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THE INDEPENDENT.

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VOL. 3. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1901. NO. 19.

C. P. R. STRIKE.

The strikers here are still firm in their demands.

The trackmen on strike on the Rossland branch are as firm as ever, as likewise those on the Columbia and Western.

The Imperial Limited express has now become the Imperial Unlimited. It never arrives on time—being anywhere betwen 10 to 20 hours late every day. And still the papers say everything is O. K. Its true that the train leaves for the east on time though, and why shouldn't it?

The sympathy of the citizens of Vancouver are stronger to-day than ever with the C. P. R. trackmen now on strike. If the strike continues much longer they will actually become heroes. Even the school children are talking about the matter. One little tad says "me fadder said we won't have to live on clams eder." And that is true. The C. P. R. officials can't starve men into subjection in the west and the quicker they get that out of their heads the better it will be for all concerned.

A Mr. Choate advertised in the daily press last week for bridge builders to work on the new C. P. R. railway bridge over False Creek. Some of the strikers were seen and representations made to them that the contract had been let by the company, and that it had nothing further to do with it; that the men engaged on the said bridge would not be working for the C. P. R. but for the contractor. The men twigged, and said "no thank you. We're not through with our summer holidays yet." The "contractor" has since given up the contract, because he couldn't get men.

At Montreal on Thursday J. T. Wilson, president of the Brotherhood of the Railway Trackmen of America; Joseph Lennon, of Agassiz, chairman of the Committee of Railway Trackmen; and A. F. Stout, of Arned, secretary, appeared before Judge Pouquett on a charge of criminal libel, laid by R. C. Montgomery, assistant roadmaster of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and gave permanent bonds of $1,000 for their appearance. The bondsmen are F. J. Granger, S. Senary and P. D. Hamel.

From all that we can learn the action taken by the general chairmen, Messrs. Chas. Pope, B. L. E., A. Shaw, O. R. C., and A. W. Johns, B. R. F., will not be concurred in by the members of their respective organizations. These gentlemen say that they feel that they cannot do anything further at the present time. The feeling among the men on the Pacific division as well as the citizens generally is high and it would take but very little persuasion by the strikers and their friends to induce the train crews to refuse to run trains after dark. Passengers and every one else realise the fact that it is not safe to travel unless competent men are put in charge of the track. This is not said as a threat to the company but simply to protect the lives of travellers and trainmen.

More Constables Dismissed.

Special Railway constables W. J. Hobson and A. Ward, of Winnipeg, who have ben doing duty between Notch Hill and Craigellachie, have been dismissed. These are the men who threatened a Craigellachie rancher with their revolvers, and who have done more to provoke disturbances of the peace, than all the strikers combined.

Would Do Justice.

Revelstoke Herald: In refusing the offer of the five railway brotherhoods to bring about a settlement of the questions at issue between the company and the striking trackmen, Mr. McNicoll has placed the company finally and hopelessly in the wrong. A body better qualified to come to a decision, which would deal justice to both parties, it would be impossible to find in the whole of Canada.

In the East.

St. John, N. B.—The sympathy of the public is now with the striking trackmen. The high handed acts of the constables and detectives sent out by the C. P. R. are withdrawing any little sympathy which existed for the company. The affair at Lachute on Friday appears to be very similar to that at Heron Bay, earlier in the week.—Daily Telegraph.

A Port Arthur correspondent writes that "things are getting hot up through this country, and in the west the road is in awful shape, so if we can hold out for a couple of days longer we must win."

From Debec Junction, N. B., comes: "All standing here without a waver in our ranks. All with us except the company."

Pembroke, Ont.—A public meeting in the interest of the striking trackmen of the C. P. R. was held in the Town Hall, Pembroke, Mayor Millar in the chair. The hall was densely filled with an enthusiastic gathering. The speakers were: Alex. Campbell, and A. B. Lowe, on behalf of the strikers, and John Munro, M. L. A., Thos. Horn, Rev. Dr. Bayne, Thomas Murray, M. P., Dr. McKay, and Mr. Bonitor of the Standard.

On the division of the C. P. R. from Brockville to Chalk River all the trackmen but two went on strike on June 17 and are still out.

Engineer Pope.

The Winnipeg Voice in part says as follows regarding the actions of Engineer Pope: "The balance of his letter is devoted to a condemnation of lawlessness not on the part of the trackmen, but of sympathizers, which he seems to assume are instigated by, or are under the control of the strikers. Unless he has good ground for this assumption, this is a reckless charge. We join hands with them in deprecating all lawlessness, but Mr. Pope's unctious homily seems to be inspired by anxiety for his own safety, as much as anything, and is perfectly excusable. Engine-men especially see things' trying to the strongest nerves, but whilst the engineer is filled with horror and explates lengthily on the supposed crimes of the sympathizers he is scrupulously careful to avoid saying a word in favor of the demands of the B. R. T. A., or one that could in any way reflect on the 'methods' of the C. P. R. Engineer Pope has a good job, and quite naturally and justifiably wants to keep it, and he is impatient of any interruption on his comparative prosperity, and so writes a good loyal letter, which, so far as it goes, is far more in the interests of the C. P. R. than the trackmen. Like thousands more with a fair wind on their quarter, Charles Pope has no objection whatever to trackmen being better paid, and would perhaps really like to see it, but taking any risk or making any exertion or sacrifice is quite another proposition. Labor's struggle in the past and the looming Waterloos in the future, called for and will produce more valiant champions than Charles Pope."

Here is a fair

Sample of Letters

being received daily by President Wilson at Montreal: "I take the liberty of writing you to encourage you in the grand work you are trying to perform. You may possibly not know some of the grievances which we trackmen have had to put up with in years gone by. I am of the opinion that our general superintendents are not aware how we have been treated. I will give you one case that came under my observation. A foreman incurred the ill-will of his roadmaster, who had another favorite whom he wished to promote. He reduced this man to sectionman, and kept him there for four years, by which he lost sixty cents a day, or $751.20 for the said four years, and put this inferior man in his place, also giving him another extra man, and sending the gang on the next section for seventeen days to assist him, and had this foreman charge the work to his own section. Now, Mr. President, this is only one case, but I could cite many. I might add that we will have a hard battle to fight, as I believe we have all the railroads in Canada in league against us. For instance, the Kingston & Pembroke officials (I see this has been reported to you before) have been hiring men to take our places; also the officials of the Bay of Quinte are dumping the men on this road who are of no use to them, and whose conduct would not allow them to keep those men in their service. One of them, whose name is Wager, is now placed at Ivanhoe, as foreman. His old roadmaster and comrades give him a very discreditable reputation. Yet, Mr. President, this is the sort of men the company is trying to replace us with. I speak feelingly upon this matter for this reason. I worked fourteen years for one roadmaster, and never had any fault found with me, until said roadmaster had a dispute with my son. After that, while he was over me, I had no living with him. I am happy to say he was removed to another division about the time he intended to 'bounce' me.

"J. H. T."

Headquarters Joint Protective Board,
Maintenance-of-Way Department
Employees—Canadian Pacific
Railway.
Grand Union Hotel.
Montreal, July 26th, 1901.

Sirs and Brothers,—We take pleasure in advising you the determination of the men all along the line to stand firm until matters are settled right, appears to be as strong, if not stronger, than it was one week after the suspension of work took place.

The officials are making a desperate struggle to defeat us. We believe they are receiving assistance from outside parties—possibly, from all of the railway companies on the North American Continent. One of our members has informed us that a superintendent on the Kingston & Pembroke road hired a foreman and thirty men to work for the C. P. R. They were to receive more wages than the company were asked to pay by your committee, and were told that the strike on the C. P. R. had been settled, but when advised to the contrary they refused to work. They have hundreds of inexperienced men, mostly Italians and aliens, walking up and down the track trying to convince the public that your places have been filled. It is said they do not do any work to amount to anything, and are receiving more wages than we received for rendering faithful service while working for the company.

