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VOL. 5. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1902. NO 5

A General Tie-up.

San Francisco Street Railway Employees Out on Strike—Not a Passenger Car Moving—Vehicles Reaping a Harvest—Public in Sympathy with Strikers—Officials Very Stubborn.

A San Francisco dispatch says that the tie-up of the street car system operated by the United railroads of San Francisco is complete. Not a passenger car of this company is moving, but the United States mail cars are making their customary trips without hindrance or molestation. All morning long the thoroughfares leading to the business and manufacturing centres have been thronged with pedestrians going to work. Vehicles of all kinds are being pressed into service to carry passengers, and the owners of express wagons and vans are reaping a harvest. The sympathies of the public seem to be entirely with the strikers, and the moral support thus given has encouraged the strikers to no small degree. They assert their ability to hold out indefinitely and express great confidence as to the outcome of the walkout. The strikers are very orderly and the only trouble that has occurred so far has been caused by hoodlums, who, it is alleged, are hired by the company for that purpose.

Mayor Schmitz will exert his good offices in the matter and expresses his belief that the strike will not be of long duration. The lines of the two independent companies are being operated.

Mayor Schmitz made an effort to bring the officials of the railroad and a committee of strikers together, but was unable to do so, the railroad people refusing to consult with the strikers' committee. The mayor will continue his efforts to bring the opposing forces together. The eastern representatives of the Baltimore syndicate are in communication with the local railway officials and each move of the strikers is reported by telegraph to the eastern owners of the car system. It is understood that no action toward a settlement of the difficulty will be taken by the officials here until word to that effect comes from the east.

It is possible an attempt will be made to place men brought there from Chicago and other eastern points. Should this be done the strikers say they will not interfere, but are confident that the public will not permit a single car manned by imported labor to run.

It is estimated that the Baltimore syndicate, which owns the United Railways, is sustaining a loss of between $40,000 and $45,000 a day because of the strike, and that if it continues for a month they will be cut over $1,000,000. The situation may be summarized by stating that the strikers are confident, the city peaceful and the railroad officials reticent and stubborn.

PROVINCIAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Opinions Frankly Expressed by the Press of the Province as to the Formation of the Political Party.

The recent convention of the Labor party has adopted a splendid platform. It is to be hoped that the best judgment may prevail in carrying out the same. . . . Legislation must not outrun public opinion too far, else a panic will result that would shatter the faith of the most ardent in the Labor party platform as a means of ushering in an Etopian reign of prosperity and happiness. Let the sober mind prevail and in our efforts to become "broad" forbid that we should become narrow.—Mount Pleasant Advocate (Vancouver).

Kamloops presented a more animated appearance than usual this week owing to the fact that the labor convention was holding its first sitting here. Red badges were to be observed everywhere, and groups of the delegates could generally be seen outside Raven's hall enjoying a quite discussion. We do not pretend to know what bearing their efforts will have upon the politics of the country, whether prejudicial or otherwise, but judging from the unobtrusive, businesslike manner in which they have carried on their meetings it is evident that they are thoroughly in earnest and determined to bring their views to the front.—Kamloops Standard.

It is said that the majority of the delegates to the reform convention at Kamloops were socialists, and while we have never made any pretention to socialism—we frankly confess our hearty approval of the principles expressed by the platform which was adopted. Most of the planks are quite beyond criticism, not even open to the charge of being visionary, and impracticable. They present in concise and compact form the faith of the bulk of the workingmen of British Columbia on practical political questions, and are certainly a credit not only to the workingmen themselves, but also to the intelligence and prudence of the delegates who framed them.—Nanaimo Herald.

What news has percolated through from Kamloops, bears out the forecast made of the success of the labor and reform convention held there this week. Every part of the province, excepting the remote northern districts, is represented, 66 delegates having been in attendance on Tuesday. At present writing it is not known what will be the full outcome of the deliberations, but independent action in politics is foreshadowed. One striking and advanced step has been taken, in adopting the plank of woman suffrage. The convention is acting with great judgment and the result will be such as to ensure harmonious and united action throughout the province by all the disciples of advanced thought.—Slocan Drill.

