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Head Office 321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

VOL. 3. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901. NO. 16.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

Mr. Taylor, M. P. P., informed The Independent that the trackmen must win in spite of false reports issued by the company. He is indignant at the way the provincial government have been supplying aliens and special constables, but says that the government have found out their mistake and are trying to get out of it. They must, however, give an account of their action.

Mr. Tatlow, M. P. P., is interesting himself with Mr. Taylor on the same subject. These two gentlemen, will, no doubt, make it interesting for the Dunsmuir government for their nefarious work when the house meets. They have plenty of affidavits to prove their case and it will be hard for the government to get away from the facts.

The situation seems to be that while men on the western sections have in many instances returned to work, the eastern men are standing out.—Toronto Star. Eastern dispatches state that the strikers that are returning to work in work in droves. According to the daily papers the strikers here don't know whether they are at work or not. Wouldn't it jar you?

The daily press is still pegging away in the interests of the C. P. R., by printing so-called "press dispatches" built especially to order at Montreal, charging the strikers with all sorts of bad deeds. Sometimes the reports pat the strikers on the back and tell them that they have no faith in their leaders, so are returning to work. On other occasions they say in effect that they are a blackguardly lot and are led to do their dirty work by crafty Yankees, who take this method to disrupt the C. P. R. People are getting onto this gush and are stronger than ever with the men. When a strike happens to give back talk to some notorious "scab" he is summoned before the cadi as the perpetrator of a "dastardly deed," but when special constables try to coerce men to work the papers are as dumb as oysters. We have a "free press" in Canada, we don't think.

The committee at Montreal report that "advices received from various parts of the system inform us that the men are more determined than ever. They tell us to stand firm, that the company cannot starve us out, or compel us to kneel under the lash and tyranny of well paid officials. Your committee has been informed, by what it considers a reliable source, that one of the officials stated it was the intention of the company to spend ten millions of dollars before they would allow the maintenance-of-way men to beat them. These officers of the company are willing to expend more in a fight against us and in opposition to right and justice than it would cost to give us all we are asking for, in twenty years, notwithstanding we helped to create and pile up the wealth they are now fighting, and intend to fight us with. They are opposing us with money that is ours by right. It takes men to operate railroads. Let us show them that we are men and cannot be deprived of our just rights even with ten millions of dollars surplus, which they have laid away to fight us with, and which represents our sweat and toil for years."

The Sandon Paystreak commenting on the strike situation says that "it is a sad commentary on the bravery, loyalty and sprit of the Stratheona Horse that ex-members of that body are hiring themselves out as special constables to help the C. P. R. defeat the trackmen. If ever a strike on God's green earth was justified this one is, and the Stratheona mercenaries who hire out to beat the trackmen down are moral and sociological prostitutes, who, by accepting pieces of silver for helping to rob others of opportunity to live free, are thereby selling their own freedom. Where one is bond none are secure in freedom, and the next revolution of the inevitable may land the Stratheona specials on the section. If these specials starved in the streets tomorrow this journal could not spare them a sigh of sympathy. Men who by becoming scabs would plaster with contumely the honored name of Strathcona's Horse deserve no laurels for past deeds and no favors in the future. Of all the overworked, underpaid, uneducated and downtrodden trackmen from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is not one, Dago, Chink or Jap, who would stoop so low as to play the part these Stratheona specials are playing. Prostitute, not hero, is their brand. Their names should be dropped from the roll of honor and their pictures turned to the wall.

The Ashcroft Journal says that imported men are meeting with decidedly cold receptions from merchants and hotel keepers along this section at least. Sad to relate, the edict has gone forth that the special constables on the railroad must now get down to work with the prosaic pick and shovel Several of the specials from this section being now reported as doing the pick and shovel act near Pennies. It is a good rule if you can't say anything in a man's favor not to say much about him and in consequence we have not much to say about special constables.

AT VANCOUVER.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—While capital closes its eyes to, and denies, that justice is due to humanity there will be continual friction between the toilers in our common heritage and the drones who live and grow fat on the product of our labor. The present strike, or, in other words, the abstention from labor, a very practical manifestation of sacrifice—on the part of miserably paid, and badly used, class of laborers in the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the result of a denial of justice.

These men endured, patiently, the heavy hand of their master, and the jibes and insults of their master's suckers because they were not united for their own common good. However, the hour came when every man straightened his back, looked his "boss" in the face, laid down his pick and shovel, and said "I cannot, and will not, work for that miserable crumb—one dollar and twenty-five cents a day"

If those who manage, for the nonce, the destinies of the C. P. R. had been more wise, the exercise of a little justice on their part would have averted the present conflict, and the travellnig public would not be subjected to the present inconviences in travelling.

The C. P. R. Co.'s appeal to public sympathy with specious arguments, absurd statements, and figures clothed in garments made in the C. P. R. offices, all of which have a very great tendency to mislead the public, and it is, therefore, our duty to take up the cudgels in our own defence, hence my reason for encroaching upon your columns which are open to the poor man. Since the inception of the strike the company have been most assidious in their attempts to mislead the strikers and scare them back to their mess of pottage. With this object in view, "messages" and "authentic statements" have been published in our local dailies in large type to the effect that "the strikers in the east are disgusted with Wilson and are returning to their work again;" "all gangs filled up;" "the Atlantic division in complete working order." These false statements were dished up for strikers on the Pacific division, and similar statements were published in the eastern papers regarding the western and Pacific divisions. Such statements were made two weeks ago. If they were true, how is it that all trains are running late and the fast Imperial limited has turned out to be the slow Imperial unlimited?

The strikers are solid and determined, knowing, too well, that if they lose they will have to accept a lower pay and be subjected to the most brutal treatment.

The company is making the most desperate efforts to secure scabs from Uncle Sam's country—gentlemen who are designated in that country as "tramps," "scums," "wants," etc., are imported to defeat men who are putting forth honest efforts to secure a "living wage." These "scabs" are paid from two to five dollars a day, and are protected by special constables in order to defeat our efforts to get $1.50 a day! The main object of the company is to destroy our union, and bring us down to such a condition that we will never again be able to assert ourselves, but will have to obey, work, and be crushed out of human shape and existence.

In the Portland Oregonian of July 5th the following "ad" appears:

"Wanted—Carpenters to leave the city; wages $5 per day. J. H. Benson, room 19, Vincennes, Sixth and Washington streets, 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m."

And in response to the above all applicants were guided to Vancouver via Seattle and Victoria. At Victoria a number were stopped. One of the lot, however, reached Vancouver, and was immediately engaged as a "special" by the General Superintendent and provided with a pass—this man's name was Houston. He refused to work and went home to Portland!

All emigrants arriving in the country in the east are collared and sent west to serve the company in some capacity. When these poor fellows reach their destination they discover their mistake, but are bullied and threatened with the vengeance of the law if they quit work. The folowing are extracts from the agreement these much-to-be-pitied fellows sign:

"I will work for the company for a period of three months at the rate of $1.25 a day, unless I am sooner discharged. My employment or the relationship of master and servant between the company and me is to commence immediately after signing this agreement, and I am to be subject to the orders and commands of the company from that time. BUT WAGES ARE TO BE PAID ME FROM THE TIME ONLY WHEN I BEGIN WORK.

"The company may discharge me at any time without notice.

"I will pay the usual amounts charged for board, for transportation and all other fares, and medical fees and all expenses which the company may incur, and the company may at any time deduct the same from my wages. I do not hold the company liable for injury to my person or property. (Signed.) "J. H.

"Witness, A. Calder."

"Dated at Winnipeg, 19th day of June, 1901."

Verily this stranger in a strange land "sold his birthright for a mess of pottage!" Could there be a grosser or more unjust contract than the above? We deplore the circumstances that force mankind to hand themselves over body and soul to the taskmaster who would frame such an agreement.

The trackmen and bridgemen of the C. P. R. are fighting against that evil; their cause is a just one indeed.

Early in June the company began to make "concessions" to the men, and from "Rules governing the service of section foremen and section men," we take the following as example:

"No. 4. Trackmen required to attend switch lamps before or after their regular hours will receive therefor fifty (50) cents per lamp per month."

Within a few miles of Vancouver we have a section man who has to travel four miles one way, or 16 miles per day, for the lamps have to be attended to morning and evening. Taking the Sundays alone the poor fellow is absolutely forced to travel 60 or 70 miles in all kinds of weather for the sum of 50 cents! People who say that men who perform such duties, at such rates of pay, 'should be content,' should not be placed in the category of sensible creatures.