It is possible that other roads are furnishing money to the company to carry on this struggle, thinking that if the C. P. R. can, through their assistance, defeat us, it will take the "heart" out of the maintenance-of-way men on all the other roads, and prevent them from ever making an effort to bring about improved conditions for themselves and families. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and "you cannot keep a good man down."

The numerous mis-statements published, and the unfair tactics adopted by the officials, are enough to make any self-respecting man blush with shame. In the beginning of the strike they seduced and degraded R. C. Montgomery, caused him to desert our cause, to turn traitor, and to aid them in an effort to defeat us.. They then had so little respect for him as to cause his actions to be published in the newspapers, which made it necessary for us to make an explanation, which we did in a general circular issued July 4th, 1901. The following is a

Copy of a Letter

which each member of your committee and president received:

"McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan & Mitchell,
Canada Life Building.
"Montreal, July 22, 1901.

"Mr. J. T. Wilson, Grand Union Hotel, Montreal.

"Sir,—We have received instructions from Mr. R. C. Montgomery, of Ottawa, Ont., to notify you that, in a circular dated July 4th, 1901, and headed, 'Headquarters of the Joint Protective Board, Grand Union Hotel, Montreal,' he has been grossly libelled and defamed.

"The reference to our client are not only false and malicious, but have caused him serious injury, and have subjected himself and his family to humiliation and annoyance.

"Moreover his relations with the men over whom and with whom he is employed have been and are likely to be seriously prejudiced by this defamatory publication, unless contradicted.

"We have, therefore, to notify you, as one of those responsible for the publication and circulation of the offensive sheet, that the statements made therein with rspect to Mr. Montgomery must be at once withdrawn and a proper apology tendered.

"After submission to us the retraction must be given the same publicity by you and your associates as the original libel, and such other publicity as we may deem fit.

"Unless this is at once done, we shall advise Mr. Montgomery not only to cause your apprehension on a charge of criminal libel, under the criminal code of Canada, but to institute civil proceedings against you, before the Superior court for damages.

"Pray give this your immediate attention.

"Your obedient servants,
"McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan & Mitchell."

Brothers, we are British subjects; we are not cowards and will not be frightened, nor swerved from duty. Had a British officer who aided in

Conducting the Siege

at Ladysmith during the South African war deserted the British flag, and became an aid to the "Krugerites," and had a firm of lawyers undertaken to defend him, every Britisher living under and protected by the British flag with a spark of patriotism in his heart would have said that the deserter (the traitor), and his defenders deserved to be court-martialed and shot through their backs without right of clergy. If there is any one thing more than another the people of Canada despise it is a "traitor." And those who attempt to defend him deserve to be treated with the same contempt. Some people say money can do everything, but the principles of honest men cannot be purchased. Although corporations with unlimited amounts of money at their disposal have many mercenaries, we expect to win in our efforts to secure a fair settlement with the C. P. R.

Members of other organizations composed of railway employees on the C. P. R. have instructed their general chairman to act as a

"Conciliatory Committee"

and to aid in bringing about a fair settlement between the company and its maintenance-of-way men. It has been stated that the general chairmen of all of the orders, with the exception of Mr. Pope (chairman of the engineers), are anxious to come to Montreal to undertake the task. The chief executive of the B. L. F., B. R. T. and O. R. T., have suggested that their general chairmen act as mediators. The following is a copy of a message sent to all the general chairmen on the 24th inst. by our chairman:

"Chief executives Firemen, Trainmen and Telegraphers organizations have suggested in communications to our president that their respective general chairmen act as mediators in pending strike; if agreeable, when can you attend conference?"

Mr. Pope's reply to the above message is as follows:

"Have spent over a week in Winnipeg trying to get consent for conciliatory committee to act. Whenever company and your committee are both willing I will act without delay."

He also states in a letter to our president, dated July 19th:

"The only difference of opinion between myself and the other general chairman was on a pure matter of detail, the other gentlemen wishing to proceed to Montreal forthwith, while I wished to obtain the consent of Mr. McNicoll and yourself for the members of the committee to act."

If the general manager of the C. P. R. and the representatives of the maintenance-of-way men were both inclined to make a fair settlement they would have averted the trouble in the first place by doing their own "conciliating." Possibly, Mr. Pope may be able to explain the position taken by him, to the satisfaction of engineers who requested him to act in defence of their lives, and to the members of other organizations composed of railway employees, but we fail to see any consistency in the stand he has taken.

Some may enquire: What can a "conciliation committee" do without being requested to act by both parties to the controversy.

The general chairmen of the other railway orders on the C. P. R., with the prestige of their respective organizations, certainly could do much towards

Affecting a Fair Settlement

if they desire to do so.

They could say to the general manager of the C. P. R. company and to the representatives of the maintenance-of-way department employees on said road: You are not the only people who are being affected on account of this controversy. The public have rights that both of you are bound and should be compelled to respect. They could then say to the general manager: Your company has admitted that we represent fair-minded men, by entering into agreements with them pertaining to wages, terms and conditions of employment. Now, sir, we will endeavor to arrive at a conclusion as to which party to the controversy is entitled to our sympathies and to the sympathies of the public. If you people are disposed to make a fair settlement for the benefit of the stockholders, for the protection of our lives, the lives of all the men we represent, for the relief of both parties to the controversy, and for the convenience of the public, we are anxious to aid you in determining what is right and proper under the circumstances, and if either party refuses to accept our good offices, the public will quickly determine whether the C. P. R. or the maintenance-of-way men are entitled to their sympathies.

Large aggregations of wealth, with their combined influences, are opposing the maintenance-of-way men on the C. P. R., in this contest, but we are not cowards, we are soldiers, and will continue the struggle in a fair and square way. Mercenaries for corporations will resort to anything imaginable to defeat honest workingmen in an honest case. Last summer the Transit company's men were on strike in Missouri. The company had an

Army of Detectives

employed. One of them, desiring to have himself styled a "hero," and to secure permanent employment from the company, at good wages, decided to blow up a bridge at a time when some of the strikers were near-by, capture two or three of them, and prove them guilty of the crime done by himself. He was caught placing dynamite in the structure by the civil authorities. After being arrested he made a confession and exposed his scheme.

Boys, we know you are law-abiding citizens, honest, hard-working men, and do not believe any of you would be guilty of endangering life, destroying property, or permit others to do so if you could prevent it. Be as "wise as serpents and as harmless as doves," and do not allow C. P. R. mercenaries to get you or any of your friends into trouble. The longer the siege and the harder the battle, the more glorious the victory will be. We want a fair settlement with the C. P. R. and must have it or

Leave the Service

of the company forever.

We would again call your attention to the closing paragraph of our circular of the 10th June, 1901, which we will again quote for your guidance:

"If your committe fails to make a settlement, and trouble is forced upon you, maintain your manhood, continue to be honest, hard-working, law-abiding citizens, as you have been in the past, and the good people of the Dominion of Canada will aid you in your struggles to redress the wrongs that have been, and are now being imposed upon you."

Yours in B. L. & U. (Signed.)
JOSEPH LENNON, Chairman.
A. F. STOUT, Secretary.

UNIONIST SPEAKS.

Sir,—I often wonder if some people think before speaking or writing the word "agitators" how many of the greatest and best men were nothing but agitators. How many of the reforms in religion and government are

Due to Agitators.

