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VOL. 1. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1900. NO. 6.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The Meeting Adopts Its Platform of Principles.

Some Important Communications Dealt with—More Unions Organized—New Delegates.

When President Dixon called the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council to order last night there was a large attendance of delegates. Secretary Marshall was at his post as usual.

After the minutes were read and approved, the following credentials were received and the new-comers seated: Local 68 A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., F. Reichenbach and R. Oertel; B. C. Fishermen's Protective Union, W. Willing; Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Union, William Barker; Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, C. W. Knight; Clerks' Union, P. A. Meagher.

The following

COMMUNICATIONS

were read by the Secretary:

From G. Weston Wrigley, calling the attention of the Council to the fact that the firm of Aherns & Company, shoe manufacturers, has been unionised, and that they are considering the adoption of the Union Label.

From the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, as follows:

Toronto, April 13th, 1900.

J. C. Marshall, Secretary Vancouver Trades and Labor Council:

Dear Sir: In obedience to instructions, besides being a great pleasure to ourselves personally, we beg respectfully to say, in transmittal, that at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, held last evening, after the acceptance of the resignation of Delegate D. J. O'Donoghue as Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the Council—an office he has held during the last 18 years—the following resolution was unanimously concurred in by a standing vote, viz:

Moved by Delegate Robert Glockling, seconded by Delegate David A. Carey:

That, inasmuch as a Toronto Trades and Labor Council learns with the greatest possible satisfaction that the Dominion Government has given unquestionable evidence of its intention of giving immediate and practical effect to the terms and intent of the resolution introduced at the present session of the House of Commons by the Hon. William Mulock, Acting Minister of Public Works, by the appointment of a special officer for its enforcement, and which resolution is as follows:

"That it be resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the 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 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 all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Be it therefore resolved, that this Trades and Labor Council is of the opinion that the selection of our respected fellow-delegate, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, as such special officer by the Federal Government is further evidence of the Government's sincerity to have the "resolution" strictly enforced, and that the appointment meets with the hearty approval of organised labor, not only in Toronto, but throughout all Canada.

Be it further resolved, that this Toronto Trades and Labor Council has unbounded confidence in the honesty, integrity and good judgment of our confrere and brother, Delegate D. J. O'Donoghue, where the interests of the wage-workers are concerned, as well as in every other sphere of life, and while regretting that his new duties will, to a great extent, deprive this Council of his keen, subtle judgment and invaluable service in its work, we have pleasure in the knowledge that in his new field of action opportunities will be opened to him that will, in some measure at least, compensate us for the loss of his immediate service and usefulness to our Council.

Resolved also, that it be and is hereby an instruction to our Secretary to prepare and forward to Delegate O'Donoghue a credential with seal of our Council and signatures of the President and Secretary thereon, setting forth the esteem and confidence that he is held in by this Council by reason of his unswerving zeal in the interests of working people during the many years of his connection with us here in Toronto (since 1880), as well as previously in the City of Ottawa, and that we do heartily recommend him to the friendship and full confidence of all organised labor bodies with which he may come in contact.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing resolution, properly signed and sealed, be forwarded to the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; to Hon. William Mulock, Acting Minister of Public Works for Canada, and to the city press for publication.

WILLIAM HENDERSON,
President Toronto Trades and Labor Council.
C. WHEAT,
Secretary.

Received and filed.

From Hon. William Mulock, Acting Minister of Public Works, acknowledging receipt of resolution re fair wages resolution recently passed by Parliament and expressing appreciation for the endorsement contained therein.

From Robert B. Kerr, Grand Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, thanking the Council for its efforts towards organising a local union in Vancouver.

REPORTS.

A report was received from the Committee appointed to adjust the differences between the Quarrymen and Stonecutters' Union. Several recommendations were made and received the approval of the Council.

Mr. J. H. Watson, Chairman of the Organisation Committee, reported that the Blacksmiths Union had received its charter, and officers had been elected. He also stated the shingle weavers were about to form a union.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that arrangements had been made to meet immediate obligations in connection with Labor Hall.

AN UNPLEASANT CASE.

The following communication was received from the Plumbers' Union:

J. C. Marshall, Esq., Secretary Trades and Labor Council:

Dear Sir and Brother,—We, as delegates from the Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters' Union, Local, No. 170, have been authorized to write you in regard to a grievance we have with T. Marshall's shop, he being the only Master plumber who employs "scab" labor in town. We have tried every way possible to bring him into line, but have failed. We therefore call upon you to see if there is any way possible that your Council could help us out. He emphatically states that he will not hire Union men, and seems to get "scabs," how, we are unable to tell. We decided to bring this matter before this Council and profit by the combined skill of all locals represented here. Trusting you will give this your immediate attention, etc.

A number of delegates spoke very strongly on the letter and there seemed to be an earnest desire on the part of all present to wage an energetic war against Mr. Marshall. It was urged that the building trades declare a boycott on all buildings in which this firm is working. A Committee of one from each of the building trades was appointed to take the matter in hand. It was further announced that the Plumbing By-law had been a dead letter for the past year, and that there were plumbers working in the City without the certificate required by law.

The delegates from the Fishermen's Union presented a protest against the action of Mr. Devlin, Indian Agent, in standing in the way of Indians joining the Union.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary communicate with the Minister of the Interior, in reference to the matter.

THE CANDIDATE QUESTION.

On April 3rd, the following questions were submitted to the various unions:

1. Does your Union think it advisable to run straight independent labor candidates at the approaching Provincial election? If so, how many, one, two, three or four?

2. How much is your Union prepared to subscribe to run such candidates?

3. Has your Union any suitable nomination to present to the Council? If so, please give names.

At the meeting last night ten unions reported by letter and four verbally. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to write the different unions that have not reported and urge upon them the necessity of replying to the foregoing questions immediately.

THE PLATFORM.

The Parliamentary Committee recommended the adoption of the following clauses to be the platform of 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.

The platform was adopted.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Council was informed that a number of merchants were employing a man named Cummins to do painting. The complainants said that this man will not employ union men, and therefore these merchants are encouraging an enemy of organised labor.

Mr. Dodson, the non-union baker, was again the subject for discussion, and the delegates were asked to again bring the matter before the various unions.

A delegate from the painters read a protest from the Master painters in the matter of poor contractors taking work at unfair prices.

The Council then adjourned.

SOME STATISTICS.

The Clearing House returns for the month of April show an increase of about $200,000 over the returns for the corresponding month of last year. The figures for April, 1900, were $3,513,461, and for the same month last year they were $3,268,455.

The Customs House returns for the month of April show a slight falling-off in comparison to the figures for the corresponding month of 1899. The figures given are as follows:

Duty collected	$72,027 69
Other revenue	8,739 58
Total	$80,767 27
Imports dutiable	$308,305 00
Imports free	150,741 00
Total	$459,046 00
Exports	$90,035 00

There were 37 interments in the City Cemetery during the month of April, deaths being from the following: Meningitis, 1; old age, 1; drowning, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; Bright's disease, 2; chronic gastritis, 1; still-born, 3; syphilis, 1; rupture, 1; consumption, 1; dropsy, 1; infantile weakness, 3; cancer, 1; bronchitis, 2; anaemia, 1; not given, 2; beri-beri, 2; peritonitis, 1; cancer, 1; convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 4; murder, 1; jaundice 1; brain trouble, 1; rheumatism of heart, 1; heart disease, 1.

During April, 1899, the number of interments were 30.

Fifty-six patients were admitted to the City Hospital during April; 5 were discharged and 1 died. The receipts were $479.40.

Nine cases of infectious diseases were reported in the City last month; twenty-seven houses were connected with the sewers; 21 convictions for infraction of the Lodging-House By-law were secured and 7 summonses for breach of the Health By-law were issued.

Drink the celebrated Seattle "Bohemian Beer," only five cents per glass, at the Arlington.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

Frank J. Cotter, of this City, has announced his willingness to accept the challenge of T. A. Barnaby, the 100-mile champion bicycle-rider, now located at Nanaimo, B. C., for an unlimited pursuit race or a $100 purse. "Mr. Cotter," says Mr. Barnaby, "has a world-wide reputation as a distance rider, but if he means business let him put up his money, at least 24 hours previous to the race or a $50 forfeit to show his sincerity."

One world's record was shattered and the world's figures for another record were equalled on Saturday on the Franklin field, during the sixth annual relay races under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The new world's record was made by M. Prinstein, the marvellous jumper of Syracuse University, who jumped 24 feet 7 1-2 inches in the broad jump. The former record was held by A. C. Kraenzlein, of Pennsylvania, with 24 feet 4 1-2 inches.

The 100-yard dash figures of 9 4-5 seconds were equalled by A. J. Duffy, of Georgetown University, who holds the American Amateur Championship.

"John R. Gentry," 2:00 1-2 and "Joe Patchin," 2.01 1-4, have been matched for a purse of $2,000 to be competed for on the Goschen half-mile track at Goschen, N. Y., on August 22nd. The half-mile track record should be lowered in this race, because both horses are in better condition than they ever were before.

Both are thoroughly acquainted with the track, which, it is claimed, is the fastest in the world.

At a meeting of the Brockton Point Athletic Association held last evening, it was decided that a Children's Day programme should be arranged for the Queen's Birthday celebration in Vancouver. Special care is being taken that no action will interfere with the sports at Victoria on that day, the intention being to have a grand celebration on the 24th of this month, specially for the children. The programme is now in course of preparation and will contain some strong drawing cards for the young people of Vancouver.

Frank J. Cotter, of this City, has announced his willingness to accept the challenge of T. A. Barnaby, the 100-mile champion bicycle-rider, now located at Nanaimo, B. C., for an unlimited pursuit race for $100 a side.

FAIRVIEW CAR SERVICE.

On and after Saturday, 5th May, a 20 minute car service will be operated between the Mount Pleasant terminus(cor. Ninth Avenue and Westminster Avenue) and the City Terminus (cor. Hastings and Carrall Streets.)

First car leaves Mt. Pleasant.. .. 6:10 a.m.
Last car leaves Mt. Pleasant .. ..10:50 p.m.
First car leaves City.. .. .. 6:40 a.m.
Last car leaves City.. .. ..11:20 p.m.
On Sunday first car leaves Mt. Pleasant 9:10 a.m. and City 9:40 a.m.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION

Organized in This District Under the A. F. of L.

Mr. Neary Unanimously Elected President of the New Organization—The Prospects Bright.

The Pacific Coast Shingle Weavers' union is the very latest addition to the chain of organized labor in this district. The shingle sawyers and filers of Vancouver and New Westminster met on Saturday, April 28th last, and organized themselves into a union, to be known as above, and applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. Geo. Bartley, of the Independent, was selected as chairman of the meeting. He addressed the meeting, dealing with unionism in general, pointing out its benefits to employer as well as employee. He congratulated the British Columbia sawyers as being the first to unite in this particular branch of industry.

Mr. Jos. Watson, labor organizer, addressed the shinglemen and wondered why they never came together sooner. He spoke for considerable time, handling all points necessary to make a union successful.

Mr. Jos. Dixon, president of the Trades and Labor council of Vancouver, spoke briefly in favor of the shingle cutters, wished their union success, and hoped to see them represented at the next Trades and Labor council meeting.

Mr. R. J. Neary, on behalf of the shingle sawyers of Vancouver, then came forward. He read the circular issued by Vancouver sawyers, and explained it, clause by clause. He spoke of the importance of the shingle industry in British Columbia, and remarked that it ought to be protected as a means of livelihood for white men. He quoted from The Independent facts and figures concerning the present influx of Oriental labor, and drew attention to its large employment in the shingle industry. He closed by moving: "That a Shingle Weavers' union be formed, comprising all white shingle weavers and filers in British Columbia."

Mr. Chas. Pelkey seconded the motion, and in a neat speech voiced his approval concerning it.

Messrs. Robt. Barclay and R. D. Rowe then spoke on behalf of the New Westminster sawyers. Both gentlemen expressed their entire approval of the steps taken towards organizing a union.

Other speakers from the different mills then were heard. Upon the motion being put, it was carried unanimously. The following officers were elected: President, R. J. Neary; vice-president, Robt. Barclay; secretary, R. D. Rowe; treasurer, Chas. Pelkey.