"No. 5. Trackmen will be promoted to the position of foremen on their respective divisions in order of seniority, provided they are found qualified."

This rule was always supposed to be in force, but was always violated when some one in authority had a friend whom he wished placed, no matter whether he had brains or not. The placing of "greenies" over old and qualified employees is the sorest evil that obtains in all the departments of the service.

"No. 6. In sparsely settled districts the company will, for trackmen, DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, transport free of charge fresh meat twice a week from the nearest point of supply, and edibles and clothing at half the regular rates."

Mark you, during the summer season only, and why then? Because the poor sectionman cannot afford to buy meat in the summer, and the company will, therefore, have none to carry free of charge.

"No. 11. Cost of repairs to section houses, other than ordinary wear and tear, will be charged to the occupants."

These few extracts will suffice and we leave the public to digest the same. We are not only fighting for a higher rate of pay, so that we may live a little better than we do at present, but we desire to acquire gradually the full measure of the value of our labor, and not only so, but we hope that our efforts in this direction will teach those who rule over us to place a just and right value on the life of man.

We are making an honest effort to induce the officials to move in this direction; then, and not until then, will strikes be avoided.

We were the poorest paid servants in the employment of the company; our task was hard and difficult, without the least prospect of improvements coming from the hands of our master, whose present extravagance in paying high salaries to herds of foreigners to crush us must lead all thinking and reasonable men to the conclusion that it would have been more judicious to have distributed this surplus wealth among the poor trackmen.

RAILROADER NO. 2.

Vancouver, July 12, 1901.

FROM VICTORIA.

It is now believed by the citizens generally that the C. P. R. reports that the line is being operated satisfactorily is not so, for on Sunday seven men arrived from Portland, Oregon, who had been hired there to come to British Columbia and work as bridge carpenters at $5 a day. They were engaged by J. H. Benson, a Portland employment agent, through the following advertisement in the Oregonian:

"Carpenters wanted to leave the city; wages $5 a day. J. H. Benson, Room 9, Vincennes, Sixth and Washington streets."

The men said they were told by Benson that they were wanted for bridge work on the C. P. R., but he declined to make written contracts with them. He paid their expenses and accompanied them to Seattle, where they were taken in charge by another man and brought by him to Victoria, their fares being paid to this point. On arrival here they discovered that there was a strike on the C. P. R. and that they were expected to take the place of strikers. This they declined to do, despite the entreaties of their new boss, whose name they could not learn, they refused to proceed further with him. Finding them obdurate, the man disappeared, leaving them to shift for themselves, and as some of them were without funds the situation looked rather blue. Local labor men discovered them, however, and rendered them aid in the way of meals and fares back to Seattle, where they said they could get work.

Since my last another batch of men have arrived for the C. P. R. from Portland. They were in charge of one Clarke. They were hired there at $2.50 a day to work on the section. Sixteen left there, but 10 deserted in Seattle and the other six came here. Members of the Trades and Labor Council met them, and persuaded them to return on payment of their fares, as they were dead broke. Two of the men were over 70 years of age. This is a direct violation of the alien law.

These men reported to the local labor men that big inducements were being offered at Portland and Seattle to engage carpenters and laborers for the C. P. R., and it is rumored that an agent of the company is endeavoring to secure men here, offering $5 a day or better.

The Trades and Labor Council is doing good work on behalf of the C. P. R. section men at Victoria.

Hon. Richard McBride, who was visiting the Mainland, stated on Tuesday that he had investigated the reports and found that in some cases the special constables had overstepped their duty through a misapprehension of what was required of them, and the government notified the company that it must take measures for protecting its property under the powers granted to railways by the dominion railway act. Mr. McBride also states that the provincial special constables, who had been paid by the company, though sworn in by the government, were now dismissed, and the C. P. R. replaced them with a large number of specials, some of whom may be aliens.

FROM SUMAS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—Will you kindly print the enclosed letter written in reply to one of an alleged union man, which appeared in the News-Advertiser on July 4th, and which was sent to the World for publication, but did not appear in that journal. If I judge aright it is like its contemporary the News-Advertiser who must print just what the C. P. R. says and nothing else or go out of business. But thank goodness there is one paper in Vancouver that the C. P. R cannot crush or buy.

Committee

Sumas, Wn., July 10th, 1901.

Ed. World: In reply to a letter of an alleged union man in the News-Advertiser of July 4th, I feel that I must correct his ill-advised and untruthful statement of my own knowledge obtained from thirteen years service each on the G. T. R., I. C. R., and C. P. R. on all divisions. I am able to say that the men on both the I. C. R. and G. T. R. are better paid, considering the cost of living, than are the men on the C. P. R. in the same department of labor in the province of Quebec and Ontario, where, if a laborer is a single man, he receives $1 a day and pays for his board and room $8 and $10 a month He is in a far better position than his co-laborer in the Northwest at $1.25 a day and furnish his own boarding at that. And again, if in either province the laborer should be a married man he can rent a house for $60 a year in the east, while here he would have to pay from $150 to $175 for the poorest and cheapest shelter for his family.

There he can buy his beef for 3 to 4 cents a pound; here he pays 10 to 12 cents. There he buys his pork for 2 1-2 to 3 cents; here he pays 8 to 10. There he buys his eggs at 10 cents a dozen; here he pays 25 to 45. There he buys his butter from 10 and 12 cents a pound; here from 25 to 50.

In the east he buys a suit of clothes for $10, which here he would pay $18 to $20 for. Sum this up with the difference in cost of other staples of life and you have my answer to that alleged union man of Winnipeg. Yours truly,

JEAN DESAPOAR,
Per J. H. Porter.

FROM NORTH BEND.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—The public, reading the information sent out from the official offices on the Pacific division, would be led to believe that the strike was about over, and the men were badly beaten. Now the facts are these: Not a man on the Pacific division has gone back to work. And I know for a positive fact, that one of the officials offered a bounty of $50, with all pay for time being out on strike, to each of several men if they would go back to work. The men said that $1,000 would not tempt them. This occurred within a few miles of North Bend and only two days ago. Does that look like the men being beaten? The same circumstances apply all over the system from daily information which we receive. The company are beaten and will be compelled to meet us in a very short time. They may have ten milions to waste, but money without men can never run a railroad. Yours etc.,

LOCAL COMMITTEE,
per P. Crick.

North Bend, July 9, 1901.

Mr. T. Taylor, M. P. P. of Revelstoke, was in the city on Wednesday to see Mr. Bremner concerning aliens engaged to work by the C. P. R. Mr. Taylor says the men were induced to come upon false information, but, to their credit, be it said, they refused to go to work upon finding out the facts. The consequence is these men are deserted by the company who refuse to take them back to the States whence they came. The men are in a starving condition, the company endeavoring to starve them into submission.

FISH TRAPS.

Ottawa, July 12—Your representative was informed by a couple of gentlemen from B. C. that negotiations are going on between the government and representatives of American capitalists to introduce traps on the Fraser. It is pointed out that the fisheries are now practically in the possession of the Japanese and, as a whiteman's industry, it is now a thing of the past. If traps are introduced, and in all likelihood they will be, the white fishermen will be consulted and arranged with.

STRIKE AT ROSSLAND.

About 1,000 miners have gone out on strike at Rosland. A demand is made for an increase of wages for muckers, from $2.50 to $3 a day, as well as other numerous grievances.

HOWE SOUND HOTEL.

Mr. Arthur Newland received a number of his friends at the opening of his new summer resort on Monday. The name of the place is the Howe Sound hotel, located at Hood point, Bowen island, 14 miles from Vancouver. Mine Host and his spouse as entertainers have no peers, as is the joint testimony of their many guests. Everything is as net as a pin, and everybody around the place are glad to see you, even the parrot, whom "Tom" McGuigan says talks like a bird, chuckles at your presence. This is the finest location for fishing, boating, bathing and hunting we know of in the vicinity of the city. We wish every success to Mr. and Mrs. Newland in their new venture.

The Orangemen are to be congratulated upon their magnificent procession yesterday in this city. Many well-known faces were noticed in the parade and their expressions betokened a spirit of triumph. Queen's weather prevailed and all went off without a hitch.

A new son has arrived to brighten the household of George Colwill, of Victoria street, Mt. Pleasant.