The national religion of this empire originated through agitators. Luther, Knox and Wesley were red-hot agitators, as to-day is General Booth. Freedom of the press, of speech, and religious beliefs were got by agitation. What are all temperance speakers—agitators. Oliver Cromwell was the greatest agitator the British empire has ever seen, and the greatest blessing; in fact agitation is the mother of advancement. The greatest agitator that ever lived was Christ. Now, I want to say something about strike agitators. To read some papers and hear other people talk a strike agitator is a monstrosity with some kind of black art attached to him, whereby he leads like sheep a crowd of poor, helpless beings to perdition.

A labor agitator as often spoken of is not such.

President Wilson,

of the B. of R. T. of A., is distinctly an organizer. Some people, especially those whom the Province is so fond of describing as the intellect of the city of Vancouver, namely, shop-keepers, dignified into merchants, are everlastingly crying to the working men, "drop your agitators." Their intelligence cannot grasp organizer. They do not want it. Now, I will give them credit for enough intellect to know that any business, parade, war or movement of any description requires to have one head at least, and the greater area covered more assitants. It seems strange, no doubt, to some of them that the ignoramus of a poor working man has intellect enough to grasp the same idea, and consequently in a large body of men there is always one who is looked up to more or less. The agitator or organizer does not place himself in that position. He has

Gained the Respect

of his fellow-men. They have confidence in him, and by their mutual advice he works, and I can assure the "intelligent" classes of Vancouver that the working men are, on the whole, more alive to what they want and how to get it than a great many bank-tied slaves which comprise the so-called intellectual merchants of Vancouver. The working man represents a huge mass of people, with a great diversity of opinion, and not afraid to express it; consequently their leaders have to show their ability to lead with energy which

Knows no Failure.

Sometimes their confidence is misplaced and they generally pay for it. Big corporations try to bribe or buy their leaders to use them for their own purposes, but they never last long. The game is soon shown up. There is one inthis town. When will the merchant's intellect allow him to recognize his close relationship to the working him? His interests and prosperity depend on the money the worker earns, and when will he openly avow it? How much better for both parties to put shoulder to the wheel and roll the bankers' and capitalists' wheel into oblivion—the wheel which is relentlessly crushing everything—merchants and workmen alike, in their different degrees. What could be more pitiful than the pitious begging of the merchants to strikers to-day? Go to work, they say, and spend your money with us if you cannot get the dollar, or we will be ruined. Their goods are worth so much, but the workman's labor is worth nothing. Why not try to be men?

Uphold Your Manhood.

If you sink or starve you will have lots of company. Let the banks do their worst. Trust in Providence and go to work yourselves. Don't speak of agitators, but of men striving against big odds to better their own condition, and that of their fellow-men, who trust them to do the great work which is being forced more and more every day by the centralizing of capital into huge trusts, who merely recognize you as distributors, subject to their various whims and are as ready to crush you at any time when convenient, as effectually as the poorest worker who breathes. Drop the idea of trying to gull the workman. He knows more of your affairs than you imagine. I myself honestly believe that the majority of you might find more congenial employment

Behind the Plow

than behind the counter. The labor organizer is as much a necessity to labor as Carnegie is the to the iron trade, Rockefeller to oil interests, Shaughnessy to the C. P. R., and J. Hill to the Northern Pacific. The only difference between the two classes being one seeks by money power and unscrupulous means to crush everyone but himself, as witness the

Lies Issued by the C. P. R.

at present and men being guyed out of home with rotten representations; families broken up, their little means taken from them through bogus publications; stock exchange swindles, running up real values to mythical, as witness the late Wall Street tragedy (that is the real name to call such things by) what is the object, but only to crush humanity, whilst the "agitator," or, if you please, I prefer the speaker picked from the workers by the workers trying to elevate his classes which is the most honorable. UNIONIST.

Vancouver, Aug. 2, 1901.

SOCIETIES RE-UNION.

A re-union celebration of all the fraternal societies of the Province will be held in this city on Saturday, August 24th. An elaborate programme has been prepared. It comprises a grand procession in the morning. In the afternoon field and acquatic sports will be held. J. G. Ure, secretary Arcade.

The miners of Nanaimo have unanimously elected Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., as delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress to be held at Brantford.

Mr. J. H. Watson, of the Boilermakers' Union, will be a delegate to the Congress this year from this city.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANISED LABOR

BY

THE INDEPENDENT PRINTING COMPANY,

AT 312 HOMER STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

1 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, THE VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 3, 1901

AUDACIOUS INTERFERENCE.

During the past ten days the press of this city have received despatches from Ottawa which, if true, display such audacity as must make the people of British Columbia sit up and wonder who is running this country. We refer to the cablegrams received at Ottawa from Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, offering advice as to how Canada shall deal with the invasion of the Japanese. The first suggests that the royal commission on Chinese and Japanese should embody nothing in their report that might give offence to Japan. Can one conceive of more charming effrontery. At considerable expense of time and money an elaborate investigation was made and when the commissioners are about to report upon the result of their work, Mr. Chamberlain presumes to dictate the lines it shall follow. If the commissioners have as much manhood as we give them credit for they will politely tell Mr. Chamberlain to mind his own business.

The second despatch really intimates that the imperial government will not permit Canada to pass any legislation that is offensive to Japan. The Canadian government, if it has the courage to do as it should, will put the ban upon the Japanese, and then ask Mr. Chamberlain what he is going to do about it. The truth of the matter is, the people of Canada must let Great Britain understand plainly and distinctly that they will not suffer under the burden of this Oriental plague for the sake of any armed alliance. The Japanese are a menace to the people of this country and its institutions, and until the matter is settled permanently, either by a treaty or an exclusion law, the agitation will be kept up.

One of the sights suggested for the edification of the Duke of York when he arrives here is a display of the fishing boats on the inlet. By all means let him see them. He will hardly know whether he is in Canada or Japan.

The workingmen of the city could not do better than present a petition to the duke, setting forth the grievous burden of these people upon the country.

But these interferences will continue until Canada has the power to make her own treaties. It was the actions of such demagogues as Hon. Joseph Chamberlain that caused the American colonies to secede from Great Britain.

The pointed letter of "Observer" in another column should be read by all. We put up both hands in favor of organizing to elect a new city council. The way that body has acted with the printers of this city who have given the city so much free advertising would even make the old fossils of the township councils of the eastern provinces blush. But then where no virtue remains there is no blush, and what can you expect from Vancouver?

Capt. Anderson, of the Fishermen's Union, was arrested charged with the crime of cutting nets, upon his own voluntary statement, to the effect that it was done to free his net, which was caught. The captain is too well-known in this city as a man of integrity and a strong opponent of the cannerymen to need any defence from this paper. The captain is all right, and his fellow workmen will stand by him in his trouble. Of course, bail was refused, which, it appears to us, would be refused to almost any union fisherman.

On Monday at Victoria Premier Dunsmuir entered into the following agreement with the striking miners of Extension: "(1) That the miners agree to accept 75c. a ton for digging, and dig one foot of dirt free; all dirt over one foot to be paid for at the rate of $2 a foot per lineal yard on a basis of 27 feet wide. (2) That no more than one helper be allowed on pillar work. (3) Drivers and pushers to remain as at present and Mr. Dunsmuir's offer to be accepted. (4) This agreement to continue in force for one year from time of ratification." The Independent congratulates all parties to the agreement and hopes everything will continue to work smoothly.

Mr. McSpadden, building inspector, called to state that the construction of the elevator on the Godson-Robertson building was not responsible for the accident which recently occurred there. It was due to careless handling.