Upon a vote being taken, thanking Messrs. Geo. Bartley, J. H. Watson and Jos. Dixon for their kind assistance, the meeting was adjourned by the newly appointed president, until the following Saturday evening, when a meeting will be held to consider and draw up by-laws, etc.

Patronize home industry by smoking "Kurtz's Own," "Kurtz's Pioneers," or "Spanish Blossoms" cigars. They are union made and the best cigars in the market.

The government is acting as a savings bank for the people. Why not go a step further, and act as a loan company for the people. It pays 3 per cent. interest on deposits. It could afford to loan at 4 per cent. In France the state has loan agencies for workingmen where money can be had from 2 to 3 per cent. Money loaners are charging workingmen who, from any reason, are compelled to borrow, all the way from 50 to 500 per cent., according to their necessities and means for repayment. Give the people government loan offices.—City and Country.

IT MAKES RICH BLOOD.

Gold Seal old Elsen port, 50 cents a bottle—the best tonic you ever used. Gold Seal Liquor company, 746 Pender street.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In this morning's "News-Advertiser" appears a letter from one C. J. Cummins. He answers a note from the Painters' Union informing him that his stand in regard to the Union would be brought up at the meeting of the Trades Council. Our Union thought it but correct to inform Mr. Cummins of the intention, and thus give him the opportunity to declare himself as to his attitude towards the Union, which he certainly has done. However, he need not take it as a threat, but as a genuine notification, that we intend through the assistance of other trades unions and persons having sympathy with the Union to give him a merry chase. I have been informed that in the city he hails from he had the name of being unfair to labor. As his actions speak for themselves he deserves to have the name, because a leopard cannot change his spots. In his letter he admits that two of his men do as much as his other four and that he pays "dobs" what they are worth, but he only gives the two men, one day's pay. (Note—He wants quantity not quality.) Unfortunately for labor, in this instance, like too many others, Mr. Cummins does not believe in a minimum wage or the living wage. He apparently wants to make the minimum wage the maximum and thus wants to pose as a dictator rather than a fair minded man. One rotten apple will spoil a whole barrel, likewise one unprincipled man would jeopardise the wages of a whole community of men to satisfy his own greed and personal ambition. To the Committee that visited Mr. Cummins for the purpose of inducing him to sign our agreement, he stated that there were not enough good men to go around the different shops, and he had a lot of men that were not painters, working for him. So the public know what kind of work to expect from such concerns. We consoled him by saying that we were sorry that he was the only man that had scrub painters, but informed him that if he signed our agreement we would find painters, who were good workmen. I have been informed that he has stated that he can take Japs and pay them $1 per day and make painters of them in six weeks; another illustration of what kind of a mechanic he is. As a person of ordinary intelligence knows it takes three years at the very least to learn the painting trade, and its different branches, and that he has always something to learn in order to be in touch with the times. In reply to his assertion that we had only fifty painters out of a hundred, we would state that the balance are experienced decorators and paper-hangers and are working in reliable union shops that have been established some years, and the Master Painters appear to be satisfied, so the public will know where to go if they want good work done and not by a "dob" outfit.

Yours etc.,
W. DAVIS.

Vancouver, B. C., May 4th, 1900.

CHARLES WILSON, Q. C.

Editor Independent: Was the leader of the Liberal-Conservative party, Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., ever identified in provincial politics in this province before this campaign. We seem to know very little of his past record to fit him for a party leader, except it be that he is put up by the C. P. R. to down Hon. Joseph Martin in his proposed railway policy.

A RAILROAD MAN.

Westminster, May 1st, 1900.

[Note—We are informed that Mr. Wilson's actions while a member for Victoria, and his losing his seat because he would not be a tool of the old Robson "gang" are well and favorably known to the older labor men at the capital. His defeat at the polls in 1890 we are told was because he voted against the government on some big bonus deal. He was at one time a Cariboo miner, and has lived in this province for the past 37 years.—Ed.]

DAY VS. CONTRACT WORK.

Editor Independent: I see our city fathers have been at it again, doing a thing one meeting and the next meeting upsetting what they had previously done. When shall we get men elected to office as aldermen who know their own minds. In Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg the engineers of the city are saving for their respective cities thousands of dollars annually, by doing the city work by day labor. In Ottawa, where sewers are being built by day labor, I saw in a report of the work done up to a recent date that the city engineer had saved nearly thirty thousand dollars to the taxpayers of that city by proving that day labor was cheaper than contract work, and that better work was done, and the men receiving 25 cents a day more than similar work done on the contract system. Now, sir, what are the conclusions one must arrive at, when we are told by the city engineer this work on Mount Pleasant sewers is going to cost $20,000 more by day work than by contract. Does any sane man believe him? I dont' for one; and the only conclusion one can arrive at is that either the city engineer is incompetent, and, from recent exposures by Ald. Shaw, I believe that to be the true one, or else he is in the swim with the contractors. The enquiry which was held lately proved several things. Yet the majority of the city council stopped the enquiry and whitewashed the engineer. The innocent assistant who, rather than have his reputation spoiled by an incompetent superior, resigned his position. How long, Mr. Editor, is this way of doing business going to last. Here is the city of Vancouver losing thousands of dollars annually, and, during the last five years, I think it fair to say it has lost as much money in mistakes from the engineers' department and contract works as would satisfy the School board in their just demands on the council; and thus would have saved the necessity of borrowing money to extend our school accommodation. Then I am informed there are over $100,000 owing to the city for back taxes. Why is this allowed? I am also informed the taxes owing are mainly owed by the speculators and moneyed men in and out of the city. If a poor man, through necessity, gets into debt he is soon pulled into court, or has his mortgage foreclosed by these people. Why don't the city fathers do this, and run the city on business principles, as they call it? Why? Because we keep sending the old foggies back to legislate in the council for us, instead of putting young up-to-date business men from our own ranks, who are in sympathy with the progressive movement. Now, Mr. Editor, I won't take up more of your time and space, except to thank aldermen Baxter, Wood, Barker and Foreman for having the courage of their convictions in supporting the movement. The others we can deal with when the time comes. At present we can only cry out as of old: "How long, O Lord, how long?" Yours, etc.,

J. H. WATSON.

F. O. E. COMING.

On May 21-24 the Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles will hold its annual session in this city. The gathering will conduct their proceedings in the Alhambra theatre. Over 200 delegates will be present, representing some 70 lodges, with an aggregate membership of about 25,000. A year ago there were but 13 aeries in the order. It is expected that in all about 1500 people will visit our city, and consequently big preparations should be made by our citizens. The business community should bear in mind that the holding of this international convention means a big thing in the way of an advertisement for this city, as delegates and their friends will arrive from all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The order now extends from Dawson City, where a lodge of 350 is located, to Tallahassee, Florida. Vancouver can boast as the first city in British Columbia to hold an international convention. The following programme has been arranged by a most energetic committee:

May 22—Morning, grand street parade, Vancouver Aerie No. 6, Grand Aerie and visiting Aeries with military bands, address of welcome by the mayor, speeches, etc. Afternoon, opening of the Grand Aerie session. Evening, grand open social session and reception to Grand Aerie and visiting brothers, tendered by Vancouver Aerie No. 6, at the Alhambra theatre.

May 23—Various entertainments for the visitors and shown around the city. Evening, grand banquet at the Alhambra theatre on a scale never before attempted even in Vancouver. (The estimated cost, $5 per plate.)

May 24—Probably excursion and visit to Westminster Aerie. Races at the track.

GRAND MOGUL TEA.

Readers will please take notice that from now on the people of Vancouver can be supplied with Grand Mogul tea at a number of leading grocers. Look through these columns carefully and you will find the names of grocers now selling it. Their demonstration window is worth seeing. It is at 115 Hastings street east, above Columbia avenue. There you will find handsome and useful presents to be given for cupons, which will be found enclosed in each package. The quality of Grand Mogul tea is tip-top. The prices are right, and the fine household presents are as represented.

FROM VICTORIA.

Victoria, May 4.—The Victoria Trades and Labor Council have decided not to run an independent candidate. While only three unions approved the idea, it was thought that without unanimity a labor man's chance of election would be seriously interfered with. However, it will be seen by the following resolution that the trend of unionists is towards independent action. The resolution was carried by a unanimous vote:

"The Victoria Trades and Labor Council, having decided to taken no independent action in the coming provincial election, desires it to be emphatically understood that no person or persons representing themselves in any light whatsoever, has or have any authority to speak for this body on any hustings or in any political way, sense or manner whatever."

Mr. Ralph Smith was in town this week, and busied himself in denying a statement in circulation that he had cast his lot in with Hon. Jos. Martin.

A number of the trades unions have signified their intention of placing floats in the 24th of May celebration procession. An effort is being made to have Nanaimo cancel its Queen's birthday celebration, and visit Victoria. If the effort is successful, the labor men of this city will again for the third time go to Nanaimo on Labor day.

The cigarmakers are making a strenuous effort to push the home product. From a membership of 30 this union has dwindled down to eleven. Eastern scab cigars are the cause.

The old and reliable dyeing and cleaning establishment, 14 Cordova street east, near the track. Work done here is done well, and cannot be improved on. J. G. Rougier, proprietor.

MAYOR HARRISON'S TROUBLES.

Mayor Harrison has issued an appeal to the citizens of Chicago to use their influence in settling the labor troubles there, which involve practically every branch of industry. The city administration, he says, has done all in its power to bring about a settlement by arbitration, but has failed, owing to the refusal of the contractors' association to appear before the arbitration board appointed by the city council. Judging from Mr. Harrison's written statement, the contractors and manufacturers of that city must be the whole thing, or else the mayor's view of arbitration must be blinded by self-protection and deceit to mankind. In his communication to the police justices of the city the mayor strongly recommends that they impose the minimum fine of $100, in every case where a union workman is brought before them, and heavier punishment if possible. Now if such is justice in the city of Chicago we ought to be thankful we are in Vancouver, where justice is on par with capital.

The Independent, $1.25 A YEAR

THE INDEPENDENT.

BY GEO. BARTLEY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANISED LABOR

BY

THE INDEPENDENT PRINTING COMPANY,

AT 312 HOMER STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

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

ENDORSED BY THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

SATURDAY .....MAY 5, 1900

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

In our advertising columns appears the platform of the Liberal-Conservative party in British Columbia, adopted at the New Westminster convention. It seems to us that it deals rather with broad generalities than practical business, and for that reason has fallen somewhat flat upon the great body of the electorate. Its declaration for straight party lines has been somewhat offset by the pronouncíamento of Sir Hibbert Tupper, who was a bright and shining letter in the assemblage referred to, in favor of a coalition between what might be styled the anti-Martinites, including every shade of opinion. However, the issue was forced by the nomination of four straight Conservative standard-bearers and it is now for the great labor party of this city and country to assert itself. There are many desirable planks in the platform and it would not be difficult to find all who are taking an active interest in the impending campaign to stand upon it, but the difficulty is that the labor cause has in the past been made a football of by politicians who know the workingman before polling day, and forget him the next. Under such circumstances it is clear that the time has come when labor must in the legislation of this Province have a voice, and that a strong one. The balance of power is a wonderful lever in a British system of constitutional government, as witness the influence exercised by the comparatively small minority which that remarkable leader, Parnell, generated in the House of Commons, when he practically obstructed and, indeed, commanded for the period of his brief reign the greatest and most illustrious body of Commoners in the world. Why cannot labor make itself felt in the same way in British Columbia by standing together and fighting with all its strength for the principles that dominate it? Its advocates can do it by trusting one another and putting their shoulders to the wheel, now that a critical moment in the history of the province has arrived.

But to revert to the platform. We do not think that anybody can take reasonable exception to the first seven paragraphs; they are the incarnation of the cause we espouse—loyalty to the Queen, whose subjects never loved her more devotedly than they do now—faith in the people, the trouble is that so few aspiring statesmen have faith in the plain people, a term that Mr. W. J. Bryan has made a household word and a name: equal civil and religious liberty which is the boast of the empire to which we belong: the various clauses appearing in paragraph 4 hardly call for mention because they appeal to all parties and to everybody who has a stake in the province—the improvement and betterment of the condition of the wage-earning classes is high-sounding enough, but what has past governments done to lend confidence to their earnest desire to assist the toilers in reaching that eminence which this plank indicates? It is only when the wage-earning classes legislate for themselves that they may hope to reach the elysium which the Conservative party has been dreaming of for years. We see no cause to find objection to the succeeding paragraphs, except to express regret that more has not been done in the past for the agricultural interests that, instead of vast sums of money going into the hands of monopolists, trails, roads and bridges have not been opened up to the farmers' homes and their lot made pleasant and comfortable. The promise of $1,000,000 to a Pacific cable looks well on paper, but it would not put bread and butter in the mouths of the hungry or clothe the naked.