FISH HATCHERIES.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

Sir,—In the late fiasco led by our canners, and helped by our stupid provincial government, when both tried to bluff the dominion government in order to get control of the fisheries one of the reasons given by these wise men who compose this mediaeval institution, called the Canners' association, why the province should take hold of the fisheries was the dominion government had not built a sufficient number of hatcheries. The impression was made that hatcheries were the cure-all, and that it was now decided upon by men of experience that hatcheries did increase the number of fish. Now, it so happens that in the old country they have a salmon problem, which is far more acute than it is here, and the other day when reading the London Morning Post, I came across the following:

"The Royal Commission on Salmon Fisheries.—Mr. Henry Fennell is well known to be an expert on salmon questions, so the evidence which he gave lately before the commissioners is entitled to carry weight. He holds the same opinion of salmon hatcheries that has often been expressed in 'Sports and Pastimes' to the effect that their value as a means of restoring the salmon supply has never been clearly demonstrated in this country, and that other reforms are far more urgent. Those who advocate the artificial culture of salmon as a cure for existing evils are not acting in the best interests of the salmon fisheries. It is of vastly greater importance to restrict the operations of the nets in the estuaries and round the coast; to adopt stringent measures for dealing with the extensive and increasing pollution of our rivers, which not only kills the fish, but offers a serious menace to the public health, and, by constructing efficient passes at weirs and dykes, to facilitate access to the upper waters and open up fresh breeding grounds. These are the chief matters that call for legislation. It is to be hoped the commissioners will not allow the real issue to be obscured and complicated by questions that are comparatively unimportant."

All of which goes to show that one man of experience, a real man of experience, in opposition to a number of bogus experts called cannerymen, has put it upon record that salmon hatcheries have not been proved to be of any value as a means of restoring the salmon supply, but that other reforms are far more urgent. One reform in this country which I would urge is the abolition of the Canners' Association. Yours,

GEO. R. MAXWELL.

Vancouver, July 11, 1901.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—Seeing a paragraph in the News-Advertiser under the above heading in yesterday's issue, I find that the mayor and a few aldermen interviewed Mr. Marpole for the purpose of ascertaining terms for the two sites, namely, one for the hospital and the other one for the library, and that Mr. Marpole signified his willingness to deed the land in question for those sites, provided the city withdraws any right which it may have to the ends of Abbott, Cambie and Carrall streets. Now, sir, surely the city council will not be so foolish as to do such a thing. Is it not a fact that the Provincial government owns a tier of lots, north of the C. P. R. track, between Carral and Abbott and Abbott and Cambie streets. If this is so, it would seem absurd for the city council to give away the ends of those streets in question in exchange for those two lots, ground which is referred to. But instead of doing such a thing they should apply at once to the Provincial government and get this tier of lots which is lying a dead letter, and would be a most valuable piece of property for the city. I presume if the C. P. R. can get the city to allow them these ends of streets that they will soon buy up this tier of lots which I refer to. But it is hoped that the council will see to this at no distant date. To my mind this present council seems to not know much about this property, or, if they did, the city should have had it long ago.

C. E. T.

Vancouver, B. C., 10th July, 1901.

George White, of Buchanan & White, the popular firm of painters, was married last Saturday afternoon to Miss Fowler, daughter of ex-Ald. Fowler. The happy event took place in the Episcopal church, of Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver. The Indepentant joins in the felicitations.

Mr. A. D. Johnson, the popular tailor, at Dan Stewart's, left on Sunday for a prolonged trip to the old country, going to Ireland. Mr. Johnson has well earned this holiday jaunt, and we wish him an enjoyable time. He will return in about three months.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANISED LABOR

BY

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

SATURDAY .....JULY 13, 1901.

FISHY TYRANTS.

If the press of this country who are ever ready to denounce any disturbance of the peace by an outraged people were to devote a little more attention to the causes which lead up to these regrettable uprisings in all probability they would be prevented. We have in this province an organized "gang of public plunderers," styling themselves as the canners' association, which, so far as we can learn, are run by two "domineering capitalistic agitators." If any bloodshed is the outcome of this unfortunate strike on the Fraser some members at least of the aforesaid outfit should be the ones punished by law as the real inciters to riot and rebellion—the same as the anarchists were condemned at Chicago in 1887. The News-Advertiser says: "As we pointed out on previous occasions the whole community on this coast is so greatly interested in the salmon fishery, that the negotiations between the canners and the fishermen have been followed with close attention and great anxiety has been expressed that they should have a termination satisfactory to both the parties concerned. Although every intelligent person realized that the question as to the price to be paid for fish must be settled on a purely business basis there is no doubt that POPULAR FEELING WAS WITH THE FISHERMEN in their demand for a higher price than that which the canners offered." And yet the News-Advertiser, above all others, has surprised the community by the way in which it has shielded the canners from all blame, whereas it is they who are the guilty ones of the trouble. Much ado is made over the "clever capture" of half a dozen half-starved fishermen driven to desperation by the actions of a couple of bull-headed canners. These "dangerous" prisoners, as lawyer Bowser would put it, were charged with having concealed weapons about their persons. Not a word has been uttered about the Japanese fishermen who are reported as being armed to the teeth with firearms. The canners should not be allowed to provide firearms to the Japanese, and steps should be taken to prevent this high-handed piece of business. Now, with regard to the case now being heard before Stipendiary Magistrate Alexander, we have no comments to make, always respecting the fact that while it is subjudice we must not prejudge. But there is one feature of it that we are bound to mention. That is, a complaint made to us by counsel for the defence that the constable and his worship were closeted all Thursday morning, and it was only when habeas corpus proceedings were threatened that a satisfactory answer was given as to when the preliminary trial would be held. We leave it to the public to think over the matter.

Praise is due Labor Commissioner Bremner for the straightforwrad manner in which he has endeavored to bring about a settlement and we repeat it that if the press of this city had been half as sincere in endeavoring to bring about the desired end, it no doubt would have been accomplished long ago. What with contankerous cannerymen and their boosters on the one hand, and they are the worst to deal with, and a few excitable fishermen on the other, a man might just as well be in limbo as where he is at present.

We believe that if an industry cannot pay its labor a living wage the country is better off without it. In another column we print an Ottawa despatch which says that negotiations are now going on to introduce fish traps in order to settle the trouble. If they are no doubt they will be limited to a few of the faithful of the federal government. And what else can be expected?

C. P. R. STRIKE.

The most reliable information we are enabled to procure shows that from one end of the C. P. R. to the other the men are standing firm and true to the union. Organized labor was never engaged in a more important struggle than it is to-day on that railway system, and great praise is due the executive of the strikers and the other members of the union for the way they have conducted proceedings up to date. Everyone who has carefully watched the proceedings since the strike began must admit that the men have been ill-treated by the C. P. R. from the commencement of the trouble. Had the men now on strike for their daily bread been met as free men by free men—not selfish capitalist agitators, who are a thousand times more dangerous to the country than ten thousand "labor agitators" (so-called)—the hellish spectacle of tyranny now so prominently pictured to the world would have been averted. The government at Ottawa spends large sums of money every year on immigration. Does any one hold the insane idea that bone fide British immigrants will settle on our shores when the standard wage is not enough to sustain a proper living? If the government were true to the people's interests it would say to those in control of our supposed-to-be national highway: "This thing must stop!"

THE CITY PRINTING.

The aggregation at present doing duty as a city council have had another spasm. This time it is because the employing printers of the city have demanded a fair and equitable price for the city printing. Years ago some fool printers cut the contract price for this work so low that it was impossible to pay a fair scale of wages and not loose money. In fact the best equipped printing office in the city (Evans & Hastings) generally refused to tender. This year, however, wiser counsel prevailed and a uniform scale of prices was sent in. The margin of profit allowed is fair and reasonable and if a majority of the council would pay less attention to such men as Ald. Neelands—who knows as much about printing as a hog does about latin—and investigate for themselves, they would award the contract without further delay. This gentleman is apparently trying to fill the discarded shoes of "Wully" Brown. THE INDEPENDENT has no desire to see the city pay more for its work than is fair and reasonable, but candor compels us to state that most of the alderman are totally unfit for the position they occupy and we would suggest that while the city clerk is in Westminster getting his printing done he might also ask for bids among the inmates of the asylum for positions as Vancouver city aldermen. We might then expect the use of a little more judgment in the conduct of the city's affairs.