The introduction of machinery and modern methods of production are revolutionizing the bakery industry, equally with others, and the men of this trade ought to derive some benefit from these improvements of civilization.

The C. P. R. officials still continue to announce that the strike is all over. The reason that the imperial unlimited continues to arrive 20 hours or so late is because of the summer showers. This has been a h—l of a bad summer for showers.

The "little brown man" is more in evidence along the water front every day. If the white workingmen don't awake from their lethargy on the Oriental immigration question their only resort to obtain work will be the rifle.—Portland Labor Press.

Some labor papers have been crying out that the Labor Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government are no good except to draw a fat salary. We know nothing of the labor Commissioners in the east, but Ed. Bremner, in B. C., one of the appointees, has certainly earned his salary and has accomplished a large amount of good, being instrumental in settling more than one dispute between employer and employees. He is a conservative man, looks at both sides of a question in dispute and is conscientious in the performance of his duties. Both labor and capital in this Province are indebted for the good work done by Ed. Bremner and should give him credit for it.—Silvertonian.

"Tom" McGuigan is very much interested over the enquiry now being made by the authorities of the New Jersey state insane asylum as to the value of the prune as a chief diet for patients. When he is over at New Westminster for city printing he might at the same time get some nice fresh prunes for his flock at the city hall. No doubt they would be appreciated very much by the "business" aldermen. The lunies down at Jersey don't dislike prunes, but the doctors and attendants kick about making the place look like a boarding house, as, they say, it makes them home sick. But then that shouldn't bother "Tom," for he knows Canada consumed over 5,000 pounds of prunes last year.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY

This week one of the most important political conventions yet held in the west met at Winnipeg for the purpose of forming a provincial independent labor party. Stirring addresses were made by such well-known men as ex-Mayor A. J. Andrews, W. A. Robinson, A. W. Puttee, M. P., Mr. Richardson, ex-M. P., and many others. In Manitoba many adherents of the old parties, including farmers and merchants, are tired of their tactics and are flocking into the new movement. The following proposed resolutions came up for consideration among others: (1) Abolition of bonuses and subsidies and the public ownership of railways, etc.; (2) the referendum; (3) abolition of the spoils system.

C. P. R. BLACKSMITHS GET A RAISE.

As a result of a conference between Mr. Marpole, General Superintendent of the Pacific Division of the C. P. R. and a delegation of union blacksmiths, the wages of all blacksmiths from Winnipeg to Vancouver have been increased from 3 to 7 cents per hour. Efforts to secure a special increase for Nelson and Trail failed. A new schedule containing many advantages for the men was accepted and published in the Province.

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.

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

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

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

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held in Union hall last night with President Crow in the chair. A large number of delegates were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Delegates P. L. Olsen and William Viles presented credentials from the International Longshoremen's Union. The committee reported progress in the matter of getting up an excursion to Victoria on Labor Day. The following committees were appointed: Finance—R. Todd, G. Fletcher and M. McLean. Organization—J. H. Watson, M. Morris and M. Jones. Grievance—F. Williams, J. Lilley and M. McLean. Parliamentary—Messrs Macpherson, Todd, Coughlin, Viles, Little, Watson, Rowlings, Morris, Greenwell and Ridley. An additional committee was appointed for Labor Day—Messrs. Watson, Todd and Morris. Considerable business was transacted. The council then adjourned.

THE STEEL STRIKE ISSUE.

W. C. B. Randolph, of Seattle, gives the following statement to the Post-Intelligencer:

"As a trade unionist I ask you the privilege of correcting an impression in the minds of some people as to what is the real issue between the steel and iron workers in the East and their employers.

"The exchange of information between the labor organizations to-day enables all union men to be promptly informed of the contentions in any and all strikes, and from this source I am in a position to state to the reading public, that the real cause of the great strike, immense in its proportions and terrible in its results, is the policy of the owners of some of the mills to compel their employes to sign an agreement that they will not join a labor organization of any kind as a condition of obtaining employment.

"Nor is this compulsion on the part of the owners a new invention for this special occasion. It is of long standing, and is steadily increasing throughout the entire country.

"It is from this tyranny that the amalgamated association is revolting. Of course, the corporations have twisted and distorted the real meaning and purpose of the strike, trying to make the public believe that the unions seek to force the owners to drive their employes into the unions with whip and lash; but this vain absurdity makes no impression on the minds of any one who has had any experience in unionism or contact with the working class in an intelligent way. Permit me to make the claim that the labor unions throughout the world contain men and women whose intelligence, judgment and moral qualities rank as high as can be found among the so-called "business men," and a statement made by a party to the dispute that the unions had taken a position so obviously untenable ought to at once arouse suspicion and distrust and should but confirm the justice of the real demands of the strikers.

"Viewed in this light, are not the unions justifiably alarmed at this restriction of the right of every free American citizen to join the union of his craft if he chooses to do so, and in what other way can they hope to check this growing tendency on the part of the employers and preserve for themselves the right of combination, as they concede the same to the owners?"

J. T. Shafer, president Amalgamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers, has the following to say regarding the demands of the steel strikers:

We do not ask assistance of the manufacturers in unionizing the plants now being operated non-union.

We simply ask that the three companies—the Sheet Steel, Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop—sign the scale for all mills, whether non-union or union, thus preventing discrimination in favor of the non-union plants during dull times.

We ask that all agreements now in force between the companies and the men binding the latter not to join any labor organization be cancelled by the companies.

We ask to be let alone in the matter of organization. We have never been arrogant in insisting that men join our organization or leave the union mills.

The statement that we wish the companies to bind themselves to employ only union men is a deliberate falsehood.

We do not ask even recognition of the union in the organization of non-union mills, further than the signing of the scale.

The representative of our organization in each mill is the Mill Committee. We do not demand that the companies agree to recognize this committee, even in the non-union plants. That is a matter we allow employes of every plant to settle for themselves.

The thing that we insist on is that the men be released from the contracts now binding them to belong to no labor organization, and be allowed to join our association without being discharged, as has been the rule heretofore in the non-union plants of the American Sheet Steel Company.

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.

ROYAL HOTEL

Near to All Steamboat Wharves and Railway Depots.

136 WATER ST. - - VANCOUVER, B. C

Everything new and up-to-date. Electric Light throughout. Rates, $1 to $2 a day. Special rates for the week or month.

HOPRIRK, SPENCE & CO.

FROM HONOLULU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Honolulu, July 17.—In an interview with President T. A. Slattery, of the Honolulu Journeymen Plumbers' union, the writer obtained from him a few facts regarding the strike which has been in progress here since May 1st, and likely to continue for some time. Prior to the strike the plumbers were receiving from $5 to $6 a day, but decided to ask for $6 flat. There are some 30 journeymen plumbers belonging to the union and some 30 nonunion Chinese plumbers.

The labor question here is very serious. As regards white labor in British Columbia the Chinese—at least at present—principally menace unskilled labor; but here it is different. Here they are a large element and are very apt at learning trades, and when you consider the fact that they work from 14 to 16 hours a day, you can understand how necessary it is for the white mechanic to guard his handicraft. Six dollars a day to the western mind may seem big pay, but when you consider that this is a warm climate all through the year and a country overrun with the Asiatic races, who are more or less liable to plague and other noxious diseases, and that the plumber is the most important man, whose good work is most necessary and conducive to good health. Their occupation brings them in contact with all that is most dangerous—a mere scratch may cost them their lives. The climate will not permit them to work steadily the year round, as it will in a more rigorous climate. You and your readers will agree with me that what they ask for is not too much. They have no labor organ here and I am sorry to say they have not the sympathy of the local press.