We are next given a dose of ancient history—the record of the party since 1867, which may be passed over as self-glorification that does not in any respect affect the vital issues now before us. After a straight resolution was passed in favor of party lines a programme was submitted, which in many respects will meet with little opposition—if carried out. The proposition to provide for the official inspection of elevators and hoisting gear is one that has long been before the people, and heretofore might be summed up in the expression—words, empty words. If labor candidates are returned they will compel the carrying out of much needed legislation in that direction. It is quite unnecessary for us to say that we desire to see justice administered more speedily and economically, or that we approve of an effective system for the settlement of disputes that may arise from time to time between capital and labor. The government ownership of railways and the control of rates is a cardinal principle of the labor cause, while it is unnecessary to say that we are for the eight-hour law first, last, and all the time. An improved system of education such as is proposed, should give the poor man's child equal privileges with the rich man's, and free school books will be a demand that cannot be successfully opposed. The advancement of our mining interests will always appeal to every good citizen who sees in it a valuable asset, while the exclusion of Asiatic labor would realise to a large extent the dream of those who seek the immigration of female labor and the consequent increase to our population of members of the Anglo-Saxon race, who have always been in the van of progress.

The section referring to the future of the Laurier administration to send a contingent to South Africa may be passed over in silence because it has been clearly demonstrated that the Government acted only on the initiative of the Home authorities and performed its part with a celerity, despatch and lavishness that has sent its praises ringing round the world. Canada, through the action taken in this respect, has won universal admiration and from the Queen down to her humblest subject, hearty thanks have gone out to it for precious lives sent to the front and vast treasure expended in the Imperial cause. As we said in the beginning, there is little in the platform to occasion censure or serious criticism—it was meant to catch votes like others that have been promulgated—the point is, that promises of this kind, like pie-crust, are easily broken, and, that to ensure their fulfillment, those who really believe in the principles enunciated, the protection of labor and the raising of it to a higher plane than has heretofore existed—should return to the legislature those in whom they have confidence and are of themselves. We do not in this respect appeal only to the workingmen of Vancouver, but to every section of British Columbia, where it is possible to place candidates in the field and to ask that such assistance, financial and otherwise, be rendered them that a splendid triumph may be ensured and reforms effected when the House meets, looking to the solidarity and potentiality of the party that would seem to have at last taken a somewhat firm stand.

Wealth is piling up with marvelous rapidity in the coffers of the rich. The men who create the wealth are living from hand to mouth. Railroad stocks have been watered and re-watered to the amount of millions of dollars. Dividends keep going up, each year and the section-men's wages keep going down. In one word the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. The workingman is entitled to food, shelter, clothing, and all the comforts and luxuries of life, but he don't get them. He gets the coarsest food, insufficient shelter and scant clothing. As for the luxuries, the trust builds an unscalable wall around them. The poor man owns nothing; the capitalist, representing the trust, owns everything. It is this owning of things, this building of fences around things, which makes this earth a howling wilderness. A few years more, however, and the inordinate greed of the monster of gold will proclaim its own death knell. The economic student can see far on the distant horizon the faint outline of a rosy hue, the scintillating of a new light that heralds the dream of the new day when the trust, in place of being a monster, a curse, a destroyer of souls, will be a friend. Although begotten of greed, the day is approaching when the worker will look with friendly eye, will touch with reverential hand, will love, the thing which he now abhors. When the new day arrives, when the light of reason enters into men's minds, the trust will not be owned and operated by a few, for the purpose of drawing the life-blood out of the many. It will be owned by the people and operated for the people. Its dividends will be short in cash but long in food, shelter, and the good things of life. There will be no high walls around the beauties of nature, the city waif will know the delights of the country, and the country boy the marvels of the city, the poor man's child will know the luxuries that is, under the present system, showered on the lap-dogs of the rich. Barnum himself, in his palmiest days, could not produce a humbug that would even touch the present system of operating the trust. The farmer, miner, carpenter, laborer sells his labor to the capitalist. The capitalist, through the trust, sells him back the products of his labor, and for his trouble in buying and selling, keeps just one-half of the fruits of toil. The time is ripening when the artisan will sell his labor to no man, when he will harness the trust and use it, not to accumulate gold but to distribute the good things of this world. In order that the day will come, and come quickly, we must make "public ownership" our battle-cry. We must first own the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric lighting, etc., and in due time the great trusts. Then, fellow-workers, and not until then, will there be an equitable distribution of the products of labor.

In these bright May days hereabouts it is a stand-off as to the big fish stories and political yarns in circulation.

The bringing of the Eastern copper coins into this city and province by the Dominion Express company will not be received as a very advanced innovation by British Columbians. Copper money in a gold mining country does not speak much for our stable condition.

"We are all socialists now," said Sir William Harcourt. Of course this includes union men, but there are a great many men who call themselves socialists that are not union men.

The man who gives you nothing but anti-election promises is trying to feed you with an empty spoon.

The souvenir edition of the True Knight has reached our desk. It is the official Pythian organ of the Grand Domain of British Columbia. Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M. P., the editor, deserves high praise for the well-selected illustrations and letter-press. The publisher is Mr. T. A. Spink, who was ably assisted by Mr. J. E. Evans, the provincial manager of the Union Mutual Life Insurance company. The result of their work is of a high order, typographically speaking. No doubt every "true knight," as well as others, will preserve their copy.

GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES.

Hon. Jos. Martin, Mr. Robt. Macpherson, M.P.P., ex-Ald H. B. Gilmour and Ald. Jas. McQueen were nominated in the order mentioned by the government city convention on Wednesday night.

The chair was taken by Mr. W. Hepburn. The following is the list of names that comprised the convention:

Ward I.—D. G. Macdonell, G. F. Cane, R. Kelly, A. Philip, C. Bosomworth, J. Johnstone, E. Knowlton, G. Pound, A. Fraser, W. A. Campbell.

Alternates.—J. A. Yerex, R. T. Burwell, C. Charlton.

Ward II.—G. W. Grant, Daniel Stewart, James McQueen, D. M. Fraser, W. Hepburn, H. A. Bell, F. A. Fee, S. H. Brown, A. M. Tyson, James Clark.

Alternates.—W. J. McLennan, James Harris, S. J. Crowe.

Ward III.—W. J. McMillan, T. McKinnon, H. Urquhart, J. M. Letson, J. A. Coldwell, F. H. McKaskill, F. A. Shand, Dr. J. L. McAlpine, H. Hemlow, D. McDonald.

Alternates.—C. Cully, Samuel Thompson, G. Wilson.

Ward IV.—George Bigger, Charles Woodward, Robert Scarlet, D. Stewart, James Paul, J. D. Cameron, Thomas Evans, J. J. Harrison, J. C. Barton, J. K. Green.

Alternates.—C. Dawson, J. McRae, Daniel McKinnon.

Ward V.—W. D. Muir, W. H. Steves, T. S. Baxter, Hugh Wilson, Fred Mills, James McGeer, T. H. Mackay, C. Carnwaith, Thomas Graham, P. Wylie.

Alternates.—J. H. Toole, W. C. Law.

The names submitted to the convention were: Ald. McQueen, Charles Woodward, R. Macpherson, H. B. Gilmour, T. S. Baxter, Robt. Kelly, D. G. Macdonnell, Jas. McGeer and C. R. Monk. The last four withdrew their names.

The proceedings terminated long after midnight.

The following resolution was adopted by the Trades and Labor Council the other day:

"Whereas, it is not desirable that the pay of any class of laborers in the city of Rossland should be reduced, or that the purchasing power of their wages should be curtailed; and

Whereas, at a recent meeting of the City Council Alderman Dean introduced a resolution which would effect a large reduction in the pay of city employees; and

Whereas, this Council views with alarm any attempts of this nature; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Rossland Trades and Labor Council, that Alderman Dean deserves the severe censure of organised labor for his action, and that His Worship the Mayor and the City Council should be commended for promptly rejecting said resolution. And be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, furnished the press, and forwarded to the City Coun-

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.

BEWARE OF ANTI-ELECTION PROMISES.

SLOCAN LABOR PLATFORM.

A labor mass meeting at Slocan has adopted the following platform and resolutions for the forthcoming election:

1. We demand of the provincial legislature the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and its application to all branches of manual labor.

2. Legal recognition by incorporation of labor unions and the extension to them of the same rights enjoyed by other corporate bodies.

3. To provide for adjustment of wage disputes by arbitration on plans similar to that now in force in New Zealand.

4. To provide for settlement of public questions by direct vote under the initiative and referendum.

5. Government ownership of all railway, telegraph and telephone lines to be constructed, and the acquiring of those already in use as soon as practical; and to prevent extortion as far as possible by the control of all railway, telegraph and telephone lines for public use, and to fix a reasonable maximum rate which they may charge for service.

6. An act to prevent employment of Chinese in any mines, factories or public works within the province.

7. An act to provide public safeguards to life and health, and to provide an efficient mine inspection system to procure these results.

8. An act to establish county or local government throughout the province; all officers of such, both judicial and executive, to be elected by the popular vote of their respective localities.

Appended to this was the resolution:

Whereas—The Slocan riding of West Kootenay has been exceptionally favored with vast mineral resources, which, under just conditions, should support in comfort a well-paid, intelligent class of citizen-workers, whose interests are identicall with the welfare of the country;

And whereas—The conditions in West Kootenay are far from satisfactory to the masses, especially the workers, owing to the introduction of Mongolian and foreign cheap labor, which, if continued, will eventually reduce us to the same level as themselves, or be the means of driving us from the country;

And whereas—It is the duty of the government to protect its citizens from either an armed or an unarmed force, either of which may threaten their very existence;

And whereas—There is no other protection from the above or other abuses except legislation,

And whereas—We believe that labor interests can best be advanced by the election of a labor representative;

Therefore, be it resolved—That we pledge ourselves to nominate and support a labor candidate whose policy shall be in accord with our labor platform and pledged to use his best efforts to carry same into effect; and further, as the Martin platform is the nearest in accord with our platform, we hereby agree to run our candidate as an independent supporter of our present Premier.

An entertainment organized by the correspondents, was given in Bloemfontein the other day, in behalf of the widows and orphans. It included the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," with special verses by Rudyard Kipling, one of which is as fellows:

"The shamrock, thistle, leek and rose,
With heath and wattle twine,
And maple from Canadian snows,
For the sake of Auld Lang Syne.
For auld lang syne take hands
From London to the Line,
Good luck to those that toiled with us
Since the day of Auld Lang Syne."

:o:

PASTE THIS IN YOUR BOOT.

Canadian native wine is hard to beat. We have a large shipment from one of the best vineyards in the Niagara district—just the thing for family use; 25 cents per bottle, $1.25 per gallon. Gold Seal Liquor Company, 746 Pender street, city.

WILL HAVE THE UNION LABEL.

The street railway boys will shortly come out resplendent in new uniforms. The making of the suits will be distributed among the tailor shops of the city. Needless to say, the boys will sport the "cunning little joker."

It is stated that the Newfoundland fisheries—chiefly cod—have proved a complete failure this year as a result of long continued rough weather. This is most unfortunate, for it means much distress amongst many thousands of fisher folk.

CALL

At the workingman's watchmaker and jeweller before purchasing anywhere else. He is known through B. C. for good and cheap watches and jewelry. Watch repairing a specialty.

I. HERMAN,

130 Cordova Street, opposite Savoy Theatre, Vancouver.

YOU can Learn

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YOUR EYES TESTED FREE

Call on our Doctor of Optics, and he will willingly comply with your request.

Davidson Bros.,

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The Only Circular Bar

On the Coast.

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Sick People,

Particularly the laboring man, want the VERY BEST medicine it is possible to procure. Why? Because it means dollars to be kept from work, through cheap second-class drugs. We use only the BEST, and employ only skilled labor to dispense your doctor's PRESCRIPTIONS. No scab labor for us. We do everything on the union principle.