The programme of the Labor party drawn up at the Kamloops convention last week is one which is bound to attract considerable attention. This is the first time that an attempt has been made to organize a labor party for the province. Labor candidates have run in isolated constituencies on platforms which carried little weight as being merely the expression of opinion of the labor party of single ridings here and there. Now we have a clear cut manifesto representing the demands of the party throughout the province. If in power these are the measures which they will carry. If in opposition still these are their aims. The platform is a radical one. Other platforms have also contained radical planks. The difference in this case is that the radicalism is sincere. At the same time the platform is a sober and reasonable one. And it is open to question whether an administration which coupled some such programme as this with a hearty effort to develop the resources of the province, would not fill the bill at least as well as the "business" governments which have been falling down all over the place in the effort to run our affairs for the past few years.—Revelstoke Herald.

The name adopted for the new movement is the Provincial Progressive Party. The name is good. The party henceforth will not be restricted to trades unions and socialist bodies for its support, but will be broad enough in its principles and motives to afford common ground for everyone who aims to shut off the land-grabbing, monopoly giving, law-breaking aggregation of grafters which now masquerade as a government in B. C., and substitute instead a legislature of level-headed, public-spirited men who will conduct public business for the benefit of the public. Then we will have stable, progressive government. The party starts off on a good footing. No other political party in B. C. is so thoroughly organized as the labor party in the Kootenays. The platform is one which should recommend itself to all reasonable men. The convention recognized that it was dealing with conditions, not theories, and therefore eliminated the millenium dawn features which so frequently handicap a good movement by weighting down its platform with Utopian ideals that are not present-day practicabilities.—Sandon Paystreak.

A new craft has been launched upon the troubled political waters of this province. The organizatioin of the Provincial Progressive Party as representing the political aims of organized labor in British Columbia marks a very important change in provincial politics. Heretofore organized labor has put forward no concerted effort in the direction of influencing legislation at Victoria, or of controlling the administration of the province. As a result of the deliberations of the convention just closed a new era has been inaugurated, in which organized labor co-operating in support of common principles will exercise a potent effect in provincial elections. Wheather or not this new influence in provincial politics will work for good or evil may best be judged, so far as it is possible to express any opinion on the subject at this time, by perusal of the platform adopted, and of the resolutions supplementing that platform. It will be noted that the platform is conspicuously free from anything of the nature of class legislation. No attempt has been made to force to the front legislation framed for the purpose of benefitting organized labor at the expense of employers. Whilst several of the reforms advocated are distinctly radical in their tendency, their application would be general and the benefits, or otherwise, to accrue therefrom would be for the whole people.—Kamloops Sentinel.

The labor convention at Kamloops has done nothing of immediate concern. The result from particular actions taken depends upon the general feeling and conviction of organized labor in the province. The convention was representative, so far as districts and sections of the province are concerned. The representatives have acted, and it remains to be seen whether their actions will meet with general approval or not. The little tifts between the straight socialists and trade unionists will make both sides a little wiser, without hurting either one or the other. The platform is not entirely devoid of sectional planks, neither can it be taken as a finished structure. However, on the whole it is good enough to stand criticism. Organization and funds are now needed. It is one thing to organize a trade union and another thing to organize a political party. In some parts of the province trade unions are in a position to go into politics as trade unions. In other parts they are not. A large percentage of trade unionists will not voluntarily join a labor party and contribute to a maintenance fund. To make membership compulsory would raise ructions with trade unions. Education seems the only means to the end. Will the new party accomplish this desirable end?—T. H. Twigg in Victoria Colonist.

THE HASTINGS TRACK.

The prospects of the Vancouver Jockey club for the coming season was never brighter. The Independent was out at the track the other day and found that the track and surroundings were in good shape. In fact the Hastings track will rank favorably with any in the Pacific Northwest.

That well-known horseman, W. H. Garbutt, is there with his fine stallion, McLilley. McLilley (14,965) is 16 hands high; foaled Aug. 17, 1890, at the Zedalia Stock Farm, Georgetown, Kentucky. Sired by Bonnie McGregor, 6,778; record 2:13 1-2. McLilley is a handsome dark bay, of high form, fine style and finish, beautiful head and neck, mane and tail, clean limbs, pure gaited and a natural trotter, and speedy at that. He carries the blood of some of the greatest race horses the world has ever known. It will well repay any lover of fine horses to see this horse.

Another excellent specimen is the three-year old colt, Mack Jack, sired by McLilley, damed by Sapollo, the well known mare of the soap manufacturers of that name. He is a dark bay, with three white feet, and is entered in the 2:40 class in the 24th of May meet.