I am informed that the journeymen offered to arbitrate but the employers would not here of it. If such is the case then the latter are not entitled in any way to the sympathy of the public. There is only one solution to questions of this sort and that is when one of the dissenting parties is willing to arbitrate and the other will not, then the law should step in and settle it.

And while I think of it let me say Honolulu is one of God's fairest spots and the people, other than the Asiatics, all that man could wish for. In some respects, however, there is a vast room for a change. This plumbers' strike opens to my mind a very serious question and that is that the sanitary laws here are not what they should be. I understand they have a fair sewerage system, but there is no such thing as a plumbers' license and anyone calling himself a plumber are allowed to make make connections with the sewers. Most of this work is being done during the strike by Portugese boys.

We are unfortunately situated here in having no municipal government and until that is accomplished and proper laws passed the public must suffer.

Three papers are published in the Argentine Republic in favor of the trades union movement. Two have strong anarchistic tendencies, and the third advocates socialism. In two towns only, Buenos Ayres and Rosario, industrial development is apparent, the country being almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising.

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

Hotels.

The Balmoral

. . 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

Cordova St. West.

Headquarters for the engineering trade in Vancouver.

CHOICEST
Liquors and Cigars

First-class rooms from 50 cents up.

ROBT. HUNTLY, - - PROP.

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,

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.

SAVOY THEATRE

SAM NESBITT.....Manager.

A
Splendid
List of
Specialties
Next Week.

Massey-Harris and Stearns

ALL STYLES **BICYCLES** ALL PRICES

—AT—

KENDALL'S, 328 Cordova St

The best place in B. C. to have your Bicycle repaired.

Notices.

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 at present held by me in connection with the Ottawa House, situated at 612 Pender street, on Lot 6, Block 23, Subdivision of District Lot 541 in the said City of Vancouver, to Wm. Hallett. (Signed),

CHAS DASHWAY.

Vancouver, July 31, 1901.

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 at present held by me in connection with the Colonial Hotel, situated at 1300-1302-1301 Granville street, on Lots 1 and 2, Block 113, Sub-division 541, in the said City of Vancouver, to John Henry Travebbeau. (Signed.)

T. G. BLIGH.

Vancouver, B. C., July 18, 1901.

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 10, Block 73, Subdivision of District Lot 541, known as the Clarence Hotel, corner Seymour and Pender Streets, in the said City of Vancouver, to T. G. Bligh. (Signed.)

W. H. JACKSON.

Vancouver, July 18, 1901.

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 12, Block 5, Subdivision of District Lot 541, known as the Savoy Hotel, 135-137-139 Cordova Street, in the said City of Vancouver, to R. J. McDonald. (Signed.)

S. D. NESBITT.

Vancouver, Aug. 2, 1901.

Union Directory.

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President, John Crow; vice-president, W. J. Lamrick; secretary, T. H. Cross; financial secretary, W. J. Beer; treasurer, C. Crowder; statistician, W. McKissock; sergeant-at-arms, G. F. Lenfesty. Meetings—First and third Friday in each month, at 7.30 p.m., in Union hall, corner 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.

VANCOUVER 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.

TEXADA 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, 547 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, 640 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.

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

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, Local Union No. 138. Meets every Thursday in Labor hall. President, W. Pavier; vice-president, E. Crush; recording-secretary, C. Pinder, 1759 Eighth avenue, Fairview; financial secretary, W. Stanley, 416 Keefer street; 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.

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.

. . . SIXTH . . .

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

STRONGER, MORE IMPRESSIVE, MORE POWERFUL BY FAR THAN ITS PREDECESSORS.

Each department throughout the entire store contributes its full quota of Bargains. The great price reducing influence is felt throughout the five floors of this mammoth store from basement to top storey. The sale includes everything in

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Clothing,
Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums,
Draperies and House Furnishings,
Millinery, Ladies' Mantles and Ready-Made Garments.

SALE BEGINS SATURDAY MORNING AT 8:30 O'CLOCK.

Full particulars in daily newspapers. Watch for them.

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

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

[Written for THE INDEPENDENT.]

As one writer of note puts it, the object of trades unions is to protect the workers from the destructive forces of competition by erecting the barriers of the standard rate, the normal day, and legislative protection. In other words, trade unions recognize the present economic system, and try to obtain the best conditions possible. The co-operative movement is one in direct opposition to the competitive system, and is a determined and systematic effort to replace it by a system more fair all round. There are two ways of looking at industry, that is, one can look at it from the point of view of the producer, or from the point of view of the consumer. With the individualist, the producer is the chief end of industry, whereas in co-operation the consumer has the main consideration.

One of the most interesting stories, which anyone interested in his kind can read, is the story of the rise and progress of the great co-operative movement which began in Toad Lane, Rochdale, in 1844. I wish some of the men who read THE INDEPENDENT, and who are known to have the pen of a ready writer, would deal with such matters as this, and present them in a simple way, not so much for the benefit of the older readers, but for the benefit of the young men connected with labor, and whose voices and influences will in the future have much to do in determining the trend of labor legislation. The past, no doubt, has many things in it, which we would fain forget, and, so far as labor men are concerned, the record of the past is a sad one, but we should never let the story of how noble minds and hearts planned, schemed and labored to bring in a brighter day and a sweeter condition of things for their fellow-men. Of all men have men who have attempted.

I know no story more fascinating than that which tells of the co-operative movement. When we take into consideration the condition of things which prevailed in 1844, the principles adopted by the founders of this movement were distinctly revolutionary.

Just take some of the objects: The sale of goods, the building of houses for members, the manufacture of goods, the cultivation of lands to give employment to members out of work or badly paid, and to establish a self-supporting home colony of united interests. That to me was a great programme, but I doubt not the thought must have flashed across their minds: can we hope to succeed where so many have failed?

No doubt they counted the cost, for the magnificent structure which is in existence to-day testifies louder than words as to the success which attended their labors. They were men of business, and they stuck to business, never allowing themselves to turn aside from the objects which bound them together. They eschewed all fads and chimerical ideas. They stuck to the earth, and left the skies to the dreamers. They profited by the failures of the past. For example, one body of men animated by the same desire to better things started out to do away with all profits by selling goods at cost, and adopted a system of labor notes.