SEYMOUR,

The Up-to-Date Druggist,

COR. SEYMOUR AND HASTINGS STREETS

The First Labor Paper published in the interest of .. labor and we are the First Store to serve the public. The Cheapest Reading in Vancouver

You Bring Back Two Old Novels and Take One of our New Ones.

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Just Arrived!

A Splendid Assortment of Men's, Youths and .. Children's

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In the Newest Styles and Colors.

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We've Got Them!

The Very Latest Novelties in ..

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Patriotic Brooches, etc.

In a Large Variety of Designs.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fish, Game, Fruit, and vegetables.

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DRINK Empire Ceylon Tea — USE Empire Baking Powder

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Stock Sacrifice

It's not hard to create enthusiasm with these prices:
Genuine old Brown Windsor Soap, 25 cakes for 25c.
Electric Soap, 9 cakes for 25c.
Copco Soap, 5 cakes for 25c.
Gold Dust Washing Powder, 6 packages for 25c.
Pearline, 6 packages for 25c.
Salmon, 5 tins for 25c.
Catsup, 3 bottles for 25c.
Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c.
Baking Powder, 1-lb tins, 10c.
Empire Tea, 3 lbs for $1.
Empire Baking Powder, 1-lb tins, 25c.
Empire Baking Powder, 5-lb tins, $1.

EVERYTHING ELSE EQUALLY LOW.

READ CAREFULLY. SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY. GOODS DELIVERED QUICKLY.

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THE WONDERFUL CHEAP GROCERS.

Telephone 286. Corner Westminster Avenue and Princess Street.

$1,200 Will buy a two-storeyed house, with all modern improvements, on Harris street, close to Westminster avenue. For full particulars apply to

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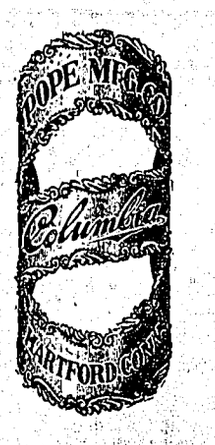

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MOST UP-TO-DATE STOCK IN B.C.

Hardwood Mantles.

Our stock needs no introduction as we have kept it up to date, and have now got over thirty different styles to choose from. We are selling-agents for the Rockford Mantle Company the largest concern in America and their goods are only to be seen to be admired.

Fire-place Grates.

We are sole agents for the Dawson Grate and Dawson Beauty Grate, made in any finish, and are the most up-to-date Grate manufactured.

TILING.

Our Stock is very large and those intending building will be well repaid by a visit to our show room. We have Glazed, Unglazed, Imbossed, Vitrious, also Circular Ceramic Mosaic Tile—suitable for halls and vestibules.

Parquet Flooring.

It is here to stay and we have it for sale and can show you a nice variety of patterns.

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We are sole agents for the Great Majestic Range—the only malleable Iron and Steel Range manufactured and it will last a life time.

High-class Building Hardware

We have the largest stock in the Province, and mind—the look of your house inside depends on the class of Hardware, you have it furnished with.

Heavy Hardware.

Bar Iron and Steel, Steel Cable, Crucible Steel Wire Rope, Plough Steel Wire Rope, Manilla Rope, Coil Chain, Spades and Shovels, Wire Nails, Cut Nails, Galvanized and Black Wrought Spikes, Anchors, Linseed Oil, Genuine and No. 1 White Lead, and everything you ask for in an up-to-date Hardware Store.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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DAWSON CITY, N. W. T. **122 Cordova St., VANCOUVER, B. C.**

TRADE UNIONISM AND SOCIAL REFORM

(By J. H. Watson.)

In the mythology of the Norseman there is a tree represented as sending its roots to the lowest depths of Inferno, whilst its branches reached up into the loftiest spaces of the heavens. The tree was the type of human life, of human passions and human aspirations. It may stand to-day as the type of the social reform movement, which touches nearly every sphere of social activity, penetrating every strata of society and appealing to all orders and grades of intellect. The desire of man for social betterment manifests itself in varied forms of organization, more or less shaped by conditions of education, and environment, by the circumstances of birth, the influence of racial pressure, of mental predisposition and development. Among these forms of organisation we find trade unionism, co-operation, communism, anarchism and socialism, the last-named itself divided into several more or less distinct schools, such as state socialism, Christian socialism, social democracy and the social league, etc. As the whole is greater than any of its parts, so we must assume that what is known as the social reform movement is greater than any one division, and that there must be a reason for the existence of each and every phase of thought bearing on the question. It is not my purpose to attempt to measure the relative degrees of merit possessed by these various schools of thought or to analyze their defects, if they have any, but merely to formulate the policy of the trade unions—the other divisions, as expressed by the leaders of trade union thought and action. While it is undoubtedly true, that it is hardly possible to define a hard and fast trade union policy, to say that such a thing may and such a thing may not be entered upon by a trade union because any institution made up of thinking beings must possess a certain degree of flexibility and be the arbiter of its own course—yet, nevertheless it is by no means difficult to indicate the commonly recognized limitations of the movement, as recognized by the successive labor conventions held in the different parts of the world, and the concensus of opinion of those entrusted with responsibility for the public utterances of trade unions. Trade unionism is subject to much varied and some marvellous criticism. On the one hand, it is denounced as a dangerous and disturbing element in industry, a mischievous social force that seeks to overturn the peace and order, while on the other hand many people who are fond of calling themselves radicals, lose no opportunity of branding the trade union as conservative, hide-bound, retroactive, fakir-led and other pleasant epithets; the harsher the epithet used the more palpable the evidence is supposed to be of superior wisdom and infallibility on the part of the users. It is highly probable that here, as elsewhere, the truth may be found dwelling somewhere between the two extremes, and that neither the Philistines nor the irreconcilables are altogether just in their attacks. To begin at the beginning, what is a trade union? Reduced to an elementary proposition, it is a union of craftsmen, upon craft lines, for the promotion of craft interests.

It is not a political party, not a theological creed, not a revolutionary propaganda, not a theoretical experiment in economics. It is essential that this distinction be borne in mind, for much of the outcry against the so-called conservatism of the trade union has no sounder basis upon which to rest than its refusal to go beyond its legitimate scope. The trend toward specialization of functions is one of the most universal of all the laws governing evolution of the social organism. Thus, in a primitive social state a man is his own tailor, shoemaker, baker, lawyer and policeman. As society becomes more complex, not only are the trades and professions differentiated, but these divisions themselves are subdivided, so that a craftsman will make possibly the hundredth part of a shoe, the lawyer deal entirely with one class of cases, the physician become a specialist of one class of diseases, and so on. Everywhere this law holds good—in biology, in government, and in the voluntary associations of men, where we find to-day societies for doing almost everything under the sun, from the collectors of postage stamps to the overturning of kings; from bug collecting to the establishing of co-operative commonwealths. Now the numatologist may be a most zealous nihilist, and the bug collectors have an abiding faith in their dream of a community where poverty shall cease to exist, but these worthy people would hardly be deserving of censure for neglecting to identify the functions of their stamp and bug societies with something entirely different. Yet on a par with this is the logic of those who would divert the trade union from its proper work; who would apply political tests to trade union membership; who would set the machinery of trade unionism to catching fire-flys in red clay swamps, and who rail at trade unionists as being content in seeking to achieve what they superciliously denominate as palliatives and makeshifts. The first essential of sound trade unionism to my mind is that it shall obtain the fullest concert of action in craft affairs, and bitter experience has amply proved that this can only be accomplished by rigidly respecting individual liberty of opinion in all matters. It thus holds as a cardinal principle that a man's religion is his own business, his politics is his own business, his personal relation outide of his sphere as a craftsman are his own business. He may worship at the altar of Jehova or the shrine of Buddha, follow Annie Bessant in the search of theosophical nirvana, he may follow the placid Altruism of Christian socialism or the militant optimism of social democracy, but these things are not trade unionism and no concern of trade unionism, which has its own work to do and its own problems to solve. It is true that the activities of life overlap each other, react upon each other, influence each other for good or ill, and thus trade unions as such oftentimes make excursions upon debatable ground, dabble in politics, pass resolutions upon subjects which are none of their business, but opportunism is prevasive with all except fanatics and zealots, and the logic of events is reasonably sure to bring back the trade union compass to the north pole of absolute tolerance for individual opinion in political and social affairs. The platform of trade unionism is broad enough for believers in most isms. It has done much to reconcile race and creed antagonisms formerly used to divide and weaken the workers. And this breadth is only possible by the exercise of that spirit of toleration which refuses to coerce men in their individual social reform creeds.

But—and mark this carefully—the trade union does not assume to be the beginning and the end of the social reform movement. It does not tell its members that hey have done their entire duty as men and citizens because they attend union meetings regularly, keep their dues paid up, serve faithfully on committees, live up to the scale of prices and work zealously to promote the interest of trade unionism. This is the trade unionist's duty, and furnishes a measure of activity very often not lived up to by the average trade unionist. But the thinking man is something more than a printer or a carpenter or a cigar-maker. He is a citizen of this Dominion and must decide for himself as to what his duty is in this capacity. He is a unit in the great social organism, and must decide for himself whether he can best expend his surplus social energies in trying to convert his fellow-social units to socialism, anarchism, or any other ism.

All that trade unionism claims the right to say is: While you are a trade unionist, at least be a trade unionist, instead of some other kind of an ist, sneaking behind the trade union mark. The trade union policy further maintains that the craft organization, by its record of achievement, has demonstrated its right to govern craft affairs. It says, Hands off! to those who attempt to tamper with the economic integrity of the craft organisations. It has no use for those peculiar advocatts of so-called radicalism who carry in one hand a banner emblazoned with the lofty sentiments of "brotherhood and fraternity," while on the other they bear the dagger of the assassin which they strive to plunge into the vitals of trade unions. Trade unionists has all respect for the sincere socialist, but the organiser of dual trade societies, the "rat" and the "scab," is no less contemptible, because he seeks to shelter himself in the folds of the red flag and proclaims himself the apostle of a new and grander dispensation. As the organisation which has held the actual fighting line on the industrial battlefields for generations, it refuses to concede the right of doctinaries or theorists to order it from the trenches or to insult the flag of trade unionism which has waved over many a hard won victory and been sanctified by the sacrifice of so many thousands of devoted followers.

(To be continued.)

THE HUMAN HEART.

(By Quien Sabe.)

The worthiest and doubtless the most interesting and profitable study to man is, and will forever be, his own heart. There, in the compass of a few inches, we find united all the wonders of creation; yes, we might say, the centre of the universe itself. To describe it with a few words or trying to sound its depths by the means of human language would be a task as thankless as its execution would be impossible. Just as well might wetry to lift up the curtains of our destiny or to discover and peep into the mysteries of nature through the means of our telescopes. The numberless host of celestial bodies we see majestically move in eternal and pre-destined order, enraptured we now listen to the song of the spheres, now stand appalled into expectant silence by the threatening of some heavenly catastrophe, still without comprehending the why and wherefore of the silent coming and going, volving and revolving of all these myriads of worlds, the smallest of which if running against our earth would, as with a breath, extinguish the flame of life forever. "The winds blow with restless violence round the pendant world," whence do they come, and whither do they go? And how does it all swarm and throb with never-ceasing, restless life, the tiniest and most diminutive of which is fitted out and constituted in such a perfect and miraculous manner as to puzzle the brain of our philosophers who patiently watch the spider weave and learn wisdom of the ant. What do we know about our own heart, and how can we ever presume to judge the actions of others, if our own actions appear often strange and incomprehensible to us, looking back at them in later times? How many changes in a day, yes in an hour, let alone in a whole lifetime, from hope to despair and from despair back to hope again? How many disappointments and heart-breakings replaced oft in the twinkling of a moment, and without any apparent cause whatever, by purest joy and serenest happiness. Now in the blackest of possible bad humor and miserable beyond the power of expression, now again laughing at a mere nothing, and taking delight and consolation by working at a purring cat or watching some dog, whirling many around in the vain endeavor to catch his own tail. Such are some of the aspects of our own heart, multicolored and forever varying like the constellations of a kaleidescope set in motion by some unseen power. One day we hate each other, despise every living and moving thing, ourselves included, and crave nothing but annihilation and continual forgetfulness, while the next day we are fitted up to overflowing with heavenly charity that sees nothing but virtues and amiable qualities where we discovered before intolerable vices, a charity that bears everything, suffers everything, understands everything and regards our very enemy as the unfortunate and sincerely-to-be-pitied victim of adverse circumstances. Often, when all its harmonies seem destroyed forever, and it appears black and desolate like the ruins of some beautiful temple, with its columns broken down and its idols all shattered, then suddenly springs up a new crop of wondrous flowers whose sweet perfume intoxicates anew our starving heart, and calls back once more the days of long forgotten youth and happiness. Marvellous human heart! The temple of the living God and the battlefield and stamping ground of all the devils that ever drew breath, what poet can ever sing thy praises and what prophet can fathom thy mysteries?

