in Stanley Park. There the crow colony salutes the dawn with clamorous cries of gladness before it disperses for the day, and at sunset repeats a softer strain as it perches in the grand old firs, for its night's sleep and quiet.

The Park Commissioners have talked of banishing all black crows from the park to save the other birds.

—LUE VERNON.

Convalescents need Eisen Port—"the builder up of the weak"—50c bottle. Gold Seal Liquor Co., 746 Pender street.

**The Mint.**

Is located at the corner of Carrall and Hastings streets. The bottled goods are all first-class and the prices right for every one. Seattle Rainier beer, 5 cents.

**The Irish Concert.**

The Grand Irish Concert given under the auspices of the Young Men's Institute in the O'Brien Hall, Monday evening March 18th, was well patronized and a deserved success.

Each number of the programme met with hearty approval of the audience. Mr. Harpur filled the position of accompanist during the greater part of the programme. The manner in which he played the accompaniment to the ballads rendered, stamped him at once as possessed of the right idea and conception of what an accompanist should be. Several know it-all-accompanist's in the city should attend a concert where Mr. Harpur plays and take notes of how a real accompanist works. Mr. Harpur is to be congratulated for his grand effort for (in most instances) a thankless part.

If you want a really good rye whisky at a low price, our 50c rye is IT. Gold Seal Liquor Company, 746 Pender street.

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

**May Well be Afraid.**

The Butte Reveille says that many business men are afraid of the tremendous growing power of labor through union organizations. True, when all labor once becomes marshaled, as it soon will be, under one gigantic combination, it will in effect be a vast trust, because that combination, as in all other human institutions, will be actuated by self interest. To reason otherwise is to ignore common sense and history. But on the principle that the devil can only be successfully fought with fire, what else but a labor trust can successfully cope with and hold the capitalistic trusts within any sort of bounds? Go whirling down the well-lighted halls of history and you will see that the labor trust has ultimately prevailed. Goaded to desperation by the wealth trust in each and every defunct civilization of the hoary past, its physical explosion of wrath and revenge has resulted in palace and tower becoming the haunts of bats and owls, buried in the mist and silt of the cycling ages. Under this representative system, which is a natural breeder of all kinds of trusts, the individual business man is truly between the devil and the deep sea. He must go the way of the earth, because the capitalistic trust is cutting his profits by raising prices on him for their wares, and the labor unions are after him with an increase of wages. The individually operating business man will be ground to powder between this upper and nether millstone, and the two giant trusts, concentrated wealth and union labor, will be given the field for their deadly ultimate combat. In such a struggle labor will win again, as it always has before, but, great God! at such a cost! History is placarded all over with the price—ruin, desolation and decay. It takes no prophetic eye to easily discern the outcome, in its last form. Direct legislation would reverse the former experiences and results of civilization. Representative government will certainly cause their repetition.

Now, gentlemen, here is the shop to get your hair cut to suit you: Corner Cambie and Cordova. C. Ellis.

Drink Red Cross Beer, the beer that's pure, 75c pints, $1.50 doz. quarts. Gold Seal Liquor Co., 746 Pender street.

## AT LAST.

**The Union Label Must be Used by Tailors Doing Work for the City.**

At Monday night's meeting of the City council Ald. Wood moved to adopt the report of the police committee. He said that while doing this as chairman of the committee, he would support an amendment to have the city clothing done with the union label attached. Mr. Macpherson, to whom the contract had been awarded, had undertaken to pay union wages, even if he did not use the union label.

Ald. Fraser moved in amendment that the contract be awarded to the lowest tenderer who adopted the use of the label.

Ald. Foreman seconded Ald. Fraser's amendment. The charter had been amended in order to give the city power in this direction.

Ald. Grant pointed out that it did not altogether depend on the union label and wages. It depended on the quality of cloth.

Ald. McDonald thought the discussion out of order. It should have come up in committee. He had thought that the use of the union label and payment of union wages were synonymous.

His Worship—"Oh, no."

Ald. Neelands supposed that the action of the city in regard to charter amendment had implied a general desire to let city work to union shops. He quite understood Ald. McDonald's position. That gentleman did not employ the union label, and he and others were always prepared with the argument that union label adoption and payment of union rate of wages, were one and the same thing. He was in favor of accepting the tender of Hunt & Foster.

Ald. Fraser was willing to change his amendment to the effect that the contract be awarded to the tenderer asking the lowest figure, compatible with quality of cloth required by the departments, and provided that it be a Union concern.

Ald. Cook warned his colleagues that they must, or should, as a duty to the tax-payer, accept the lowest tender.