What they aimed at was laudable, but their effort was doomed to failure. The men at the head of the co-operative movement sold at current prices, and divided profits according to purchases. In this movement we have socialism on a small scale, for members of this band do away with the capitalist, the private profit monger, and surplus is socialized among them. While in one sense the co-operative store sells no cheaper than any other store, yet the profits which would go into the pockets of the merchant, or manufacturer, goes into the pockets of the members of the society. Each member is a co-partner with all the other members, and hence each is directly interested in the success of the business, for it is his business to the extent of his shares and his purchases. This movement has done good service to the working classes. In the first place it taught them thrift, the saving of that which had cost them so much energy and toil. In the second place, it has taught them to have confidence in their own ability, and perhaps has gone further, in that it is teaching the state that if such a movement can do away with the evils of our present industrial system, there can be no difficulty in the way of the state when the people are ripe for the change in socialising all industries, and thus sweeping away a system of war and extermination, by putting in its place one which binds all in one grand union for the sustenance of all, and the profit of all in the state. This movement grew with wonderful rapidity. In 1851 there were 130 stores. In 1897 there were 1,822, with over a million and a half of members, with a capital of £22,000,000, with sales amounting to over £59,000,000, and net profits to over £6,000,000, all of which seems, and is wonderful. The progress made is simply immense. Yet we must remember that it has been gradual, going step by step—first selling, then wholesale buying, and lastly manufacturing—while each movement made has been crowned with a success beyond the wildest dreams of the original founders. As Mr. Macrosty, B. A., to whom I am largely indebted for these notes says the manufacturing departments are the most complete answer of the principle of association to that of competition. Industry is directed by the community, so far as the milions of members of stores federated into the wholesale societies are concerned and for the articles they produce, as completely as in a socialist state, and profits are communalized and and divided among the members in proportion to their trade, so that wants are virtually satisfied at cost price. Indeed, it is a misuse of economic terms to speak here of profits in the usual sense, which means buying from one man at one price, and selling to another for a higher sum. The co-operator buys from and sells to himself, and merely shifts his money from his breeches to his waistcoat pocket. True profit can only be earned by sweating the employees, and this is only done in excessively rare instances, co-operators being always the foremost in the just treatment of labor. While dealing with co-operation as an industaial system it would not be fair to pass by a band of men called the Christian socialists—called christian because of their eminence in the Christian church—and here let me say that it is hardly fair for some labor leaders to speak of the church as hostile to the labor movement. While free to confess that the church as a whole has shown an almost criminal indifference both towards the conditions and the needs of the working classes, yet we should not ignore the fact that some of the best friends the working man has ever had have been ministers of the church, and to them labor is largely indebted for what has been achieved. These Christian socialists were a band of intellectual giants, were men of great fervor, of great ability, and they have left works behind them that are their best monuments. I refer to Kingsley, Maurice, Ludlow, Hughes and Neale—names which labor men should never forget, and should at all times honor. These men took the position that the aim of society is production and not consumption, and that only productive labor is beneficial to the community. Hence they started out to reform society by remodeling the method of employment. Workmen were to associate themselves together, were to supply their own capital, choose their own managers, and divide among themselves all the proceeds of their own labor. Several shops were started on this basis, but failed largely on account of lack of discipline, and business ability.

In the co-operative cotton mills of Lancashire, which were run more successfully at first, at last passed into joint stock companies, in which the shareholders might be operatives, but took care to work in other mills. Looking at the fate which attended these well-meant efforts, Mr H. D. Lloyd says the idea of a self-governing workshop, an independent, individualized groop of self-owned, self-directed, and self-absorbed, has been as definitely abandoned as the earlier idea of a colony.

After this marked failure the trade unions tried to emancipate labor from the grasp of the capitalist by starting self-employment in associative workshops, particularly in the engineering trade, but a series of unfortunate reverses overtook them all, and swept them out of existence. The only remnant of this idea left to-day is what is called labor co-partnership.

There is this to be said of profit sharing: it is either a bonus for extra exertion, or it makes the remuneration of the workers dependent on operations in the market which he cannot control. The weak spot in the armor is the sharing of losses as well as profits, for while the worker inclines to share the profits, he declines for obvious reasons to share the losses in business, all these individualistic labor co-partnerships do not do away with the competitive system, which is the thing aimed at, because they have to fight in the open market for their very existence.

The co-operative movement on the other hand, remove their trade from the sphere of competition, and work for an assured market. The fact that the savings of the capitalistic class far surpass the savings of the working classes only shows how impossible it is for the working classes to compete successfully with the capitalists.

Such is a brief statement of this interesting chapter in connection with the labor movement. It has its lessons for to-day, and the experience gained of others should help us in reaching a true policy for labor to-day. The very failures of the past are full of wisdom for our guidance. We are thankful that men tried and failed, for we are saved the necessity of trying these experiments to-day. The way to success is cleared for us. At least some difficulties and stumbling blocks are removed for our benefit. It seems to me two things are proved; First, these associations, formed no doubt for laudable objects by working men with the capital which they can provide, and which have to compete in the market with the large capital of the capitalists, are doomed to fail; Second, co-operation has been proved to be a success, so far as it has gone. It seems to me all that is wanted to complete the success is for the state to include all, that is, to widen the sphere of these operations so as to include all the wants of all the members of the state, then, when that is done, the triumph of labor will be complete; the redemption of the working classes will be assured, and then all the evils which have originated and grown round this vicious system of competition, and which have scourged the human race like demons of wrath, will vanish, leaving in their place the only angels men know, peace, plenty, joy and love throughout the land, the home of the poor, as in the palace of the rich.

PHIZ.

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.

SOCIETIES RE-UNION.

A re-union celebration of all the fraternal societies of the Province will be held in this city on Saturday, August 24th. An elaborate programme has been prepared. It comprises a grand procession in the morning. In the afternoon field and acquatic sports will be held. J. G. Ure, secretary Arcade.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

SERIOUS FOR LABOR.

The Mine Owners' association of British Columbia has addressed a petition to the governor-general-in-council asking that a royal commission be appointed to enquire into the mining laws of British Columbia and some of the acts of the Dominion government, which they claim are strangling the mining industry of this province. The stagnation of the industry is due, they state, more to the unequal share of the taxation it has to bear and to laws limiting their operations than to any other cause. The mineral area is unlimited and the effects of bad management, over capitalization, stock swindling, etc., are no worse in their effects than they have been and are in every other new mining field.

The petition complains of and asks relief from the following:

1. Custom duties which increase the cost of mining about 12 per cent.
2. The 2 per cent tax on the output of the mines levied by the province.
3. Excessive incorporation and registration fees.
4. Excessive fees for boiler inspection, recording fees, timber dues and miners' licenses.
5. The eight hour law.
6. The passing of class legislation consequent upon the struggle between capital and labor.
7. The extension of the eight hour law to certain surface employees.
8. The demand of information for statistical purposes from the minister of mines.
9. Certain provisions of the Mines Inspection Act.
10. The steady increase of taxation and threatened legislation which is keeping out new capital.
11. The Master and Servants Act.
12. The Dominion Alien Act.

The mining industry, the petition says, pays 50 per cent of the taxes raised in the province, 22.7 per cent of the entire mineral production going to the provincial treasury.

Alexandria Lager

Is a pure, wholesome beverage, and contains no harmful ingredients. It is highly recommended as a tonic for weak and debilitated people.

Doering & Marstrand

TELEPHONE 429.

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.

VANCOUVER

Street Fair & Carnival

August 5, 6, 7. 8, 9, 10, 1901.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. C. NICHOL, ESQ., Chairman.	W. H. QUANN, ESQ.
J. BUNTZEN, ESQ.	M. S. ROSE, ESQ.
F. BUSCOMBE, ESQ.	WM. HODSON, ESQ.
W. H. LUCAS, ESQ.	S. D. NESBITT, ESQ.
E. J. McFEELY, ESQ.	CAPTAIN D. McPHAIDEN,
R. McLENNAN, ESQ.	A. SMITH, ESQ.

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

W. H. LUCAS, ESQ.,
Secretary V. S. F. and C.

TEL. 346.

Steam Puffer.

It's our special machine for ironing the insides of sleeves and insertion work.

Goods ironed by it retain all the original crisp newness that marked them the day of their first appearance.

Blouse Machines.

Ingenious affairs for ironing ladies' blouses. We have expert operators trained in this particular branch who turn out beautiful work that cannot possibly be equalled by the old-fashioned hand ironing.

PIONEER Steam Laundry

PHONE 346. 910 - 914 RICHARDS ST

WHITE LABOR ONLY.

A Busy Store

This is a remarkably busy store—has been for weeks—more particularly, of course, since the hot weather began.

The gallons and gallons of Ice Cream we have sent out to be eaten in the homes of Vancouverites, to say nothing of what have been eaten in our refreshment parlors, is astonishing.

People know a good thing when they eat it.

Ice Cream, 40c quart in pasteboard boxes; 50c quart packed in ice and delivered.

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To all points in Canada and the United States.