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S PICNIC.

The street railway men intend holding their annual picnic about the middle of June. At their meeting, held on the evening of April 27th, the following committee were appointed to arrange the preliminaries: J. Barton, E. A. Synder, G. Beech, H. O. Thomas, A. Ross, A. G. Perry and G. Lenfesty. This committee is certainly most popular among our citizens.

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FAIR WAGES ARBITRATOR

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue to Fix Men's Wages at Winnipeg.

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, the well-known labor advocate of Toronto, arrived at Winnipeg last week from Ottawa, where he was commissioned by the government to visit Winnipeg and ascertain the current rate of wages which it would be fair to compel the contractor on the St. Andrew's Rapids improvements to pay. Interested in labor matters of the last thirty years, as he has been, Mr. O'Donoghue is an appropriate person to be charged with this task. For eighteen years he has been elected to the legislative committee of the Trades and Labor council of Toronto, and has been an accredited delegate to every trades congress held in Canada since 1872. Soon after his arrival a Free Press reporter saw Mr. O'Donoghue and asked him if he would state the object of his visit.

Mr. O'Donoghue replied: "I am here by instruction of the government to give effect to the resolution respecting current wages prevailing introduced in parliament by the Hon. Mr. Mulock, the object of which is to provide that wage earners shall receive from contractors on public works and improvements not less than current rate of wages prevailing at the time the contract is awarded. In the past our governments have demanded precedents but now we have advanced to the stage when we have a precedent fixed in advance even of other countries in this important particular. While providing what we understand as a fair living wage for the worker no injustice is done to the contractor inasmuch as the rates are before him when he tenders. The government's scheme, however, is designed especially in defence of our work people, who from bitter experience have often found that they get the worst of it in many matters of this kind. The experience of some of the laborers on the Crow's Nest Pass railway work showed the wisdom of making such a provision."

"But that was not a government work?"

"It was in the sense that it received public aid and this resolution applies to all such cases. It will apply to all railways receiving government aid. It must be well understood that this resolution covers, not only works under the immediate control of the government, but also applies to all works to which Dominion aid is given."

"Judging from your visit the work is going on then?"

"Yes, I understand the work is going on without delay, but it is essential to first settle this question of wages."

The following is the government resolution, the object of which Mr. O'Donoghue is retained by the government to promote:

"That all government contracts should contain such condition as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the 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 all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

THE PASSING OF THE TRUST.

Sired by greed, dammed by desire, and lo the trust was born. Reared in lawless iniquity, bathed in the tears of countless women and children, and matured in the sweat and blood of millions of toilers. Is it any wonder that progress stands back? What is a trust? When combines, monopolies or millionaires join together for the purpose of controlling any of the necessaries of life, they form a fifty-million, or perhaps a billion-dollar combine and call it a trust. (They should call it distrust.) After the trust is formed, experts are set to work for the purpose of finding out how much the people can possibly pay for the article controlled. A fair and just profit is not even thought of. If the people are prosperous, this modern Frankenstein takes prosperity by the throat, and in its place leaves poverty, hunger and misery. The trust as it is known today is of American origin, but although the United States is its stronghold, our cousins across the border cannot by any means claim a monopoly on them. The whole world is their field of action, and could some enterprising scientist put a meter on every sunbeam, then the most gigantic of all trusts would be formed. If a curtain could be placed across the moon, if every star in the firmament could be pushed back or brought nearer at will, if the atmosphere could be controlled, the elements harnessed, and the tides forced back, then the moon would only shine, the stars twinkle, our breath come and go, the rain would only fall, the lightning flash, the wind blow, and the tides flow and ebb at the bidding of the trust. And acording to ability to pay, we would live or die. It is very hard to get at the books of the trusts. On the subject of dividends they are generally silent as the grave, but here are the earnings of some of the principal trust companies of New York city for the year 1899: Central Trust, 163 per cent. dividend; Farmers Loan & Trust, 83 per cent. dividend; N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust, 80 per cent. dividend; Union Trust, 78 per cent. dividend; U. S. Mortgage & Trust, 52 per cent. dividend; State Trust, 50 per cent. dividend; U. S. Trust, 57 per cent. dividend; Mercantile Trust, 44 per cent. dividend; Manhattan Trust, 42½ per cent. dividend; New York Security Trust, 41 per cent. dividend; Continental Trust, 41 per cent. dividend; Guaranty Trust, 40 per cent. dividend.

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THE LABOR PLATFORM.

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

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

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PLATFORM.

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum.
3. A legal work day of not more than eight hours.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.
6. The abolition of the contract system in all public works.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars, waterworks, gas and electric plants for the public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of the telegraph, telephone, railroads and mines.
10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding and substitution therefore a title of occupancy and use only.
11. Repeal of conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen incorporated in the federal and state laws of the United States.
12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

A writer in the Montreal "Herald" rather acutely suggests that it is remarkable that while the upholders of the Darwinian theory of evolution are, as theologians, almost to a man anti-Calvinists, yet the principle of "natural selection" is itself a confirmation of the Calvinistic doctrine of election. John Fish, in his book, "Through Nature to Nature's God," says: "The principle of natural selection is in one respect intensely Calvinistic; it elects the one and damns the 99."

The Bishop of Montreal agrees with Methodist discipline on one very important point, for he is emphatic in warning confirmation candidates against the theatre and dancing, which he recently denounced at Sabrevois "as two of the greatest agencies for doing the work of Satan in the world." In this utterance his Lordship takes a far more rigid view than Anglicans in general, who do not avoid the theatre and regard without disapproval dancing in the presence of parents or other responsible and respectable persons.

There are spots even on the sun and Glasgow well ruled and wonderfully progressive city though she is, has now to set her house in order, with a view to a large lessening of local intemperance. The Police Court record of the town shows the worst record for charges of excessive drinking of any city in the United Kingdom. Liverpool being next on the list in this respect. One British industry which might certainly with general advantage be considerably lessened is that of the distiller, it being notable that there is far less drunkenness, where light wine or beer is a commoner beverage than whisky, gin or brandy.

The Toronto "World" raises a note of alarm about the influence of corporations over the Provincial Legislature. All kinds of powers derogatory of public rights are granted, so the "World" says, by the Ontario Legislature. The Toronto Journal wishes to heaven that there were a strong second Chamber in Ontario, backed by a Governor endowed with strong powers of veto over injurious legislation.

An English or rather Anglo-Israelite firm operating in the Orient—Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., has, after close competition with a rival American bidder obtained from Japan a monopol of Formosa's camphor supply for ten years. Big security has to be given, the firm being bound to invest $900,000 for this purpose in Formosan bonds and to provide a working capital of $1,700,000. However there will be huge profits realized out of the concession. It is remarkable, that with rare exceptions, such big opportunities as that of the disposal of Formosa's camphor yield, fall to the shrewd money men of Israel.

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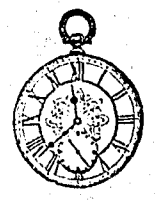

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To the Electors of the Vancouver Electoral District:

GENTLEMEN:

I beg, for the third time, to offer myself as a candidate at the coming general election to represent you in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

In the campaign of 1898 I announced my adherence to certain general principles, and you did me the honor to choose me as one of your representatives. Since that election I have consistently adhered to those principles and still stand by them.

When I accepted office as Attorney-General in Mr. Semlin's administration, you were kind enough again to return me by acclamation.

As a member of the Government, I took an active part during the session of 1899 in placing upon the statute book legislation carrying out, as far as it went, those principles. I feel quite safe in saying that the work done by the Semlin Government and its supporters during that session was eminently satisfactory to the electors of this Province, whose votes placed that Government in power. I look back with pride and satisfaction to the part which I took in connection with that work.

The members of the Government continued apparently to work together in the most harmonious manner until the Deadman's Island dispute arose. In connection with that matter you will remember that I placed myself in your hands. My colleagues, Messrs. Macpherson and Tisdall, also agreed to be guided in that dispute by the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. Cotton, on the other hand, took a firm stand against any settlement or arrangement of the matter until the question of the ownership of the land had been decided by the courts.

The very slight progress made in the suit then instituted shows that the litigation would probably not be completed for a number of years.

This difference between Mr. Cotton and myself produced some friction in the Government, but, apart from that dispute, I never had the slightest intimation from Mr. Semlin or any of my other colleagues of any dissatisfaction whatever with regard to my actions until the 1st day of July, 1899, when Mr. Semlin peremptorily asked for my resignation, giving three reasons, all of which I can safely say were regarded by the public at large as extremely frivolous. I refused to resign and asked for a caucus of Government supporters to consider what should be done under the circumstances.

Last session it was stated by Mr. Cotton, in the House, that I had tacitly agreed to be bound by the decision of this caucus, and should have continued to support the Government when the decision was against me. This statement is very wide indeed from the truth. The gentlemen who were present at the caucus will remember that I stated most distinctly that if the decision went against me I could no longer support the Government and would deem it my duty to take every means in my power to bring about their defeat.

As the caucus, by a very slight majority, sided with Mr. Semlin, I at once tendered my resignation, and announced publicly that I must be considered as opponent of the Government.

Just prior to the meeting of the House, you will remember that I called a meeting of my supporters in the city of Vancouver, and submitted my position to them. I stated that it was my intention, if possible, to defeat the Government with a view to bringing about a general election. I gave my reasons for this course, and also stated that if my supporters disagreed with my proposed action, I would at once resign and allow them to choose a representative who would act in accordance with their wishes. The meeting was very large and representative, and a resolution was passed without a dissentient voice, expressing entire approval of my intended opposition to the Government.

I had already informed members of the Opposition in the House that, while my principles were the same as they had been, and I had no sympathy with their views upon political questions, still I and a common object with them in wishing to bring about the defeat of Mr. Semlin's Government, and I had assured them that if they stood together I would be found working harmoniously with them for that purpose only.

The consequent defeat of the Government, and the invitation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to myself to form a Government, are fresh in your minds. I accepted the task from His Honor upon condition that I should be granted a dissolution of the present House; and, in accordance with this understanding, a general election will take place as soon as it can conveniently be held.

It has been charged that my action in opposing Mr. Semlin's Government, after my expulsion from it, was actuated by personal feelings against Mr. Cotton. There is no truth whatever in this suggestion. I have opposed and helped to defeat Mr. Semlin's Government because I believed that it no longer represented the principles which I had espoused.

It must be clear to everyone that the frivolous reasons given by Mr. Semlin for my dismissal had behind them real reasons of a substantial character, and I think that subsequent events have shown what these reasons were.

I attribute Mr. Semlin's action, not to his own desire, but to Mr. Cotton. I am satisfied that in his heart Mr. Cotton did not agree with the thorough manner in which the Government and the House carried out their pledges in the session of 1899; and he knew full well that as long as I remained a member of the Government, similar action would be taken with regard to every question that came before it.

At the time that the trouble occurred there were two matters of vital importance to this Province pending before the Government, as to which, the course to be adopted was clearly pointed out by reference to the principles which it was supposed to represent.

These matters were, first, the disallowance of the Labor Regulation Act, 1898, which prohibited companies holding timber limits from the Province employing Asiatic labor, and second, the application of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company for a crown grant of their land subsidy.

Mr. Cotton was not prepared to stand by the principles of the party in connection with these two matters, and for the purpose of putting into effect his views with regard to them, saw clearly that it was necessary to get rid of me.

With regard to the disallowance of the Labor Regulation Act, my contention was, and still is, that the Provincial Legislature should at the earliest moment have been brought together for the special purpose of re-enacting this statute, in order to show the Dominion Government and the people of the other Provinces that this question is considered a most vital one in this Province.