The fact that workingmen everywhere are leaving the militia in large numbers is causing the daily press to show its high appreciation of them.

The admirers of "dignity of labor" must be about tickled to death at the dignified salary of the C. P. R. trackman. Our office crank grunts that the "friends of labor" can't see their way clear to do a days work themselves.

The numerous "scabs" sent out from Winnipeg, according to the C. P. R. press reports, to take the strikers' places, must have got lost, for they can't be found anywhere. Probably they have fallen into gopher holes on the prairie.

With the C. P. R. organs full of reports of how the strikers are returning to work and sorry that they ever had the hardihood to want more wages and other such like rot, must be most convincing to everyone—especially the city council—that private ownership is the best thing that ever happened to a new country.

The fatal accident in which Mr. Alex. Stewart lost his life on Wednesday morning by falling down the elevator way of the Commercial hotel, is a dear lesson which should be heeded by all elevator owners. It is criminal for the authorities to allow elevator ways to go unguarded. Vancouver has a number of dangerous elevators which should be promptly looked after. And no doubt they will now that a life has been sacrificed.

One of the greatest discomforts of summer is the difficulty of enjoying a quiet trolley ride without being jostled and squeezed into perspiring irritability. Street railway conductors should be instructed to allow no stand-up passengers on cars. An increase in the number of cars in service would obviate such a necessity.—London, Ont., Advertiser.

"The world do move," as the Rev. Mr. Jaspar says. Not very long ago the street cars at London were boycotted by the public—as they had a right to be—and carried no passengers unless they were rotten eggs, policemen, brickbats and scab crews.

The union men of Seattle know there is more in the ironworkers' strike than appears on the surface. They know that the machinists are the banner bearers of organized labor, chosen as such by the greatest aggregation of workingmen on earth—the American Federation of Labor. The point involved is a shorter workday. It is not an arbitrary demand, this asking for a reduction in the hours of labor. It is the logical consequence of events. Every year improvements are made in machinery which do away with the employment of men without decreasing the output of manufactured products of labor and without reducing the profits of the manufacturer. In other words, the employers' profits have increased as the employees' opportunities for labor have decreased.—Union Record.

There died recently at London, Ont., Archie Bremner, who was one of the best-known newspaper writers in Eastern Canada. "Archie" has passed away regretted by all who knew him, and his friends and admirers were legion. As the writer knew him he lived life of a "newspaperman" in the fullest meaning of the term. He wrote much that journalists classed "good stuff;" he could be solemn when ocasion warranted it, and was a humorist of the first order. His cynicisms were only equalled by his pathos. His short and crisp political and personal paragraphs made him famous among the fraternity and the comps. to a man dispised his Horace Greeley "copy." Had the deceased been permitted to devote as much time and energy to a literary life he would have been as famous as Eugene Field. But that is the way things jog on in printerdom till "thirty" comes to us all.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

I am surprised at the action of the provincial government in first of all playing into the hands of the C. P. R. monopoly by appointing "Specials" to watch the trackmen and to do such other work as may be ordered and now men are being brought from all quarters to intimidate the white fishermen. I know the government disclaim any such action but all the same I believe I am right in my conclusions. Now fishermen, let the people see that you are men and that you will give the lie to poor Professor Odlum. You know the professor ought to know better, but he doesn't, so by your actions teach him that he may be wiser in the future. This precious government at Victoria is standing by monopolies but never mind that if you withhold from excesses and any breach of the law as the trackmen have done, and stand together you will win. ake the brand of every cannery employing Japs, thereby doing you the injury, and let every union in Canada, Great Britain andAustralia be advised and if you behave yourselves like men, law-abiding men, the sale of the Japanese caught fish will be boycotted by every union true to its principles. I will begin with myself and if a list of the canneries employing only Japs and refusing to give you a fair price for your labor is published in The Independent I now undertake to buy not one single tin of fish so packed, I feel sure the trade unions of the world will follow suit. Then the canners will understand their position. If you fight, fight fair. The canners refuse to employ you and refuse to recognize the unions, therefore you refuse to eat their fish caught by the little "Brown Men." But who is to blame for all this trouble? No one but the Dominion government who made good regulations and then instructed their officers to break them. How many of the Japs on the river are British subjects? And how many made a "personal entry in the book provided for the purpose" as required by law? How ready the provincial government is to enforce the law aginst the fishemen (whites) who have fire arms but why don't they take the same action to deprive the Japs of the various arms they have been buying up for weeks past. Fishermen do not break the law and you will have law on your side and insist in a manly way that the canner's government at Victoria and Ottawa shall protect your rights as men. Why don't you call for arbitrailton and lay your good cause before the public by sworn testimony so that every one will understand what you are asking for. Whatever else you do keep within the four corners of the law. S. C.

The Mint.

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

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

For the next 30 days you can get a suit at your own price at

THE ACME

To introduce our new system of tailoring before our Fall Stock arrives.

21 Georgia St. C. L. Holland, Cutter.

The Newest Assortment in Wash Dress Fabrics

are here in great array. And it is a grand sight, for gathered here are the best and most stylish products of the looms of England, Scotland, France and Switzerland. To these are added the wash goods beauty of our own land and the United States.

Our long experienced taste has been exercised in selecting the great stock that is here for your inspection. The demands of fashion have been carefully met, and our showing is well worthy of your attention.

Quality, of course, is the most important point, and it has received our careful consideration. But beauty of design and attractiveness of pattern have also been carefully attended to, and, as regards the matter of price, you'll find they are priced as we price all our merchandise, with an eye to your satisfaction.

Visit our wash goods department and get acquainted with the good things we are offering.

GORDON DRYSDALE'S

170 Cordova, Cor. Cambie.

We Are Very Particular

That all of our customers should get the best of service and the best of everything we sell.

Absolute Cleanliness,
Absolute Purity of Materials,
Absolute Care in Manufacture.

These are some of the points that have marked our career from the very beginning.

Our BAKING, LUNCHEON, CONFECTIONERY and CATERING DEPARTMENTS give ample evidence of our desire to please you.

Baker and Confectioner, J. OBEN

413 Hastings Street. Telephone 367.
BRANCHES: Beach House, No. 4 Arcade.

EGGS FOR SALE

for Setting, $1.50 for 13

BLACK LANGSHANS

Stock took First Prize at 1900 Poultry Show at Vancouver.

Brockton Point Lighthouse. W. D. JONES

GEO. HAY

Vancouver's Pioneer Clothes Renovator, makes a suit new.

Dyeing and Repairing.

216 CAMBIE ST., VANCOUVER.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE next regular sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Vancouver, I shall apply for a transfer of the Hotel License for the premises situated on Lot 16, Block 5 Subdivision of District Lot O. G. T., known as the Union Hotel in the said City of Vancouver, to Justus Swanson.

(Signed.) ALEX GARD.

THE NEW VANCOUVER Coal Mining & Land Co LIMITED.

Supply

From Their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries,

Steam, Gas and House Coal

Of the Following Grades:

Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nut and Screenings.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

EVANS, COLEMAN & EVANS, Agents, Vancouver City, B. C.

Old Books Wanted

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GALLOWAYS . . BOOK EXCHANGE,

14 Arcade

Grown on British Soil
packed by Canadians
in British Columbia
and delicious.
That's Blue Ribbon Tea!

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Cigar and Tobacco Store

46 CORDOVA STREET.

We make a specialty of UNION-MADE Cigars and Tobaccos, consequently we always give good satisfaction. Your patronage solicited.

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. . MAKES A SPECIALTY OF . .

Dewar's Special Liqueur, also . .
Usher's Black Label Liqueur Whisky

—LARGE STOCK OF—
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

. Cigars .

R. B. Mulligan & Co., Props.

CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL.

Arlington Hotel

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Headquarters for the engineering trade in Vancouver.

CHOICEST

Liquors and Cigars

First-class rooms from 50 cents up.

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The MERCHANTS EXCHANGE

Having the Only Up-to-Date Grill Room in B. C. which in itself is a guarantee of a First-Class Hotel and Restaurant . .

Seymour Streeet,

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Marine and General
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520 CORDOVA ST. W., VANCOUVER, B. C. TEL. 76

Patentees and designers of the Hardie-Thompson water tube boiler, new high speed reversing engines, and special machinery in light sections for mines.

PROPELLERS DESIGNED. ENGINES INDICATED AND ADJUSTED.

Sole agents in B. C. and N. W. Territories for the United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd London, Eng.