There will be a meeting of the old labor party next Wednesday in Union hall. The delegates to the Kamloops convention will report and other business will be transacted.

GOVERNMENT SMELTERS AND REFINERIES.

One of the most progressive steps taken by the Kamloops convention was to declare for government smelters and refineries. To the people of the Pacific coast this large question is not thoroughly understood, although it is one of great importance to them, Vancouver especially, as this city must surely in the natural course of things secure the establishment of the refinery within its limits.

In the Slocan country and East Kootenay this is a question of paramount importance—in fact a case of life and death. As brought out in the debate at Kamloops the matter stands thusly: On January 1st, 1901, the American smelter trust, persuant to an arrangement with the C. P. R., Trail smelter, and other interested parties, withdrew from the ore-purchasing market in the Slocan, leaving it in the hands of Trail, Hall Mines, Everett and Selby smelters. The circumstances which lead up to this withdrawal and the objects in view are numerous, and would take a very lengthy article to set out; we will touch only briefly on the American lead trust's side of the case first.

The price charged for lead in the United States by the lead trust has been for a long time $4.37 1-2 a hundred. The price paid to the Coeur d'Alene mine owners, previous to January 1, 1902, was $4 a hundred for lead in ore. The trust sought to cut this price, and by withdrawing their ore buyers from the Slocan on January 1, 1901, they made it possible to effect the cut which took place on January 1, 1902.

When the lead trust withdrew and the Trail, Selby, Everett and Hall Mines smelters became masters of the situation they formed what might be termed smelter trust No. 2. This No. 2 trust immediately changed the basis of settlement from New York price, less duty, to the London price, less freight. The duty on raw lead entering the United States is $1.50 a hundred, so that the Slocan mine owner previous to January 1, 1901, received $2.50 a hundred. The London price, according to present market quotations, is £11 9s. 6d. per dong ton of 2,240 pounds. Figured in Canadian money this equals about $2.40 a huudred. From this $2.40 the smelters deducted $1 a hundred for freight to London, so that the mine owners now get $1.40 a hundred for their lead in ore. Over and above this, of course, the regular charge for freight to the smelter and treatment there is charged. This latter freight and treatment charge runs from $11 to $20 a ton, according to the value of the ore. Taking $15 as the general average, and adding the freight to London price, it will be noticed that the smelter and railways have already gathered in $35 a ton to themselves. But this is not all. A regular deduction of 10 per cent. for moisture is made from the weight of all ore, and 5 per cent. is deducted from the silver contents on some other trivial pretext. Then when the ore contains over 8 per cent. zinc the smelters charge 50 cents a unit penalty. That is to say, ore carrying 10 per cent. zinc is penalized $1; 11 per cent., $1.50, and so on. Over and above this the smelter holds out 10 per cent. of the final net returns for 90 days, to protect themselves against fluctuation between the time that the ore arrives in their yards and the time on which they dispose of it. Adding all these together, the total charge against an average sample of Slocan silver-lead ore will run between $45 and $50 a ton.

The most manifest injustice in this exorbitant charge is in the case of the $1 a hundred, which is charged as freight to London. It is a notorious fact that the lead does not go to London. Far from it. Trail and Hall Mines treat it in their smelters in the Kootenay, and ship the matte to New York, New Jersey, to be refined, from whence it is shipped back to Montreal and sold on our own market. It enters the United States in bond, and is returned to Canada in bond. In Montreal it fetches $5 a hundred. So that the Trail, Hall Mines and C. P. R., the Canadian parties interested, are buying lead in ore in the Slocan for $1.40 a hundred and selling it in Montreal for $5 a hundred. It might be noted right here that this is the infant industry for which a bonus of $5 a ton was granted for a year ago, and for which protection is now asked.

The Everett and Selby smelters, the American parties interested, pay $1.50 a hundred on the ore entering the United States. Some of the product of this ore is disposed of in the States at the New York price, which is now $4.27 1-2, but most of it is shipped out to China or Japan. When so shipped out within 60 days the duty is rebated by the United States government. The miners are a unit in favor of a government smelter and refinery, as everyone should be. Of course, it would cost a great deal of money to build and operate a smelter and refinery, but the provincial government should, nevertheless, move in the matter and try to induce the dominion government to help build it.

FROM VICTORIA.