With regard to the land subsidy of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, when the application was made, I, as Attorney-General, looked into the question with great care, and came to the conclusion that the railway company had not complied with the conditions laid down in the statute granting the subsidy, and that therefore the Government had no right or power to issue the grant.

No one can be more impressed than I am with the sacredness of a contractual obligation. I quite admit that, no matter how improper the action of the Legislature may have been in granting to the B. C. Southern Railway Company their land subsidy, still the Province is bound by their action, and the only enquiry that can be made is whether the railway company have complied with the conditions imposed by the statute in question. If they have not done so, then it appears to me clear that it is the duty of the Government to stand by the rights of the Province.

I reported to the Government my opinion that the conditions of the statute had not been complied with, and suggested that, as the amount involved was extremely large, it would be advisable to obtain the best legal opinions available. I was authorised by the Government to do so, and submitted the case to Mr. Haldane, Q.C., of London, England, and to Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and B. B. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto. Mr. Haldane's opinion was inclined to be against my contention, but he stated that he thought the case was a proper one to be brought before the court. Messrs. Robinson and Osler on the contrary, gave a very strong opinion that my contention was correct, and that the Government were not compelled, even if they were permitted, to issue the crown grant under the circumstances.

It may be that their opinion is not correct, but my contention is that, in the face of my opinion as Attorney-General, supported by lawyers of their eminence, the only course open to the Government—if it was to be guided by the principles which it was chosen to represent—was to refer the matter to the courts, and, after the highest court of appeal had decided, act strictly in accordance with that decision.

As soon as I had been got out of the way, and before a new Attorney-General had been appointed, Mr. Cotton at once proceeded to ignore the above considerations, and issued a crown grant for some 600,000 acres, including about 150,000 acres of coal lands, which, I am informed, are worth many millions of dollars.

With regard to the Mongolian labor question, the Government refused to adopt the policy which I advocated, and met the House without any proposition as to a re-enactment of the disallowed statute.

The action of the Government after I left it, with regard to the matters referred to in His Honor's letter of dismissal of Mr. Semlin, also affords strong proof that I was right in my opinion that I had been removed from the Government in order to enable Mr. Cotton to carry out his reactionary ideas, and practically nullify the legislation which we had enacted in the session of 1899.

One of the most important acts that was passed in 1899 was the Torrens Registry Act. Up to the time that I left the Government active preparations were being made to bring this statute into force; but evidently nothing whatever has been done since, and apparently the Government had decided to nullify the action of the Legislature by neglecting to issue the necessary proclamation.

Again it was proposed by the Government after I left it to expend a sum of about $400,000 in purchasing from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the land grant claimed to have been earned by them in building the Columbia and Western Railway. In my opinion, this proposition was entirely in the interest of the Railway Company, and overlooked altogether the interests of the people.

In appealing to you as the Premier of the Province, I beg to lay before you the platform of the new Government as follows:

1. The abolition of the $200 deposit for candidates for the Legislature.
2. The bringing into force, as soon as arrangements can be completed, of the Torrens Registry system.
3. The Redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of population, allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.
4. The enactment of an accurate system of Government scaling of logs, and its rigid enforcement.
5. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion Government.
6. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this Province.
7. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works, with a view to compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.
8. With regard to the Eight-hour Law the Government will continue to enforce the law as it stands. An immediate inquiry will be made by the Minister of Mines into all grievances put forward in connection with its operation, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. If no settlement is reached the principle of the referendum will be applied and a vote taken at the general election as to whether the law shall be repealed. If the law is sustained by the vote it will be retained upon the statute book with its penalty clause. If modifications can be made removing any of the friction brought about, without impairing the principle of the law, they will be adopted. If the vote is against it the law will be repealed.
9. To re-establish the London Agency of British Columbia, and to take every effective means of bringing before the British public the advantages of this Province, as a place for the profitable investment of capital.
10. The retaining of the resources of the Province as an asset for the benefit of the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or for actual bona fide business, or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.
11. The taking of active measures for the systematic exploration of the Province.
12. The borrowing of money for the purpose of providing roads, trails and bridges, provided that in every case the money necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan shall be provided by additional taxation so as not to impair the credit of the Province.
13. In connection with the construction of Government roads and trails, to provide by the employment of competent civil engineers and otherwise that the Government money is expended upon some system which will be advantageous to the general public, so that the old system of providing roads as a special favor to supporters of the Government may be entirely discontinued.
14. To keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue, in order to preserve intact the credit of the Province, which is its best asset.
15. To adopt a system of Government construction and operation of railways, and immediately to proceed with the construction of a railway on the south side of the Fraser river, connecting the coast with the Kootenay district, with the understanding that unless the other railways now constructed in the Province give fair connections, and make equitable joint freight and passenger arrangements, the Province will continue this line to the eastern boundary of the Province. Proper connection with such Kootenay railway to be given to the Island of Vancouver. With respect to other parts of the Province, to proceed to give to every portion of it railway connection at as early a date as possible, the railway when constructed to be operated by the Government through a Commission.
16. A railway bridge to be constructed in connection with the Kootenay railway across the Fraser river, at or near New Westminster, and running powers given over it to any railway company applying for the same, under proper conditions.
17. In case it is thought at any time advisable to give a bonus to any railway company, the same to be in cash, and not by way of a land grant; and no such bonus to be granted except upon the condition that a fair amount of the bonds or shares of the company be transferred to the Province, and effective means taken to give the Province control of the freight and passenger rates, and provision made against such railway having any liabilities against it except actual cost.
18. To take away from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council any power to make substantive changes in the law, confining the jurisdiction entirely to matters of detail in working out the laws enacted by the Legislature.
19. The establishment of an institution within the Province for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.
20. To repeal the Alien Exclusion Act, as the reasons justifying its enactment no longer obtain.
21. An amicable settlement of the dispute with the Dominion Government as to Deadman's Island, Stanley Park and other lands, and an arrangement with Mr. Ludgate, by which, if possible, a sawmill industry may be established and carried on on Deadman's Island, under satisfactory conditions, protecting the interests of the public.
22. Proper means of giving technical instruction to miners and prospectors.

In connection with recent events, some criticism has been directed against His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. It is my duty to take the responsibility for His Honor's action, and I have not the slightest hesitancy in so doing.

The Legislative Assembly deliberately voted want of confidence in Mr. Semlin's Government. There were only two courses open to Mr. Semlin: either to ask for a dissolution or resign. He adopted neither, but asked for delay, and took up the time granted to him in endeavoring to enter into most vicious and dishonorable arrangements with the members of the House who had been elected to oppose him, and who had consistently opposed him until the defeat was brought about, and whose principles were directly opposed to his.

No precedent exists in connection with the working of British representative institutions where in a case of that kind, a ministry has been allowed to hold power by means of votes thus obtained; and when Mr. Semlin announced to His Honor that he would be able to obtain a vote of confidence from the House, the only course open to His Honor was that adopted by him, of dismissing his advisers.

In addition to the above it appears from His Honor's letter of dismissal that there were ample reasons for that course, entirely apart from the vote of want of confidence in the House.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARTIN.

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Vancouver's Most Fashionable Tailor
A. MURRAY,
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The Balmoral
. . MAKES A SPECIALTY OF . .
Dewar's Special Liqueur, also . .
Usher's Black Label Liqueur Whisky
—LARGE STOCK OF—
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
. Cigars . .
QUANN BROS., - - Props.
CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL.

Platform of the Liberal-Conservative Party in British Columbia

Adopted at the New Westminster Convention.

"The Parliamentary system of the Mother Land adopted in the Dominion of Canada and Provinces thereof by the British North America Act, when properly carried out, is opposed to faction, and serves to safeguard national interests.

Political parties with party organisation represent the cardinal principles of British Government and tend to suppress divisions, conspiracies and confusion in the State.

The distinctive features of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada have been essentially—

Country.

1. Loyalty to Queen and faith in Country.
2. Faith in the people.
3. Equal civil and religious liberty.
4. Government according to the principles and precedents under the British Constitution, including (a) Parliamentary control of public expenditure. (b) The responsibility of Government to Parliament. (c) The utmost good faith enforced as between Government and the public touching all executive and legislative acts to persevere public credit and the good name of our country.
5. The improvement and betterment of the condition of the wage-earning classes.
6. The encouragement by the State of the introduction and investment of capital in the country.
7. Active State aid in: (a) The development of transportation facilities by sea and land. (b) The advancement of agriculture and of the natural resources of the country. (c) The improvement of education.

With such principles the record of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada since 1867, among other things, is notable for the following:

The consolidation and union of the provinces and territories of British North America.

The maintenance of British connection.

An inter-oceanic and transcontinental railway.

A network of railways over Canada.

An independent national canal system connecting the middle of the Continent with the Atlantic Ocean.

The development and protection of Canadian and industrial life.

The establishment of steamship communication with foreign countries.

The establishment of experimental farms and the introduction of cold storage.

Increased allowances for the Militia and the formation of permanent corps.

The establishment of a Government coast telegraph system.

The construction of dry-docks at Quebec, Esquimalt and Kingston.

The establishment of a fishery protection service.

Under these circumstances, at the first Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Union for British Columbia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

'Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention it is desirable that the Liberal-Conservative party should, as a party take part in Provincial elections for the purpose of ensuring the Government and Legislation of this Province on Liberal-Conservative principles, and in order to carry this into effect "at the next general election for the Province" that candidates be invited to stand for such constituencies as are likely to return Liberal-Conservative members, pledged primarily to support a Liberal-Conservative Government as distinguished from a Government of Liberals or partly of Liberal-Conservatives and partly of Liberals, and that a platform or statement of principles, applicable to local politics, be drawn up.'

For the purpose of enforcing the cardinal principles of the Liberal-Conservative party in the local Government at British Columbia, we have the honor to recommend the affirmation and approval of the foregoing outline thereof so far as applicable to local affairs, and in addition, to pledge this Convention, and the members of the Liberal-Conservative party who support it, to the following programme for the Province of British Columbia.

That true to the maxim of our party, 'by the party, with the party, but for the country,' the interests of British Columbia shall be paramount, regardless of the political complexion of the Federal Cabinet.

It is proposed—

To revise the voters' lists.

To actively aid in the construction of trails throughout the undeveloped portion of the Province, and the building of Provincial trunk roads of public necessity.

To provide for the official inspection of elevators and hoisting gear.

To improve the admission of justice and secure the speedy disposition of legal disputes.

To provide an effective system for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor.

To adopt the principle of Government ownership of railways, in so far as the circumstances of the Province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no bonus should be granted to any railway company which does not give the Government of the Province the control of rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase.

To assume control and administration of the fisheries within the boundaries of the Province.

To actively assist by State aid in the development of the agricultural resources of the Province.

To make the London Agency of British Columbia effective in proclaiming the natural wealth of the Province, and as a place for profitable investment of capital.

In the interests of labor the Liberal-Conservative party sympathises with, and endorses the principle of an Eight-Hour law.

To provide an improved system of education.

To recognise and reform the system of Provincial aid to medical men and hospitals in outlying parts of the Province.

To actively support the advancement of the mining interests of British Columbia.

To aid in the immigration of female domestic servants.

We regret to learn that the Government of Canada does not intend to assist in sending and maintaining a volunteer military contingent to South Africa to cooperate with the forces of the Mother Land and Sister Colonies in protecting the rights of British subjects.

That this Union desires to congratulate the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., on his able and vigorous leadership during the past session and trusts that he may long be spared to occupy the high position he now holds, and we hereby pledge anew our confidence in him and in the cause that he has so ably represented, and that this resolution be telegraphed to him.

(This resolution was passed by a standing vote, three rousing cheers and a tiger being given for Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.)

This Convention views with alarm the introduction of large numbers of indigent aliens into the Dominion to compete with our own people in the field of labor, and regrets that the Federal Administration has failed to introduce the legislation respecting Chinese immigration pledged to the people of this Province by the present Prime Minister of Canada."

The whole of the above resolutions were then read and the motion to adopt was unanimously carried, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

A platform for workingmen, supported by those who are honest in their intention to carry it out.

Vote for the Liberal-Conservatives:

Chas. Wilson, Q. C., Mayor Jas. F. Garden, C. E. Tisdall and Ald. W. H. Wood.