SAVOY THEATRE

SAM NESBITT.....Manager.

NEXT WEEK

Dee Adelphia
Cow Boy Magician.

Silvia Puerari
High-Class Operatic Singer.

Smith and Ellis

The Kraimers.

AND OUR MAMMOTH COMPANY OF VAUDEVILLE STARS.

The Rendezvous

The best Lunch Counter in town.

Short Orders the Rule of the House

All the latest delicacies of the season.

Picnic, Fishing, Shooting and Boating Lunches put up on shortest notice.

All kinds of Shell Fish on hand.

620 Hastings Street West

Give us a call.

The best Cough Cure is "BIG 4" have you tried it?

Union Directory.

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

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

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

STREET RAILWAY MEN'S UNION—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, in Sutherland Hall, corner Westminster avenue and Hastings street at 8 p. m. President, G. Dickie; vice-president, C. Bennett; secretary, A. G. Perry; treasurer, H. Vanderwalker; conductor, G. Lenfesty; warden, J. Marshall; sentinel, F. C. O'Brien; delegates to Trades and Labor Council: John Pearey, Jas. Barton, Geo. Lenfesty, G. Dickie and J. Howes.

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

THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meets in O'Brien's Hall, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. T. A. Phillip, president; N. J. Orr, secretary, 2,022 Westminster Avenue.

TENADA MINERS' UNION, No. 113, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 7.30 p.m. in Foresters' hall, Van Anda. President, R. Aitken; vice-president, C. A. Melville; secretary, A. Raper, Van Anda, B. C.; treasurer, H. V. Price; conductor, P. Burt; warden, John Linklater.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS—Beaver Lodge, No. 182—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Union Hall. President, Wm. Beer; corresponding secretary, E. Timmins, 726 Hamilton street; financial secretary, J. H. McVety, 1211 Seymour street.

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

VANCOUVER FISHERMEN'S UNION, No. 2. Meets in Labor Hall, Homer street, every first and third Saturday in each month at 8 p. m. Ernest Burn, president; Chas. Durham, secretary, 347 Harris street.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' INTERNA'L Union of America, Local No. 46, Vancouver, B. C. President, Jas. Webster; vice-president, R. F. McDonald; recording secretary, Wm. H. Barnes; corresponding secretary, F. Rawling, 649 Granville street, room 10; financial secretary, C. J. Salter, 413 Powell street; treasurer, W. Wood; master-at-arms, F. Moyles; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, C. J. Salter and F. Rawling.

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

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

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, Local Union No. 138. Meets every Thursday in Labor hall. Preceptor, W. Davis; president, W. Pavier; vice-president, E. Crush; recording-secretary, C. Pinder, 1759 Eighth avenue, Fairview; financial secretary, W. Halliday, Elesmere House; treasurer, H. McSorley; trustees, C. Irwin, B. Cross and W. Cole.

THE PACIFIC COAST SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION meets every third Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in Union hall, corner Dunsmuir and Homer streets. J. Stoney, vice-president; R. J. Neary, secretary, Cedar Cove, P. O., Vancouver. Visiting brethren invited to attend.

Why do you cough when "BIG 4 COUGH CURE" will cure you.

NOTHING IS CHEAP UNLESS IT IS ALSO GOOD

Special Saturday Snaps

With genuine pleasure we again call your attention to these wonderfully small prices which are made for you at the Big Store. It will be an easy matter to save a dollar or two here on Saturday, if you take advantage of these special offerings. Some notable instances that will cause you to realize what opportunities there are here to save.

For the Boys Negligee and Flannel Suits

The very thing for boys wear during the holidays; collar attached. Sizes 12, 12½, 13, 13½ and 14; regular 75c;

Saturday Price 59c

Another Line in Flannel; collar attached; sizes 13, 13½, 14 and 14½; regular 85 cents;

Saturday Price 67c

Boy's Department, Ground Floor.

A. C. Co.'s Rolled Oats

All good housekeepers know the superiority over all other brands of these Rolled Oats as a breakfast cereal; they likewise also know the regular price for which they are sold. This special will tempt you to buy them here.

Saturday Price 23c per sack.

Grocery Department.

A Carpet Special

For Saturday's selling we offer choice of three patterns of Tapestry Carpet for **35c per yard;** every yard and every pattern good and up to date. Here is an opportunity to cover your Parlor, Diningroom, Hall or Bedroom at small cost. You can also have choice of three patterns in Ingrain Carpet, full yard wide, good value at 50c; on Saturday

30c per Yard.

Carpet Department, First Floor.

Shoe Department.

Seventy-Five pairs of Women's Kid Oxford Ties; the very best American makes; hand turn soles; light and dark, tan and black. Regular $3.50. Saturday price **$2.44.** Boys' Tan Russia Calf and Black Kid; Oxford Ties, sizes 1 to 5. Regular $1.75. Saturday price **$1.30.**

Window Blinds at Big Reductions.

We have a number of these which are considered as odd lines; they are perfect; made of best opaque and fitted with best spring rollers. Regular price 60c and 75c. Saturday price **35** cents each.

Window Muslins 7 Cents Yard.

These are Colored Muslins 30 inches wide in Blue, Red, Orange and Green grounds; artistic patterns; Saturday price **7** cents yard. Another line in Colored Muslins 48 inches wide, suitable for Curtains and Draperies. Saturday price **11** cents yard.

Drapery Department, Second Floor.

The Great Stores of The Great West **Hudson's Bay Stores** Corner Granville and Georgia Sts.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In giving a brief statement of the various movements of labor and labor organizations during the last century it would not be fair to ignore what are called friendly societies. In connection with these societies there are two ideas very strongly brought into prominence. First—That it is the duty of a man to cultivate thrift, and to be so economic of his means as to be able to take advantage of the benefits which these confer. Second—The helplessness of the individual: It is pointed out by the leaders of these societies, and with truth, that the one man is not able alone to meet successfully the stern facts of life, and hence the necessity of man joining with man so as to help each other in sickness and their families in death. It is stated that these societies are nearly two centuries old. Of course, at the beginning they must have been crude, but out of these earlier attempts have come the more perfect societies of to-day. The reason of their existence is briefly stated. Both working men and small tradesmen, taught, no doubt, by a bitter experience, discovered that owing to the smallness of their wages, and the uncertainties attending work, they were not able to lay past a sum sufficient to meet sickness and death, and the only way which seemed possible was by combination. We are told that as far back as 1815 there were 926,000 members of friendly societies. It is curious to note the fact, for a fact it is, that the old Poor law encouraged pauperism, and that the influence of the government of that day was deadly opposed to these societies because they were secret societies. Of course, while we see the great successful societies of to-day, we should not forget that many failures were recorded ere success was achieved. Men knew what they needed and what was wanted, but it was a gigantic task to conceive, launch and carry out the scheme to a successful end. Everything was agsinst them at times, but better legislation, the removal of the tax on knowledge, and the success of the trades unions gave them better knowledge and courage, and so these societies grew in spite of the opposition of the government and of politicians. In 1870 there were 434,000 men connected with the Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows, and 376,000 men connected with the Foresters. It was only in 1875 that these societies received their magna charta from parliament, that after a searching enquiry a reasonable amount of protection was given to them, and a correct financial basis was arrived at. Thus delivered, these societies have made wonderful advances. In 1892 there were over 4,000,000 connected with these organizations, and had funds to their credit of over £22,000,000. Half of the membership is in 14 societies. In 1897, the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, M. U., and the Foresters had over 1,355,000 adult male members, and over £13,500,000 funds. Even since 1897 large increases both in funds and membership have to be chronicled. There are three very important societies on this side of the water, which are daily growing in strength numerically and financially. I refer to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Canadian Order of Foresters. Anyone to-day, with even the most imperfect knowledge of the works of these societies, wonders why politicians and governments in the past were so stupid as to oppose their progress, and were so slow in giving them public recognition. We have in this as in other instances a remarkable recognition of the fact, that what is good cannot be successfully opposed or kept back. In spite of opposition the good will grow, and will eventually overcome all opposition, and they who were wont to curse it, as compelled by unseen influences to rise up and bless it. We sometimes fail to realize it, but it is true, these days are better than the so-called good old days. The reason why these societies were opposed is not hard to discover. In these days the classes held supreme sway, and what is to their discredit today is they had no sympathy with, no love for the masses. Any effort on the part of the masses to improve their social conditions was looked upon with disfavor. The classes regarded these movements as hostile to their vested interests, and hence they felt called upon to do everything they could to strangle them even at their birth. To-day the change is marvellous. The masses rule. The aristocratic form of government has given place to the democratic. The people in spite of appearances not only hold the balance of power, but are the power behind all. Whatever then makes for righteousness, for justice, as between man and man, is taken up, and every effort is put forth to send it on its all-conquoring mission, and whatever thing designed to benefit the people is baptized with popular favor, and is nurtured with the most beneficent care. To-day these societies, which were so dispised and execrated, are the most popular institutions in the land. The rich and poor, the high and low, the peer and the peasant, the gentleman and the laborer, all meet together in the lodge room, and all are proud of the honor in being a member of an order so beneficent and so helpful to the common needs of our common humanity. Knowing as I do a little about these societies I cannot help writing that the instituting of such organizations as these was a God-inspired idea. When one thinks not only of the millions of men that have been drawn together by means of these, and through the coming together each class of men have got not only to understand each other better, but actually to take a deep loving interest in each other, and when one thinks of the men who have been helped and cheered in the saddest moments of life, and of the women and children who have been provided for, as even those now dead were alive, one fairly grows enthusiastic over such, and from the depths of the human heart, there comes a fervent God bless you. Men need your aid, your brotherliness, your love, and no man is a wise man—I care not who he is—who is outside the charmed circle of loving hearts and faithful friends. Eliza Cook, called one of our minor poets, but who wrote some very beautiful poems, which bear the stamp of immortality upon them gives us the following on Odd-fellowship—and what is true of this society is true of all:

Now, methinks this old story has gospel-like meaning,
That we in Odd-fellowship honestly speak;
For with Unity's band we may laugh at the hand
That would break us in bits as the single and weak.

'Tis a great, 'tis a good, 'tis a glorious thing,
When sweet charity, heaven's prime minister comes,
And with eloquent voice and soft cherishing wing,
Takes that beldam, old Poverty, out of our homes.

But a greater and better is proud Independence,
That asks not for bread, with the chance of a stone;
That can laugh at the hag and defy her to lag
Near the door that it locks with a key of its own.

Self-help is the secret that makes man and woman
Most worthy of heaven, most noble on earth;
And would that this truest of pride were more common;
And rank were bestowed by our life; not our birth.

For the thinkers and workers who reason aright,
Who are children of God would be sister and brother;
Must be willing to widen Humanity's light
And while helping themselves, learn to help one another.

The links of pure Fellowship, forged of pure metal,
Are able to stretch out a chain of rare power,
Hands "united" can root up Necessity's nettle,
And plant in its place Comfort's odorous flower.

With your wills, with your brains, then, up, up and be stirring;
For remember, each sister, remember, each brother,
That the Christian's great motto—the blest and unerring—
Is, "We help ourselves most when we help one another."

PHIZ.

On July first the Toronto weather man reported that London was the hottest place in Canada. We beg pardon. It's Steveston, B. C., the most cosmopolitan town on earth, where people of every clime congregate for a month or so once a year and have a hot time.

A bill forbidding the marriage of idiots was passed by the Illinois legislature. This, no doubt, will knock the idea of matrimony out of the heads of the idiots who must work for a trackman's salary. Our legislators with massive intellects should take this matter into "serious consideration."

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY FIREMEN

During the month of June, they organized new unions in Omaha, Neb.; Turner Falls and Fitchburg, Mass.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; Akron, Ohio. The firemen of Holyoke, Mass., were granted an eight hour day, at the same pay, they were receiving for 12 hours work, thus shortening the day four hours and also giving work to one third more firemen. The firemen have been successful in shortening the hours of labor for their members in many cities, and the same result could be accomplished if all firemen would join hands, with the Brotherhood.

Several prominent labor leaders met at Chicago on Monday in convention, among those present were S. Gompers, James O'Connell, J. T. Butler, Valentine Fox, E. J. Lnych, T. J. Shaffer and others. The gathering represented about 2,000,000 workingmen directly or indirectly connected with the metal trades. The question discussed was the amalgamation of all the different unions. They will meet again shortly.

The following circular has been sent out by the secretary of the carpenters' union of Fernie, B. C.: "Wanted, carpenters and joiners to stay away from Fernie, B. C., as there is a lockout pending, several contractors having refused to recognize nine hours as a day's work. There are at present more carpenters in Fernie than there is work for, and all grades of carpenters are therefore advised to keep away. Beware of all advertisements asking for carpenters to go to Fernie.

"M. J. McLEAN,"
"President Fernie union No. 796, Carpenters and Joiners of America."

For stomach trouble of any kind take Flint's Dyspepsia Tablets. They cure or you get your money back. 50c box. McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

LABOR NOTES.

At Toronto a union has been formed composed of women and girls who work at the bookbinding trade.

A compromise has been reached in the carpenters' strike at Ottawa, and a final settlement has been made.

The jurisdiction of the Nelson Typographical union, No. 340, has been extended to Ymir, Kaslo, Sandon, New Denver, Silverton and Slocan City.

The Teamsters union now organized at Victoria have announced that the signatures of charter members would be received up till July 30th. The membership is increasing rapidly.

The cigar makers of Victoria have passed a resolution placing a fine of $10 on any of its members known to purchase any article not having the union label on, or not manufactured by union labor.

The building permits issued by the City Commissioner in June at Toronto, amounted to $384,260, an increase of $290,000 over the corresponding month last year. The permits for the first half of 1900 totalled $942,194, and for the same period this year, $1,154,265.

The Clerks' union of Nelson recently organized and got the consent of the merchants to a movement for the closing of all stores on Thursday afternoon. It worked all well enough for a short time, but some retailer broke away, and now there is a lively contest on, with the probability of it resulting in the defeat of the half holiday plan.

James Wilks seems to be getting to the front by leaps and bounds. Less than three years ago he was helper in a blacksmith shop. Today he is vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, which has a membership of over 50,000. Wilkes is a hard and faithful worker, and is well deserving of the honors thrust upon him.—Freeman's Journal, Spokane.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council have appointed committees and outlined a course of action which, if carried out, gives promise of perhaps the grandest labor day celebration held on the coast. The council have decided to invite both their Nanaimo and Vancouver, as well as Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend brethern to participate in the celebration.

At a meeting called recently by the Rossland Trades and Labor Council it was decided to organize a union to be called "The Rossland Labor Union." A president and secretary, pro tem, were elected and committee was appointed to draft working rules for the new organization. The Dominion Trades and Labor Council will be asked to grant a charter to the new union.

Just prior to the session of the City Council of Victoria, on Monday evening, a deputation representing the civic committee of the Trades and Labor council interviewed the mayor and aldermen on the question of labor in connection of public works to be carried on in that city as provided in recently ratified by-laws. The depuattion impressed upon the council the desirability of work being accomplished by day labor wherever practical, and that in awarding the contracts preference should be given to local people. The council were very favorable to the proposition, and expressed their intention of giving local men the preference.

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

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

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

BIRTH.

PHILIP—On Tuesday, July 9, 1901, the wife of Chas. S. Philip, Eleventh avenue, Mount Pleasant, of a son.

Telephone 651.

Western Cartage Co

W. A. McDONALD

Trucks, Drays and Express Wagons for all Purposes.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR WOOD AND COAL

Office: 314 Cambie Street.

A recent cough or cold that "BIG 4 COUGH CURE" will not cure is not worth curing.

The Favorite Smoke

Union men smoke the Earl of Minto Cigar.
Why? Because it is Union Made.

Turner, Beeton & Co.
Wholesale Agents
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NELSON, B. C.

P. O. BOX 296. 'PHONE 179.

W. J. McMILLAN & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
TUCKET CIGAR CO. UNION LABEL CIGARS
Brands:
MONOGRAM, MARGUERITA, BOUQUET,
OUR SPECIAL, EL JUSTILLO,
EL CONDOR, SARANTIZADOS, SCHILLER,
Corner Alexander Street and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory P 99

The Union Label Scores Another Success.

KING QUALITY

The "King Quality" Shoe has been awarded the Gold Medal—the highest award at the Paris Exposition. All goods stamped with UNION LABEL. Be sure that "King Quality" is branded on your shoes, which means perfect satisfaction.