The first steps towards organizing a retail clerks' association will be taken at a meeting to be held in Labor hall on Monday evening.

Six applications for membership were read at the meeting of the Painters' union of Victoria on Monday night. An effort will be made to arrange for a Saturday half-holiday in June, July and August.

The Bricklayers' union of Victoria have notified the contractors that eight hours will constitute a day's work, and $4.50 a day's wages on and after June 1st. Old work must be finished at the present rate.

The Tailors' union has declared war against merchants and others who are in the habit of sending east to have their clothing made up. A movement has been started that will bring some of our merchants to their senses.

A meeting of the carpenters of the city will be held on Saturday evening for the purpose of furthering the movement started a short while ago for an eight-hour day. The movement is not opposed by the contractors, as most of them are in favor of the shorter work day. The only question to settle is when it shall become operative. The carpenters' union is gaining in membership as a result of the present agitation.

A blacksmiths' union was organized at Victoria on Monday evening, when temporary officers were elected as follows: President, S. A. Virtue; secretary, J. T. Skepsy; local organizers, James Wood and R. J. Martin; delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, W. J. Ledingham and J. McKenzie. The union will be affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. The union will meet again next Tuesday, when the application for charter will be signed.

The bricklayers and masons organized a union a short while ago with the following officers: President, T. T. Russell; secretary, T. H. Stewart; treasurer, Wm. Boddy; sergeant-at-arms, E. Short. The union is adding to its membership at each meeting, and will soon be one of the strongest in the city. Contractors have been notified by the secretary that on and after June 1st eight hours will constitute a day's work, and $4.50 a day's pay. Old work will be finished at the present rate.

STIR AT PHOENIX.

For the last two weeks or more, says the Phoenix Pioneer, the management of the Granby mines in that camp has been putting every man at work that offered himself. This fact has been spread outside, and every train brings in more men. The men are employed largely as muckers and carmen. There are machines enough to break down the ore, and they have no trouble in doing this, but the trouble was to handle it fast enough at first, so as to keep up the shipments of from 50 to 60 cars per day, divided into three trains. There are 430 men on the pay roll, and more will probably be added.

"The Cow Pea," is the title of the latest publication issued by the Experimental farm of the North Carolina State Horticultural Society at Southern Pines, N. C. This book neatly bound and illustrated in a concise manner discusses the value and uses of this important crop, the cow pea. Every reader can get a copy free by writing to the Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Southern Pines, N.C.

The electrical workers met as usual last Tuesday night, when there was a good attendance of members. The business was principally of a routine nature, job stewards being appointed however.

STAY AWAY FROM DAWSON

The Klondike Miner, of Dawson, says:

Every line of labor used in the construction of the Forks railway is overcrowded, at present, and will be all summer. Carpenters, at least 500, can be obtained on 24 hours' notice.

Teamsters, at least 300, are now out of work.

Construction laborers, at least 2,500, can be obtained on 48 hours' notice.

All these men, whether skilled tradesmen or laborers, have endured untold hardship during the winter just passed; they are mostly deep in debt now, and are looking forward to the railway construction to get them enough to pull them out of debt and out of the territory, for since the Treadgold octopus engulfed our birthright, no more inducement to winter in the Yukon can be seen.

The establishment of a wage of $5 per day and board by unions as the going wage for labor in the Yukon, should not deceive anyone who reads the same. Five dollars is established as the minimum wage for the territory, because it is the lowest possible living wage. There are scarcely five per cent. of the laborers in this territory who would remain here if that wage was their only inducement, for the following among other reasons:

First—The very greatest length of time in each year that a laborer can hope for employment is nine months and the average is much below that figure. When not working, board costs $25 per week, running from $20 to $30 per week, according to the location in which you are forced to stop. While engaged in seeking work the expenses amount up to as high as $35 per week, in addition to having to walk many miles a day and pack your outfit.

Second—The cost of a laboring man's necessities in the Yukon is far more than the difference of wages in, say, Butte and the Yukon. The following is a short list of prevailing prices varying according to location: Boots, $10 to $12; rubber boots, $14 to $20; overalls, $2 to $4; shirts, $2.50 to $4; tobacco, $1.50 to $2 per pound; cigars, 25 to 50 cents each; beer, 25 to 50 cents per glass, whiskey, etc., 25 to 50 cents per glass; stage fares, 50 cents per mile; laundry, 25 to 50 cents a piece; tools—picks, $4 and up, shovels, $5 and up, etc.; lawyer's fees, all you are worth; absolutely no limit.