This was a new subject to Ald. McGuigan. As he understood it, the tenders had been called for with the union question open. Therefore, Mr. McPherson's tender should be accepted, if the lowest. It must not be understood, however, that he was not thoroughly in favor of unionism.

Ald. McDonald moved, as amendment to amendment, that the item be referred back to Committee.

Ald. Wood thought the feeling of the council should be ascertained on the subject.

The vote being taken, the amendment to the amendment was lost, only Ald. McDonald, Foreman, Wood and Neelands voting yea.

The amendment of Ald. Fraser being put, carried as follows: Ayes, Ald. FRASER, McDONALD, FOREMAN, WOOD and NEELANDS. Nays—Ald. McGUIGAN, GRANT, PAINTER, COOK and McPHAIDEN.

His Worskip Mayor Townley gave his casting vote for the amendment, which was therefore adopted.

**Socialists and Unionists.**

The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine says: "We think we hear some of our reformer friends saying that 'with the conditions outlined in this article it is folly to attempt to contend against them with economic weapons alone, and that the thing to do is to vote for collective ownership,' etc. Possibly you may be right, brother. It is perhaps your business to talk political action. You are engaged in a political movement. We are engaged in an economic movement. We sympathize with you and wish you success in your undertaking, but must request you, while you are prosecuting your work in your way, to refrain from plunging the assassin's knife into the vitals of the labor union. If you expect us to support your political movement, you must respect our economic movement. We are engaged in enlisting raw recruits to be drilled and prepared for economic contests. We desire through more perfect organization, financial potency and union stamp demand, to render our economic efforts more successful. You may talk all the politics you desire to the recruits, and the more recruits the better your opportunity; therefore, do not teach him disloyalty to the movement that first took him out of the ranks of the indifferent, and gave you the opportunity to talk to him at all."

Gold Seal Canadian Rye is Seagram's Grand Old Rye. Only, 50c bottle. Gold Seal Liquor Company.

FLINT'S BROMO GRIPPE CURE. never fails to completely cure a cold within 24 hours. Gives instant relief—guaranteed, your money back. 25c. box at McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

Your Sunday Suit
—or your working suit—which is it?
Both are here—came in within the past few days bearing the impress of 1901 newness in style, in cut, in materials, in make, in price.
You really ought to see what your fellow workmen—the tailors—are doing, as their share in the advancement of new ideas for our country's betterment.
Johnston, Kerfoot & Co.
Vancouver' Big Clothiers, Hatters and Men's Furnishers.
104 and 106 CORDOVA STREET.

Our Basement Store . . .
We believe that this Department of our store is the most complete of its kind in the Province. We have marked all our goods at prices which we believe are the lowest in the city.
In this Department you will find:
Enameled Iron, Tinware, Wire goods, Brooms, Brushes, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Woodenware, Tea Trays, Kitchen Knives and Forks, Hammers, Hatchets, Garden Trowels, Weeders, and Kitchen goods of all Kinds.
It will pay you to give us a call.
FREDERICK BUSCOMBE & CO.
CHINA HALL, 319 HASTINGS STREET.

Argyle House
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Garter Elastic, 5c a yard. Spools of Cotton, two for 5c. cents.
Ladies Umbrellas, worth $1, for 50 cents.
Towelings and Glass Cloths, only 5c. a yard.
Canton Flannel, worth 10c., for 5c. a yard.
Dress Linings, 5c. a yard.
Children's White Lawn Embroidered Sun hats, worth $1, sale price 35c.
A big lot of Women's Hose at half price.
Children's Umbrellas, worth 50c., for 25c.
J. HORNER,
438 WESTMINTSER AVENUE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

The Female Labor Party
holds the balance of power when it comes to a question of KITCHEN furniture, and that is the subject we are most interested in. We Want Every Working Man to give us an opportunity of showing the good points of McClary's Famous Range. It is the best and the terms are easy.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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Headquarters for Domestic and Imported Cigars and Smoking Sundries.

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on BOOTS and SHOES
This offer includes our remaining stock of Fall and Winter footwear, and any lines where the sizes are broken.
Mention you saw this add in THE INDEPENDENT.
Buy your "UNION STAMPED" goods from
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W. A. McDONALD H. W. ROBINSON
Telephone 651.
Western Cartage Co
Trucks, Drays and Express Wagons for all Purposes.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR WOOD AND COAL
Office: 314 Cambie Street.

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For all kinds of SIGNS
The only union shop in the city.
Society Banners a specialty.
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