COST OF LIVING IN PARIS

Great Advance During the Exposition.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows:

"The great question of the moment for intending visitors to the Paris Exhibition is that of the prices to be paid for board and lodging. It is an incontestable fact that the hotels and pensions, which are in sufficient number to satisfy the ordinary season's requirements, will be totally inadequate to boarding and lodging the immense floating population of Exhibition visitors and workers. It is almost comically amusing to find with what avidity the Parisian householder has seized upon this opportunity to reap a golden harvest. Persons of almost every social grade, from the small shopkeeper who has two or three bedrooms to spare to the lady who is "at home" for teas, receptions, or "musicals," are turning their apartments and houses into speculative undertakings for money making. Their time will be short; their prices must be high to permit them to gain all they hope for.

"The choice of a pension or hotel is usually determined by the length of the traveler's purse. In ordinary times one may pay from three francs to forty francs a day for lodging only, according to the quarter of the city, the floor of the hotel, and the position, back or front, of the room. In some quarters a fairly large and comfortable room on the second floor looking on the street may be had for four or five francs a day, while the same price in the Fauberg St. Honore, Tuileries, boulevards, and that neighborhood, would barely pay for a box-like room in the attics looking out on the courtyard. The normal cost of rooms in second and third-class hotels, without distinction of quarter, may be reckoned at three or four francs a day for a modest but clean room, five or six francs a day for a large room with small dressing closet, and from 25 to 40 francs a day for a bed and sitting-room in a first-class hotel. If taken by the month, these prices may be reduced to from 70 to 250 francs the month. This, however, need not now be taken into consideration, because, generally speaking, no single rooms will be let by the month during the Exhibition season.

"With regard to the choice of a quarter to live in, the demand for accommodation in the city will be so great that it will be extremely difficult to pick and choose, except in the case where money is no object. As a general guide, it may be said that those who come here for pleasure and amusement, should try to procure rooms near the boulevards, between the Madeleine and the Boulevard Poissoniere, the Rue de Rivoli, the Avenue de l'Opera and the Champ Elysees; business men will choose the quarter between the Halles Centrales and the boulevards east of the Rue Montmartre; literary men and bookworms will go to the Latin quarter, from the Seine to the Luxembourg.

"At first sight it might seem a difficult matter to make any trustworthy estimate of expenses of living before the Exhibition opens. Such, however, is nat the case, because private pension and hotel keepers, amateur speculators and room-letters have already established their scale of charges, and the following lines may be relied upon implicitly as containing true and precise information as to the cost of living between April and October. This information has been gathered for the readers of the Tribune by personal inquiry from most varied sources.

"The high-class hotels in the Rue de la Paix, the Place Vendome and the Champs Elysees now charge from 25 francs a day for board and lodging for a small room, high up, two meals a day, and no wine. Of these small rooms there are few, the majority being slightly larger in size, but immensely larger in price. After April 15th the price for the same rooms will be from 40 francs upwards. Hotels on the boulevards, Avenue de l'Opera, Avenue Friedland and similar positions as for the same accommodation from 20 francs per day now, and from 30 francs upward after opening. In other quarters further away from the Exhibition, amusement and fashionable centres, where the present prices range from 8 to 20 francs daily for a full pension, terms will be increased to from 40 francs upward after April 15th. At one large hotel near the Exhibition the lowest tariff for board and room has long been fixed at 140 francs a week without wine, and nearly every room in the house has been booked for some time in advance. So much for the hotels.

"A much wider choice exists in family pensions or boarding houses on account of the private enterprise already alluded to; nevertheless, prices generally reach almost the same dearness. The normal cost of living in good pensions and quarters naturally occupied by the average visitor who is not wealthy is from about 8 francs a day upward for room and board. At one well-known house in a fashionable quarter, where this has been the ruling price all the year round, the present charge is 14 francs daily until May 1st, after which it will be raised to 25 francs—that is to say, more than triple the normal cost. This may be taken as the general price and increase in all the best pensions. No diminution is made for two or three in a family, or for double-bedded rooms. The proprietor of the house just mentioned, when asked what difference he would make for three friends occupying the same room, replied: 'None whatever: my price is per head, and if ten persons like to occupy one room only, that is their business.'

"Here is the advertisement of an ordinary boarding-house which usually costs 7 francs a day: 'At five minutes' walk from Exhibition entrance, a first-class pension, bright, newly furnished and well ventilated; excellent table; moderate terms till April 15th, after that date 16 to 30 francs, 5-o'clock tea included; lift, bathroom.'

"It is but a sample; the majority resemble it in increase of price, the only difference being that no 5-o'clock tea is given.

"When asked to account for such a great advance in tariff, the reasons given universally by the landlords—or patrons, as they are called—are the shortness of the season—'It only occurs for six months once in eleven years,' 'We must make hay while the sun shines,' and the increased prices of butchers' meat and poultry.

"As a general rule, in all these establishments it may be taken for granted that there is no diminution in price for any such consideration as number of family or length of stay; that the terms never include wine or drink of any kind other than water; that room and board must go together—board might be taken without room, but no room without board—and that the tariff is so much per diem, whether for one week or for one month.

"The traveler who has the time to remain here for a few weeks, would do well to consider whether it would not be better in almost every way to live a short distance outside Paris. The cost would be far less, the living and accommodation perhaps better, and change of scene beneficial. There is no want of means of communication, particularly if the place chosen be upon the Montparnasse, St. Lazare, Ceinture, or Northern lines of railway. Great endeavors have been made in every direction to increase the number of tramcar lines, and the companies mentioned will run their trains in connection with the street-car services, so that one might live at Enghien, for instance, and be able to get to the Exposition in half an hour. Enghien—or more correctly, Enghien les Bains—is a pleasant little town near Paris and close to Montmorency and its celebrated forest, where Jean Jacques Rousseau lived and wrote his 'Nouvelle Heloise.' The cost for room and board in a good house there is from 10 to 12 francs a day now, and 15 during the Exhibition; fares to Paris, 60, 45 and 35 centimes, single ticket.

"One might go further afield on one of the main lines to Beaumont sur Oise, where excellent board and lodging may be had for 5 francs a day, wine included—very good; or to Mantes, or to places similar. Arrangements could be made to take the knife and fork luncheon at an early hour and return for dinner at 7 or 8 o'clock, after having spent some six hours or so at the national fair. Of course, this would mean early to bed and probably early to rise, with the natural sequence of wealth and wisdom.

"Probably one of the chief difficulties to be encountered will be that of cabs and carriages—by cabs is understood those bearing a number and licensed by the Prefecture of Police; by carriages, private carriages without number, let out by the day or longer, and having a private coachman. The current price for a private carriage (a 'voiture de remise') is from 20 to 25 francs for an afternoon, but there is a great dearth of coachmen, and these prices will surely be much increased. As to the ordinary cab, or fiacre, their cochers are already in a great state of ebullition and have held several meetings, at which the speeches augur anything but well for the coming season. The cocher de fiacre, like the boarding-house keeper, wants also to make his hay while the Exhibition shines, but whether it will give more fodder to his overworked horse or not, is quite another question. Paris cab horses are a poor lot of cattle at all times, but the extra animals now being put to and harnessed for Exhibition work, are the sorriest, broken-down jades it is possible to imagine. The cabmen themselves recognize this, for the other day on the Boulevard Malesherbes a cocher let his horse come down with a crash that broke the shafts.

"'Why didn't you hold him up?' asked his comrade.

"'Hold him up?' was the rejoinder. 'So I would if it had been a proper horse; but this is only an Exhibition horse ("un cheval de l'Exposition"). No power on earth could keep him from toppling over.'" C. L. B.

TURKEY AND RAILROADS.

Turkey is trying to quiet Russia with an offer to allow the latter country to extend its railway lines in the Black Sea regions, in case it does not build such lines itself. The Turk has made some progress in civilization for every step he has gone backward since he was in power, although he has generally made it reluctantly and under pressure from without. There is no denying the fact that he is out of place in Europe. His religion, his morals, his domestic habits, his ignorance, his hostility to steam, electricity, books, papers, rewers, brooms and work are inharmonious with his geographical environment. His sole hope of keeping his place among the more enlightened nations lies in his fulfillment of his partial promise to join the procession, or else give up his material interests to people who will advance them. When the Chilian rides on his trolley cars, when the Filipino goes to an American school, when the Hindoo ceases to wallow in sacred filth and uses hot water without germs, when the Chinaman allows the telegraph to enter his village and when the Zulu tells the time by a Waterbury watch, it is the turn of the Turk to build railroads, or let someone do it for him, and cease the shedding of Christian blood throughout his dominions.

BEWARE OF ANTI-ELECTION PROMISES.

THE MINER'S VOCABULARY.

The following definitions of mining terms commonly used are taken from the Anaconda "Standard":

Apex—The top or summit of a vein or lode.

Breast—The face of an ore body at which a miner is working.

Chalcocite—A mineral of a lead-gray color, tarnished with blue or green, containing sulphur, copper and iron.

Contact—Close union or junction of one body with another.

Crosscut—A drift to intersect a vein of ore.

Country rock—The strata in which a metallic lode is found.

Collar—When speaking of the collar of a shaft: The curbing round a shaft to keep loose ground from falling in.

Drift—A pass in a mine, horizontal or nearly so, forming a road for the extraction of ore or for carrying off the water.

Dip—The inclination or pitch of a vein or stratum. The angle with the horizontal is the amount of dip.

Dyke—A bank of hard rock by which lodes are frequently divided.

Drag—Material which has been displaced by the faulting or movement of a large body.

Diorite—A granite-like rock, grayish-white to nearly black in color. It derives its name from being unmistakable or clearly defined.

Fissure—A crack in the earth produced by volcanic or earthquake action or subsidence. Most fissures are filled from below and become metallic or mineral veins.

Fault—The sudden interception of the continuity of strata, until then upon the same plane, this being accompanied by a crack or fissure varying in width from a mere line to several feet, and generally filled with broken stone, clay or similar material. There are faults in some sections of which the horizontal extent is 30 miles or more, and the vertical displacement varying from 600 to 3,000 feet.

Foot-wall—The side of the rock under a mineral vein; the underlying wall.

Gangue—The mineral matters in which metallic ores are embedded.

Horse—A mass of earthy matter intervening between the branches of a vein. The vein straddling on each side of a non-mineral rock is said to take horse.

Hanging wall—The overhanging side of an inclined vein.

Infiltration—The process of filtering in or penetrating the interstices of rock of other matter.

Monoclinic—Having one single dip, persistent for a considerable distance.

Pyrites—An uneven, brittle mineral that strikes fire when struck with a hammer, occuring frequently crystallised.

Selvage—A woven border of close rock, used in a mining sense as the outer lining of a vein or fissure at its contact with another body.

For choice groceries and Garla Mogul Tea, try Webster Bros.

New .. Shoes For Men

We have the exclusive selling agency of the .. PACKARD SHOE and the .. name alone implies the best there is in Shoes. .... PACKARD SHOES have for years been pre-eminently the distinct leaders in the United States, and in introducing them we feel as though they were not an experiment, but in quality the BEST SHOE manufactured. We have them in all styles and leather at $5.00 per Pair.

R. MILLS, 18 Cordova

Trees Sprayed Early

Always Give Best Results in Bearing Fruit, Etc.

See our window for Spray Pumps, Pruning Knives, Pruning Saws and everything else that is needed for the purpose.

Thos. Dunn & Co., (LIMITED.) 8, 10, 12 Cordova Street, and 8, 10 Water Street, Vancouver. Front Street, Atlin, B. C.

The Greatest

BARGAIN presentation in retail history draws to a close to-day, Saturday. The

- Time to Buy -

IS THE PRESENT.

The Palace Clothing House Co., Ltd.

110 Cordova St.

Fit-Reform

WARDROBE

For Gentlemen's High Art, Tailor-made Garments, Suits to order or ready to wear at HALF best tailors' prices.

334 Hastings St. - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

THOS. FOSTER, SOLE CONTROLLER FOR VANCOUVER.

D— ANACORTES.

Down the street of a western town
'Neath the beetling brow of a mountain brown
Elbowing his way 'mong the bustling throng
That surged and swayed and jostled along
Came a miner, old and bronzed and gray.
He noticed none as he passed on his way
But beneath his breath you could hear him say

D— Anacortes.