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SAILINGS FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

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

SAILING FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.

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

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Cor. Carrall and Hastings Streets.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Canadian.

Owing to the strike of the deck-hands on the C. P. R. s.s. Slocan no ore was shipped from Silverton last week although three carloads are now awaiting shipment on the dock from that point.

The stonecutters at work on the new million dollar hotel at Toronto have struck because the stone was being cut in Chicago by a non-union firm. *The contractors will endeavor to secure* non-union masons.

The carpenters of Winnipeg at a mass meeting decided to demand from contractors by August 5, 40 cents an hour, and nine hours a day, except Saturday, when it shall be eight hours.

The Canadian railway system, which was owned originally by 151 companies, has by amalgamation and leases reduced the number of companies to 86, in addition to which the Canadian government operates two roads—the Intercolonial and Prince Edward's Island.—U. S. Consular Report for June.

The annual election of officers of Victoria Typographical Union, held last Sunday resulted as follows: President, W. H. Cullin; vice-president, J. J. Randolph; executive committee, C. L. Cullin, R. W. R. Armstrong and Fred. Wyatt; audit committee, James Pottinger, J. Chrow and Archie King; Trades and Labor delegates, T. H. Twigge and J. D. McNiven, with W. M. Wilson as alternative delegate; label committee, W. H. Cullin, J. Chrow, F. E. Cullin, W. E. Ditchburn and G. Sheldon-Williams; treasurer, Thos. Booz; secretary, George M. Watt.

The Deckhands' union of Victoria having been disbanded, the remaining funds in the treasury of the union have been given to the Jubilee hospital, and the treasurer of the hospital tenders his thanks for the sum of $23.60 received from the union through Frank Wall.

At the last regular meeting of the Nelson Trades and Labor Council the following officers were elected: President, C. J. Clayton; vice-president, James Matthew; recording secretary, Mr. Hatch; financial secretary, W. R. Kee; treasurer, R. Robinson; sergeant-at-arms, D. McLean; statistician, John Roberts.

The Toronto World speaking editorially of the great steel strike, says: "If there is to be combination of capital on a gigantic scale, there must be a corresponding combination of labor. If labor could not organize under such circumstances serfdom and vassalage would return. The twentieth century is not for a new serfdom." Such utterances from a paper of the World's standing are the more to be valued because of its rarity.

Do you believe in having a representative of labor in the local House? If you do push along the idea of combining the Torontos and Yorks. Labor could easily get one representative in that bunch and we think the government might be induced to venture a trial if sufficient pressure were brought to bear before the next session.—Toiler, Toronto.

The Plumbers' union of Winnipeg has elected the following officers for the last term of 1901: President, F. Archibald; vice-president, A. T. Kernaghan: past vice-president, W. Toole; treasurer, E. Bailey; financial secretary, D. Craig; recording secretary, E. Giles, Arlington Hotel, Market street; inside guard, T. Love; outside guard, T. Simmons; delegates to T. and L. Council, F. Archibald, E. Giles and D. Craig.

A proposition to request the clergymen of the city to preach a labor sermon once a month was voted down by the labor council of Montreal. Adverse action on the question was due to the fact that the council believed the cause of labor would be injured by the preachers because of their lack of information on the problems of the day.

The Nelson Miner was on Tuesday last sold by the Sheriff for a debt of $5,000, being bid in by Miller & Richards, of Toronto, presumably for someone who will still continue the publication. The Miner has, during the last three or four years been fighting the popular side of nearly every movement which has come up in West Kootenay and its financial embarassment is the natural consequence.

A dozen of the friends of the Socialist and Labor movements met last Friday evening at the residence of Dr. Hargrave to give a welcome to Comrade Foley, of Rossland, who is in Toronto now preparing a report of the Oriental Commissioners for the Dominion Government. Among those present were Comrades Hargrave, Kelly, Kennedy, Sangster, Sinclair, Stevenson, Thompson, Titus, Tock, Joyce and Wrigley, and each was called to tell what he knew and thought concerning the Labor and Socialist movements. Comrade Foley enjoyed the evening very much, and gave as much pleasure as he himself experienced in a half-hour talk on the movement in the West. It was a happy occasion when the West and the East thus grasped hands. There is kinship between the workers there and here—known and unknown—and this gathering cements the bond more firmly.—Citizen and Country, of Toronto.

Many members of the Mine Owners' Association are not in favor of the lead refinery being built by the C. P. R. And with very good reason. The C. P. R. should never be allowed to secure a stronger cinch on the lead mining industry than it has at present. It is unreasonable to suppose that the lead bounty would help the lead miner any if it had to pass through any C. P. R. hands. The Dominion has given enough already to this corporation without allowing it to draw any more bonuses. —Silvertonian.

American.

Detroit boasts of a union of Marine divers. An effort will be made to organize all the divers of the United States and Canada.

Los Angeles (Cal.) laundry workers are on strike for recognition. The workers seem to have the best of the argument at present.

The stogiemakers of Wheeling, W. Va., have asked for an increase in wages amounting to 25 cents per 1,000. Their demands have been refused by the Manufacturers' Association, and a strike was inaugurated on Thursday.

In September the Cigarmakers' International Union will hold its general convention in Toledo, Ohio. This organization enjoys the distinction of meeting only once in five years. Despite their infrequent meetings, the cigarmakers have one of the strongest organizations on this hemisphere.

The June bulletin of the New York department of labor is authority for the statement that 1,743 organizations, with a membership of 244,915, existed in the state March 31, 1901. During the three months ending on the date just named, sixty-four unions were formed, and the membership of the unions throughout the state increased 2,431.

Senator Clark the multi-millionaire, who recently purchased a reserved seat in the U. S. senate, has obtained possession of 14,000 acres of government land in Montana in violation of the homestead laws. The great Democratic boss showed that he is a "workingman's friend" by hiring poor dupes to homestead the land and make over the titles to him, and now there's trouble.

An increase of 2 per cent in wages has been conceded its employes by the American Tin-Plate Company, which controls the tin-plate business of the country. Thirty thousand men, will be benefited by the advance in wages. A few independent manufacturers have not signed the union scale, but will undoubtedly do so.

J. P. Morgan had settled future railway wars by appointing a board to conduct Northern Pacific affairs, composed of one member of each of the five great railway interests.

The New York Central Federated Union almost unanimously adopted a resolution debarring any man who is a member of the militia from a seat in that body. The local unions are also taking action to oust militiamen or prevent them from joining organizations.

Twenty thousand collar and cuff workers are liable to strike in New York state for recognition of the union and a great mass of clothing workers in eastern cities are also likely to go out to secure the adjustment of many grievances.

All the textile workers' unions of Philadelphia voted that no militiamen could remain in their organizations.

Machinists of Kansas City have been injunctioned from speaking to scabs or in any way interfering with them.

In the Dayton Trades Council the Social Democrats and the advocates of direct legislation held a joint debate, and the verdict of the delegates was almost unanimously in favor of the former.

A Providence (R. I.) court decided a divorce suit the other day by ordering the wife, who was the complainant in the case, to take a vacation. The evidence submitted was to the effect that the husband belonged to a large number of secret organizations and spent his time and money on them. One occasion was cited where the husband gave a supper that cost him $90. The wife thought he ought to spend his time and money at home. The judge was of the opinion that the way for the lady to get even was to take the children and go on a vacation at the old man's expense, and so ruled. By and by we may have vacations by injunction.

The Waterbury (Conn.) Furniture Co. failed with $75,000 liabilities, and gives as one of the grounds that it was ruined by a strike. Well, why didn't the bosses make a decent attempt to settle?