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VANCOUVER
Street Fair & Carnival
August 5, 6, 7. 8, 9, 10, 1901.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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The executive committee will be pleased to receive applications from local, provincial and other merchants for booth space at the forthcoming great Street Fair and Carnival. Booth space will be allotted as follows: Frontage, $1.00 per foot, depth of all booths 10 feet. Plans may be seen at the Committee's Headquarters, Fairfield block Grandville street. All applications to be made in writing to

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Empress of China.....July 8th
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and every four weeks thereafter.

SAILING FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.
Moana.....May 31st,
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SALMAGUNDI.

The Piazza Tragedy.

Algernon's Ethel's papa has a
Newly painted front piazza
He has a
Piazza.
When with tobacco juice 'twas tainted
They had the front piazza painted
That tainted
Piazza painted

Algernon called around perchance
That night arrayed in goodly pants—
That night perchance
In gorgeous pants.
Engaging Ethel in a chat
On that piazza down he sat—
In chat
They sat.

And when an hour or so had passed
He tried to rise, but, Oh! stuck-fast—
At last
Stuck fast!
Fair Ethel shrieked, "It is the paint!"
And fainted in a deadly faint—
This saint
Did faint.

Algernon sits there till this day—
He cannot tear himself away—
Away?
Nay, nay!
His pants are firm, the paint is dry—
He's nothing else to do but die—
To die—
Oh, my!

—E. FIELD.

A coming woman—the latest female baby.

Fashion makes fools of some, cowards of many, and apes of all.

"Mint Julep," by S. Robb is the latest inspiration of a versatile writer.

If you can count your friends upon your fingers you are comparatively safe.

A lady on Hamilton street holds that the cigarect is not as deadly as it ought to be.

Automobiles are being used extensively to collect mails, and females are driving them.

It is not considered good form to snooze in church, even though Sunday be a day of rest.

It requires brains and money, principally the latter, to start a newspaper. It will stop itself.

Nobody would kick, not even the merchants, if the baseball team should resort to more trikes.

The twentieth century woman may, after all turn out to be nothing but the same old girl in new attire.

Isn't it surprising where there are so many different minds to please that all the church steeples point the same way?

The 20th century woman is again encroaching on man's rights. Three of 'em at Frankfort have gone into the brewery business.

For Sale—An extensive wardrobe of second-hand bathing suits; slightly teredo-bored, but good enough for lending. Al., English Bay.

A London policeman who had committed suicide was discharged from the force three days later for conduct unbecoming an officer.

As a rule the idea expressed in a pompous and obstruce sentence is weak; it is always safe to trust a strong thought to simple language.

For Sale--A few healthy English Bay appetites or would exchange for drinky-tites of the same capacity. Apply lunch counter, Merchant's Exchange.

Georgie Bughouse, a nice, pretty, young fellow, wants to act as best man at weddings; is a professional at the business, but guaranteed harmless. Apply at this office.

Mayor Townley has promised that on the day the fire brigade is inspected by the committee that it will be done in the afternoon if it rains in the morning, and in the morning if it rains in the afternoon.

The fact that a woman who escaped from the New Westminster hospital for the insane, returned home to Victoria and gave her husband a good whipping, has raised doubts as to her being really insane.

Father—Come, wake up, ma: it must be time to get up.
Mother—Why, pa?
Father—'Cause I've just got the baby to sleep!—Chicago News.

Diplomacy.

Butcher—Are you sure that your mother said a pound of the toughest steak I have in my shop?

"Yes, 'cos father he's got poor teeth, and if I take back tender steak he'll eat the lot, but if it's tough the rest on us will 'ave a chance of getting some."

A couple of aldermen visited the English Bay Bathing and Athletic club the other day and spent a considerable time looking at the different movements on the beach. The care-bedewed brows and serious colloquies will, we hope, result in something being done to lessen any possible danger that may exist with reference to bathing at English Bay, although it is fortunately very light.

Overwhelming Cordiality.

"Do your country cousins treat you cordially when you visit them in the summer?" "Do they! Say, the minute I get there they make me take some elderberry cordial as a fatigue destroyer; then I have to drink some peppermint cordial for fear the water won't agree with me. Next day they insist that I absorb some snakeroot cordial to ward off possible chills and fever, and then I have to gulp down some liverwort cordial for the good of my system generally. Do they treat me cordially? By Jove, there's plenty of cordiality! I can taste it for months after!"—Smart Set.

A Church With Forty-Four Weddings In One Day.

There are strange customs in some districts of the old country. For instance, at Plougastel in Brittany, France, there is but one day a year on which, from time immemorial, weddings are allowed to take place; namely, on the Feast of St. Frances, a model Christian wife and mother for whom the citizens of Plougastel have the greatest veneration, which they chiefly manifest by setting all the weddings for that day. This year not less than forty-four couples knelt before her altar, to pronounce the nuptial vows. This day of weddings by the wholesale is, of course, a feast for the whole village.

Students to Construct a School Building.

A press despatch says that an ambitious task for student labor has been set by George A. Merrill, at the head of the Wilmerding school of industrial arts and the California school of mechanical arts in San Francisco. This is the construction of a brick and terra cotta building to be 160 feet long, 70 feet wide and three stories high. The work will begin at the opening of next fall term, and may continue for some years, as only the students are to be employed upon it. It will furnish instructions during the entire period of construction. In the building will be classrooms and shops. "The construction of this building" says Mr. Merill, "will set for us a standard of workmanship that will be both high and permanent."

The Best Known Mayor.

It was the boast of the late Patrick J. Gleason when he was Mayor of Long Island City, says a New York exchange, that he was the best known mayor in the United States, and for several years this was probably true. He was sung on the stage and acted in comedy, and his generous features and big moustache were the delight of caricaturists. Mayor Gleason said not long before his death that the hardest stroke ever dealt him was the statement published by a New York newspaper during an exciting campaign that he had a strong aversion to red-haired girls. It so happened that there was more than the usual proportion of red-haired girls in the mayor's district, though this was before red hair became popular with women who dye with the fashion. Every one of these girls thought that she could influence a vote or two. Mayor Gleason received indignant letters by the score, and as he was a gallant man he felt deeply the condemnation of the writers. He issued official statements to prove that he had always admired red-haired girls, and he made it his business to go to every picnic that he might seek red haired girls out and pay them marked attention. "I've kissed every red-haired baby in my district," he said before the campaign was over, "and a lot that were old enough to vote if they had the privilege. If the man who wrote that story about my disliking red-haired girls ever comes to Long Island City and I find him I'll put him in jail." Mayor Gleason's strongest rival for the same kind of notoriety was Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy, and the two men frequently met for lunch at the Astor House and compared notes on progress.

FOLLY OF WAR.

Carlyle has said what may well be the last word on the folly of war, and his words are worth quoting here:

"What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these by certain 'natural enemies' of the French, there are successfully selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men. Dumdrudge at her own expense has suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone, avoirdupois. Nevertheless amid much weeping and swearing they are selected; all dressed in red; and shipped away at the public charge, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain; and fed there till wanted.

"And now to that same spot in the south of Spain are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending, till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition and Thirty stand facing Thirty, each with a gun in his hand.

"Straightway the word 'Fire!' is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place of sixty brisk useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anon shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart: were the entirest strangers; nay in so wide a universe there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton. Their governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot!"

CURRENT OPINION---ALL SORTS.

No One Man Institution.

In a recent issue the Colonist refers to strikes as being largely caused by irresponsible men, and the Rossland Miner has much to say concerning "professional agitators." We really thought that even papers so steeped in conservatism and prejudice with regard to labor affairs as the contemporaries mentioned had been dispossessed of the idea that the modern strike is the work of one man or a dozen men, but it seems that we are mistaken. When a strike is commenced nowadays it is by the action not of a bare majority of the men afected, but generally of a greater majority than it takes to pass a money by-law in a city. —Nanaimo Herald.

But They Won't Do It.

The British Columbia government would be amply justified in convening the legislature to pass an obligatory arbirration act. Barney Macdonald's antipathy to labor organizations threatens to put Rossland on the pike and the fishermen's troubles threaten the salmon business with another year of conflict. A compulsory arbitration act would save these important industries from rupture and perhaps sudden death.—Sandon Paystreak.

What Did He Wear Before.

The editor of this paper is soon to buy a shirt. Strange and extravagant as it may seem, we have determined to do so. With this end in view, we wish dealers to submit sealed bids before Saturday night, so that the job may be let to the lowest bidder. Quality and style don't count. Any old thing will do. Send in your bids. We reserve the right to reject any and all bids.—Avoca Journal.