The 'con' man grasped his horny hand
And prated of friends in a far-off land.
He told him of Swiggins his brother-in-law
And of every friend that he ever saw.
But the miner looked in the distance drear,
As if he were drawing a spectre near
And only these words could the listener hear.

D— Anacortes.

The dance house girl said, 'won't you come in,
And tackle a drop of imported (?) gin
And shake a hoof on the hardy floor,
Then go to the bar and settle for more?
We'll drink together and Love is our toast.'
With a scornful leer he declined the roast,
And he dusted away from the maiden fair
While back on his track, rang out on the air

D— Anacortes.

The real estate man hearty and gruff,
Extended his hand and unloaded old gruff.
He told of a country that made people rich
On a gopher hole or a swampy ditch.
But the miner was versed in Los Angeles lore,
And San Diego—he'd been there before.
Down at Walla Walla he'd sold a farm
And at Puyallup a house and barn,
He'd sold a mine in the Coer d'Alene,
And a bunch of cattle from off the plain.
All that he had—every inch of ground.
And he joined the stampede down to Puget Sound;
He'd dumped it all in, made a 'sucker's' play,
(They told him the railroad would come that way).
He lived on bologna, his hair turned gray
And now he's a tramp, and does nothing but say

D— Anacortes.
—Idd.

MACHINISTS THREATEN STRIKE.

Machinists to the number of 100,000 will go on strike in all the large cities of the United States on May 12th if their demand for the nine hour work day is refused. The action to be taken will depend on the result of a conference to be held between officers of the International association of Machinists and the Metal Trades association, the organization of employers. It is very likely that the conference will be held in New York city. All strikes against members of the Metal Trades association have been called off pending the holding of the conference. There are still 3,500 men on strike in Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus and Paterson, but these strikes are against employers outside of the association. The international association has doubled its membership within the last few months, and now have 70,000 members. Fifteen thousand non-union machinists, it is asserted, are prepared to support the union men in any move they may make in the New York district. "The demand for the nine hour work day is simply preliminary," said an official. "What we are striving for is the eight hour work day. Other demands have also been formulated. Among these are the recognition of the International association, the recognition of a minimum rate of wage scale, the abolition of piece work and the restriction of the employment of unskilled labor. The association of manufacturers publicly acknowledge that they stand united, without a single break, and are determined to fight to the end; they also proclaim their intention of ignoring the organization of the workmen and inform their men that they will deal with them only as individuals."

The Gold Seal Liquor Company are live business men, and sell the very best goods on the market at white men's prices. Red Cross ale and porter, as well as imported kinds, are sold by this up-to-date establishment.

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 legislaters 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.

THE EXTENSION SETTLEMENT.

We congratulate the miners at Extension upon the settlement which has been effected with the operators. The concrete results, the abolition of the contract system, and the establishment of a fair scale of wages, are important matters in most disputes between Labor and Capital, but in the present instance they fade into insignificance when compared with the abstract gain, viz., the recognition of organized labor by a corporation which has for many years steadfastly set its face against unions, and persistently refused to permit its employees to meet for the discussion of the terms upon which their work is performed. For good or evil, the various Dunsmuir companies control the interests of a large section of Vancouver Island, and it is no small triumph for Mr. Radcliffe and his associates that they should have attempted and accomplished the apparently impossible. The document which we understand Mr. Dunsmuir signed on Tuesday last, is the Magna Charta which ensures the freedom of the men whose very bread and butter has hitherto depended on his whim.—aNnalmo Review.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The eight-hour law has been ordered favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor. The bill provides that every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any territory or the District of Columbia is a party, and every contract made on behalf of either, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics, shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic employed in doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be required or even permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day." To aid in enforcing this provision, which seems sufficiently sweeping, it is directed that every such contract shall stipulate a penalty of $5 for each laborer or mechanic for every day in which he shall labor more than eight hours, and the amount of the penalties stipulated is directed to be withheld by the officer whose duty it is to pay the moneys due under such contract. The provisions of the act are not to apply to contracts for transportation by land or water or to so much of any contract as is to be performed by transportation, or for such materials as may usually be bought in open market. The vote reporting this bill favorably was unanimous.

SMOKE KURTZ'S UNION-MADE CIGARS.

If you want a really good cigar, call for one of Kurtz & Co.'s leading brands. "Kurtz's Own," "Kurtz's Pioneers," and "Spanish Blossoms" are their best brands. Ask for them and take no substitute. The above brands are made of the best imported Havana, and by expert union workmen in Vancouver.

IMPRESSIONS OF POPE LEO.

H. J. Thaddeus, the painter, who painted a portrait of Pope Leo XIII, has published an interesting account of his experiences while engaged upon the work, of the impressions he then formed of His Holiness. Among other things he says:

"During the sittings Leo XIII talked incessantly in French sometimes, sometimes in Italian, and always with extreme rapidity. His range of subjects was excessive. He spoke of strange experiences in brigand infested Beneyento, where as delegate he restored peace; of England, and of his nunciature at Brussels. He told me, to my great surprise, that he had only commenced to study French when appointed to Belgium, and 'I could speak it as fluently as I do now by the time I reached Brussels,' he said. 'King Leopold used to exclaim, 'I forget Pecci is an Italian.'' Virgil and Dante, Kneipp and the water cure, the condition of Ireland—these are some of the subjects on which Leo XIII discoursed with knowledge and discernment, taking snuff constantly. Latterly, by medical advice, he has renounced this, his one indulgence. I have been indeed fortunate in my sitters—Gladstone, the Abbe Liszt, the General of the Jesuits, Sir Richard Owen—and many others, whose conversation was an intellectual treat; but, inspired by his wonderful personality and gracious kindliness, I never worked with deeper interest than at the portraits of my august sitter, Pope Leo XIII."

UNION BARBER SHOPS.

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

Sims' barber shop, Pender street.
Elite barber shop, Hastings street.
Bon Ton barber shop, Hastings street.
Porcelain Baths, Cambie street.
Harvie & Ellis, Cambie street.
Savoy Barber Shop, Cordiva street.
Golden Gate shop, Abbott street.
Smalley's Barber Shop, Cordova street.
Boulder Barber Shop, Cordova and Carrall streets.
The Whittier Barber Shop, Carrall street.
Oyster Bay Barber Shop, Carrall street.
Union Barber Shop, Carrall street.
O. K. Barber Shop, Hastings street, east.
Morgan's Shop, Mount Pleasant.

Mr. J. B. Walker, the editor of the "Cosmopolitan," the noted American monthly, is of opinion that the Queen has made a great failure of her unique life opportunities. Thinking that a brother crank, Mr. W. T. Stead, would echo this view, he asked him to write an article of 5,000 words on Her Majesty's life work and influence. Mr. Stead however surprised the "Cosmopolitan" editor by replying that the Queen had made, in his opinion, a great success of her life and rule, and done immense good, though misled on the American War and the South African issue. Mr. Walker, in return, writes in the current number of the "Cosmopolitan" that he feels fairly sure that Mr. Stead is unconsciously biassed by his British birth, but he will nevertheless be glad to receive and print his article. So we may expect in due course to see in the "Cosmopolitan" a patronising eulogy of the Queen—with large reservations—from the pen of the friend of the Tsar and the Boers.

The Municipal Committee of the Ontario Legislature has recognised the principle of municipal ownership of public franchises by declaring in favor of allowing even rural municipalities to own and operate electric light and power works, wherever such ownership would not compete with a previously chartered undertaking in the district. It is not, however, at all likely, until the cost of producing and distributing electric light and power becomes much less than now, that many Ontario rural municipalities will take advantage of powers of owning and working electric production and plant. The profitable working of such concerns at present depends upon large residential populations in comparatively small areas, conditions not found in rural municipalities.

Buy your Grand Mogul tea at the Square Deal grocery.

The Ontario Court of Appeals has handed down a judgment in the case of the Michigan lumbermen engaged in operations in Ontario, against the judgment of the court below, upholding the act of the legislature requiring the sawing in Canada of all logs cut from Ontario Crown lands. The court unanimously decided in favor of the Crown's contention that the act is within the powers of this province, and dismissed the appeal with costs. The lumbermen, it is understood, will carry the case to the British Privy Council.

BEWARE OF ANTI-ELECTION PROMISES.

Vancouver Steam Dye Works, 14 Cordova street east, for dyeing, cleaning and repairing ladies and gents' clothing, curtains, etc. J. G. Rougier, proprietor.

A delegation from the Fishermen's union in this city will attend a meeting of brother fishermen this afternoon at New Westminster.

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

W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., is on the coast. He will support the government party in the provincial campaign.—Rossland Industrial World.

A trades and labor council representing 424 members of local unions has been organized in Greenwood. M. Kane, secretary of the Miners' union, is president, and E. C. Fisher, of the Carpenters' union, has been made secretary.

Mr. T. A. Rorgers wishes us to state that he had no connection with the proposed independent labor candidates nor was he a delegate from Ward III on the nomination committee selected at last Friday night's meeting in the city hall.

For a dainty delicacy—Barnwell's cakes and Grand Mogul Tea.

Railway draymen are in a worse position than G. T. R. trackmen. Working 12 and 14 hours a day—and the "managers" can't understand why they should have a grievance. Would not that bulge your eyeballs!—City and Country.

M. Taillchet, an eminent Swiss writer on public questions, holds that the success of the Boers would be most perilous to Holland, as the humiliation of Great Britain thus involved would remove the last obstacle to the speedy absorption of Holland by Germany.

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

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, the late milling magnate, has left a fortune of $2,000,000 represented by property in Ontario and $62,392 represented by Quebec investments. As he does not desire his widow to re-marry the income of $12,000 which he bequeathes to her is to be but $2,000 should she again become a wife.

Try Muir's bread and Grand Mogul Tea.

Very general sympathy is felt in England for General Gatacre, now recalled from South Africa, in view of his long service and brilliant past record, including highly distinguished achievements in Afghanistan and Egypt Lord Roberts is not blamed, but this does not prevent most from being sorry for General Gatacre. This feeling is specially strong in Shropshire, his native county.

The direct descendants of the Queen are now very numerous, they being reckoned to-day at 74 including the infant boy of the Duke of York. Her Majesty has seven sons and daughters, 32 grandchildren and 31 great grandchildren and if she lives but a few years longer, many of her grandchildren and some of her great-grandchildren being either married or marriageable, the direct living descendants of Queen Victoria may quite likely pass the century mark in her lifetime.

An immense stock of choice groceries and Grand Mogul Tea at the City Grocery.

Speaking of prohibition, the Montreal "Gazette" editorially declared in a recent issue that "the plebiscite vote was an evidence of the favor in which the idea that alcoholic drinks are useless has gained among a people that 50 years ago regarded drinking as a matter of course. But while this great change for the better has been going on, the professional advocate of temperance has fallen into contempt, and the advocate of legislative prohibition is following in his footsteps. Not a vote in Parliament will be changed and not a prohibition voter will be made in the country by what was said in the debate of Monday. The cause is suffering from the men who think they are called on to lead it."

We sell and recommend Grand Mogul Tea; also first class groceries. McCracker & Beach.

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. Macfain; 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.

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

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S UNION—Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, in Sutherland Hall, corner Westminster avenue and Hastings Street at 8 p. m. President, J. Barton; vice-president, E. A. Snyder; secretary, H. O. Thomas; treasurer, J. Jenkinson; conductor, A. Ross; warden, A. Russell; sentinel, G. Lenfesty; delegates to Trades and Labor council: John Pearey, J. Barton, R. Brunt, A. G. Perry, J. W. Paxman.

F. O. E.—VANCOUVER AERIE NO. 6, F. O. E., meets every Thursday night. Visiting members welcome. H. W. Findley, W. P., Province office; S. R. Robb, W. S., World office.

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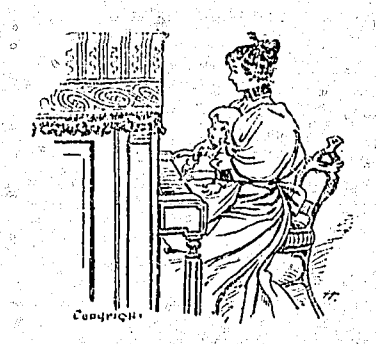

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