The Working Women's Union of America is the name of the organization under which the servant girls will sail into the channels of organized labor. A strong local body was launched in Chicago.

New machinery is making great inroads on the hand cutters in the granite industry, and the unionists are discussing the question of controlling the devices by bringing every worker into one organization. The granite cutters are reaching out for everybody, from the tool sharpener and the lath tender to the man who puts the finishing touches on the work. So "trade autonomy" is receiving another black eye.

A judge at Derby, Conn., has gone to the limit. He injunctioned machinists from doing anything but breathing, and issued an attachment against the strikers, individually and collectively, for $25,000, and a fine of $5,000 or jail hangs over them for violating the order. Machinists still have a chance to vote.

THE WRECK OF THE JULE LA PLANTE.

'Twas one dark night on Lac St. Pierre,
De wind she blow, blow, blow,
Wen the crew of de wood scow Jule La Plante
Get scare an' ron below.

For de weend she blow like horricane,
Bimeby she's blow some more;
Wen de skow bus up on Lac St. Pierre
Bout half mile from de shore.

De captaine she's walk hon de front deck,
She walk on de hind deck too;
She's call de cook from up de hole,
She's call up all de crew.

De cook he's name was Rosie,
He's come from Mon'real,
Was chambermaid hon a lumber barge
Hon the beeg Lachine canal.

De weend she blow from the nor' eas', wes',
De sou' wind she blow, too;
When Rosie say, "Oh, captaine,
Whatever shall we do?"

De captaine she's trow de hanker out,
But still the scow shee's dreeft,
For de crew he can't pass on de shore,
Because he's loss de skeef.

De night was dark lak one blak cat,
De wave ron high an' fass,
When de captaine tak poor Rosie
An' lash him by the mass.

De captaine she's poot on de life preserve
And she jomp into de lak,
An' she say, "Good-bye, my Rosie, dear,
I die for your sweet sak."

Nex morning very hearly,
'Bout half pass two, three, four,
De captaine, cook an' wood skow
Lay corpses hon dat shore.

And de weend she blow lak hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more
And de skow she buss up on Lac St. Pierre,
'Bout 'alf a mile from de shore.

L'ENVOI.

Now hall good wood skow sailors man
Tak warnin' by that storm,
An' go an' marry one nice French gal,
And leve hon one good farm.

Den de weend she may blow lak hurricane,
An' spose she's blow some more,
You don't be drowned on Lac St. Pierre
So long's you stop on shore.

—SELECTED.

$1,000 FOR AN HONEST MAN.

Mrs. Nancy B. Irving, of Chicago, a cultured woman, whose sympathies are entirely with the laboring masses, has offered a thousand dollars to any business man who would conduct his business for one month without telling a lie. A number of lofty-minded individuals in Chicago, including two bank presidents, applied for the sum, inasmuch as they claimed to have not indulged in the gentle art of deception, but a quietus was put upon them by Mrs Irving demanding to see their tax receipts. Probably they never realized before that a man lied when he swore that his property valuation was a great deal less than it really was. After all, Mrs. Irving's plan was a very cleverly conceived one for the purpose of advertising a book entitled "Who Lies?" By having a number of business men of Chicago demanding a thousand dollars she has succeeded in getting from the newspapers thousands of dollars' worth of advertising that otherwise would have had to be paid for. "Who Lies?" shows as clearly as anything possibly could that a preacher, a lawyer, a doctor, merchant, or any other business or professional man, cannot possibly succeed by strictly adhering to the truth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PREPARE FOR THE ELECTION.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Sir,—As a subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT allow me to thank you, Mr. Editor, for the fearless and manly stand you have taken in defence of right and justice in the trackmen's strike; also the courageous manner in which you upheld the fishermen against the unscrupulous attacks of the cannery combine. It is refreshing to know that there is at least one paper in Vancouver that is not subsidized by the corporations of this province, and dares to tell the truth.

Your editorial on that aggregation who style themselves as the "business council of the city of Vancouver," criticizing their action regarding the civic printing has caused a great deal of comment among the working class of this city, and the unanimous opinion is that it was timely and to the point.

As a "business council (?)" it stands without a parallel. Let me point out one or two cases of the professed "business" acumen. Did they not pay over $500 for a street roller, which many experts claim is not as good as the one offered by the lowest tenderer? Did they not raise the salaries of certain city officials because they were too hard worked? Did they not refuse to accept the bids of the employing printers of the city of Vancouver, who tendered for the city printing, treating the employing printers and the Typographical union with contempt, because they (the "business council" of Vancouver) allege that there was a combine to filch the city treasury for printing?

Yes, Mr. Editor, these and many other matters, which your valuable space will not allow me to encroach upon, fully entitle them to be called in every sense of the word a "business council." These philosophers and wise men, put even Socrates in the shade by their actions and words of wisdom. They need a lesson on "business integrity," and it would not be amiss if you kept up the fight and united the different factions in our ranks so that we could go to the polls a solid and compact body and give these "business" men a "business" lesson at the next municipal campaign. It is openly asserted by some of these wise "business" councillors who look after the city's welfare that they can always depend upon the support of certain prominent members of the Typographical union to uphold them when election time comes. The way the "business" council of Vancouver has treated the employing printers and the members of the Typographical union, the union men of Vancouver do not believe these bald statements, but believe the members of that union will prove a unit when it comes to voting. It is conceded on all sides that the unions hold the key to the situation, and feel certain its members will prove equal to the occasion. What the members of that organization have done before they can do again and that is lead another crusade at the next civic campaign and give this "business" council a lesson in politics. The Typographical union has men who can copper every move that is made by members of the present "business" council. These men not only know the cliques that elected a majority of the "business" council, who dictate the policy of the council at the present time. They have many forceful speakers and past-masters in organization. Organized labor is looking to the members of the Typographical union to take up the fight.

I would suggest that a committee of four be appointed at their next meeting. This committee should be composed of the different factions who took such a prominent part in the last campaign, so that all parties would be a unit. This committee should arrange a meeting with every union in Vancouver and enlist their co-operation. They would not appeal in vain. In a few weeks a definite programme could be adopted, and the movement would gain such a momentum as would put the "business" council out of business.

This "business" council is antagonistic to labor, and has already struck a body-blow at the Typographical union.

OBSERVER.

Vancouver, Aug. 1, 1901.

SOCIETIES RE-UNION.

A re-union celebration of all the fraternal societies of the Province will be held in this city on Saturday, August 24th. An elaborate programme has been prepared. It comprises a grand procession in the morning. In the afternoon field and acquatic sports will be held. J. G. Ure, secretary Arcade.

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

According to a decision of the court in Massachusetts, all women and girls employed in hotels are under the protection of the eight-hour working law, which is being rigidly enforced.

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

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.

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

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

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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.

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BIG SHOE SALE
Is now on. All goods at Half Price for ONE WEEK.
R. MILLS, 10 Cordova St

YOU'LL be pleased to know that you can get
"HAWES" HATS FOR $3
right here in Vancouver now. No necessity for sending away for them. We are the sole agents for these famous hats. We have them in three styles—the Derby shapes and the Fedora in high and low crowns—in black only. And we sell them at exactly the same price as they are sold in the United States.
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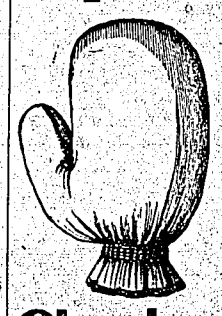

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fish, Game, Fruit, and vegetables.
112 CORDOVA ST. 'PHONE 442

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 in such a way that the full fee is not payable till the end of the six months' course. Offer open till June 15th, 1901.

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