And Lots of Lip Loyalty.

Until the fool killer has harvested the last of his crop there will always be "flag incidents" for fool newspapers to magnify.—Silvertonian.

A Fishy Question.

Four thousand B. C. fishermen are on strike. Dissatisfied with the scale.—Toronto News.

TEA INDUSTRY.

Home industries are to be encouraged wherever established. One that has been established quietly and yet in a very extensive way in this city in the past few months is that of tea-packing by G. F. & J. Galt.

In a large warehouse on Cordova street the business is carried on, and there every day a number of young men are hard at it opening the large metal packages which come hermetically sealed from the far Ceylon plantations direct to the company's warehouse. At once after being opened the contents of the packages are weighed into small ones of pound and half-pound weights, and these are immediately sealed up again, and being lead wrapped, are, of course, again hermetically closed. Thus the tea has not the least chance to lose any of the freshness and aroma which is the distinctive characteristic of the Blue Ribbon brand. In fact, the tea is not open to the air five minutes from the time that the large packages are opened till the nimble-fingered boys have it all done up in the small sizes and sealed again.

This packing is done with such expedition that it is a pleasure to watch it. The very latest type of machinery is used and so complete is the working of it that it might almost be said to be automatic if it were not for the two young men who handle the levers and take out the packages.

When the tea is packed, other boys take it to the labelling room where in turn another process is performed, that of wrapping each brand and strength in its proper label. As there are two labels for Blue Ribbon, and the company puts up many other brands as well, this is a step in the process requiring great care and attention, and the boys are selected for this work especially from that point of view. The stock room where the labels alone are kept is quite an extensive place and the piles of lithographed labels are stacked up in separate shelves around the room.

Large quantities, both of bulk and package teas, are kept in stock in the warehouse while at another warehouse the principal stock is kept and drawn upon when needed.

The handling of tea is not the only specialty of the firm. Blue Ribbon flavoring extracts, baking powder and spices are making a name for themselves rapidly, and the demand is increasing in a way that should satisfy the makers. These are not made here, but are shipped from the manufactory of Winnipeg where also the famous coffee of the Blue Ribbon brand is put up. A new line which the company has recently put on the market and which has already achieved success, is that of jelly powders. These are in all the favorite flavors and also calves' foot; and "simply delicious" is the way to describe the dainty dishes made from them.

It is superfluous to say much of the popular manager, Mr. J. D. Roberts. Every one knows Blue Ribbon Roberts. More than that every one likes him. A more resourceful and capable man to handle the difficult task of introducing and spreading the sale of goods would be hard to find. Energy personified is the best brief description of the gentleman. He is proud to say that his establishment employs all white labor, and the youths who are learning a useful business trade are getting good training under him.

The Mint

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

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

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

NOVEL LABOR UNION.

A novel labor union is to be established in Galesburg, Ill. Only Christians who do not smoke or drink will be eligible to membership. The initial step in the formation of the organization will be taken Saturday night in a west side church, and if it proves to be a success here, branch unions will be formed in other labor centers. The organization will be called the Christian Builders' Union and will be made up of contractors, workmen and supply dealers in the building industry. The Salvation Army will lend its moral support and it is purposed to apply the principle of brotherly love to avert strikes, lockouts and the labor wars that follow. It is announced that ninety men already have signified their willingness to join this union. Contractor Henry P. Berck is the promoter and he will be the first president. The movement was prompted by the long differences between employers and employees that have practictlly paralyzed the building business in Chicago.

MUNICIPAL SHEEP FARMING.

The latest and one of the most interesting developments in the direction of municipal enterprise is reported from Torquay. Having been successful in its conduct of a big rabbit warren, the corporation has decided to experiment with sheep-farming on its estate of 2,250 acress on the Dartmoor watershed. A start is to be made with 50 sheep, and if successful the flock will be enlarged.

UNION PRINTERS WIN AT COURT.

At Brussels, the capital of Belgium, the proprietor of a printing office, who discharged nine of his employes becouse they refused to leave their union on his demand, was fined in court to the extent of 200 francs and ordered to pay damages to his printers in the amount of 1,900 francs.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

The old demand, "The Chinese must go," has outlived the possibility of fulfillment. There are now so many Chinese in the country that their expulsion could be accomplished by nothing short of a war. But this country should say, "the Chinese and Japanese must stay out of this country," and then stick to what it says. The exclusion law should be re-enacted, and it should be so amended that even the Jim Hills, John Rockefellers and other unpatriotic citizens could not, as now, violate it with impunity. More Orientals get into this country through Puget Sound ports than all the rest of our coast line. It is an ideal region in which to carry on the business of smuggling in Japs and Chinese and many unscrupulous persons are engaged in that business. It is an open secret that great railway and steamship corporations are silent partners in this evasion of the exclusion act. The government, too, unintentionally or otherwise, assist this traffic in coolie labor. If the authorities at Washington lived up to the spirit as well as the letter, of the law they would have hundreds instead of a half dozen of customs officers on duty in the Puget Sound district. The present force is entirely too small to prevent this kind of smuggling, and so long as it is not increased the government is at least censurable for neglect, if not liable to the charge of connivance in the evasion of the law."—Union Record, Seattle.

PARIS GREEN, HELLEBORE AND WHALE OIL SOAP for the extermination of the CUT WORM and other insects—for sale by the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Company, The Druggists, Vancouver.

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

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

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

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

Flint's Dyspepsia Tablets are guaranteed to restore failing appetite and correct any kind of stomach trouble. 50 c. box. McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICE PHARMACY

You'll not find fault with any quality you get at the People's Popular Price Pharmacy. Quality is of supreme importance.

You'll not find fault with the prices—they are always fair and lower than other store's prices.

OUR PRICES NOT CONTROLLED BY ANY COMBINE.

Castoria, Regular Price 35c, our price..... 25c
Carter's Pills, " " 25c, " " 15c
Dr. Gibson's Kidney Cure, Regular Price $1.50, our price..... $1

SPONGES AND SOAPS AT HALF PRICE. PRESCRIPTIONS: 50 per cent, lower than other STORES.

Gerald Deyell druggists W. D. Wylie
Successors to J. A. L. McAlphine.

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you should be careful to specify to your landlord or landlady that you want your Laundry Work sent to us.

Better mark P-I-O-N-E-E-R L-A-U-N-D-R-Y on your parcel—then you'll be sure of getting the best laundry work that can be done.

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Phone 346. 910 - 914 Richards St.
The laundry of the dark red wagons.
WHITE LABOR ONLY.

CREDIT:

Times are hard and cash is scarce, and is likely to be till after the fishing season. On the other hand we are placing our students into positions so fast (39 in seven weeeks) that we will be short of graduates for the fall business. For this reason we are prepared to make arrangements (with responsible parties) for a full commercial course on such a way that the full fee is not payable till the end of the six months' course. Offer open till June 15th, 1901.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College
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Tea Kettles in all Sizes
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OPPOSITE THE OLD STORE,
Cor. Westminster Ave. and Prior.

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Come in and let us tell you about our new Easy Payment Plan. You'll own a high-grade wheel before you realize it is costing you anything.
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BIG SHOE SALE
Is now on. All goods at Half Price for ONE WEEK.
R. MILLS, 10 Cordova St

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We have a very large store at No. 127 Hastings street devoted exclusively to traveling requisites: Trunks, Valises, Bags, Dress Suit Cases, and in fact practically everything in this line.
There is no limit to your choice, from the cheap "Telescope" at 75c to valises up to $21, some containing complete toilet equipments.
Or you can buy a trunk for $2.50 or as high as $50, and at almost every possible price between.
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Vancouver's Big Clothiers, Hatters and Mens's Furnishers, 104-6 CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER.
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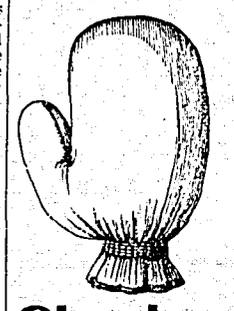
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Gratifying indeed to hear praises sounded throughout the Dominion. FIT-REFORM patterns, gathered from the various quarters of the globe, are receiving undivided attention from nobby dressers.
That's why makers of Fit-Reform are taxed to their utmost capacity in this the spring of 1901.
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Mail orders promptly attended to. Self measurement blanks and samples sent on application.

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