Do not for a single moment imagine that $5 is easily obtained for a day's work; such is not the case. The banks, large mercantile companies and English mining companies, all endeavor to obtain men at less than the going wage and as it is only for a short time in the spring—that is, the washup season—that men are scarce, the difficulty in keeping wages up is easily understood.

Then, wages are in the majority of instances paid in gold dust which runs from 50 cents to one dollar and a half less per ounce than what it is taken at, namely, $16 per ounce.

The condition of labor in this territory during the past two years has indeed been deplorable and it is in order to assist in this object and protect our fellow workmen on the western coast of America from falling into a like trap that this appeal is sent.

THE SAVOY.

The week just closing saw many new faces on the stage at the Savoy. What Manager James don't know about good talent isn't worth knowing, as the following artistes so ably demonstrated: Eddie Dolan, Celtic comedian; Beverly & Danvers, society sketch artists and Baroness von Tilse, balladist. Among those who were retained from the previous week were: Carroll & Neally, Celia De Lacy, Minnie Jerome, Ada Rosslyn, Lucille Lynton, and Alf. J. James. The programme next week promises to be a hummer.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Central Congregational Economic Club, which will be held in Union hall on next Monday evening, J. H. Watson will read a paper on Trades Unions—Their Use and Their Destiny. All union and non-union men are invited to attend. Admission free.

A meeting of the expressmen and teamsters will be called some night next week to organize an expressman's and teamsters' union. The business is so cut up at present that many of them are not able to earn a living wage.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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UNION LABEL

SATURDAY.....APRIL 26, 1902

The firemen asked for an interview with the Fire and Police committee when it met last Tuesday regarding an increase of wages. This interview was promptly denied them. In the next breath the salary of the chief of the fire department was raised $25 a month. We have no objection to this, but we strongly protest against any civic committee acting in a high-handed and discourteous manner to any body of citizens, especially its own employees, by refusing to listen to their grievances. The fact of the matter is the civic employees are a superior body of men, intellectually and otherwise, to some of these sudden upstarts who happen to get elected to the council. The most you can expect from a hog is a grunt. In conversation Ald. Wood has promised to bring this matter up on Monday night. No doubt to be snubbed by the board.

The daily papers have been strangely silent on the evidence produced before the Royal commission appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Smith Curtis, M. L. A., against the Dunsmuir government and its scandalous railway deal. Enough evidence was produced there to show that they should be hounded from power, and how any honest man can give them a vote to retain them in their seats passeth understanding. But, then, political morality in this province is at a low ebb.

The speaker of the local legislature is an expert counter. Probably he has acquired this useful art from a long acquaintance with golf or cribbage. The other day there were only 33 members in the house when a vote to adjourn was taken. Seventeen voted against the government's motion and 16 for it. Mr. Speaker's keen eye at once saw 17 on both sides, and gave his own casting vote to sustain the government. Great head.

There is a great deal of talk about disallowance by the Dominion government of provincial legislation to prevent the influx of Orientals. There is but one way to deal with this matter. That is pass the act and enforce it, even in the face of Ottawa's disallowance. It would then be up to the Dominion government to attempt to stop the enforcement. There they would probably stop.

The people of Chicago, by a vote of 125,594 to 25,987, voted in favor of municipal control of the street railway. By a vote of 124,190 to 19,500, they declared in favor of municipal ownership of the lighting plants. The municipal control principle is gaining ground in all directions, and the leaders of political parties should take the subject up, and work out the problem on lines that will allow of its early application.

The premier and some of the other members of the "brainy" outfit at Victoria had it hot on Wednesday. Capt. Tatlow said that Curtis showed up the government in fine style at the Royal commission. The premier replied in his usual statesman-like style by calling the captain a "liar." The old ladies of billingsgate are out of date now.

Evidently the members of the city council have not prayed for wisdom as they were advised to do some time ago. At any rate their speeches and actions on the early closing of saloons on Monday night showed no signs of any answer to prayers. Another election promise busted. Next.

Mark Twain once propsed in jest a literary undertaking to be called The Obituary. Its plan was to write most savagely scurrilous notices of prominent men. The article being put into type, a proof was to be sent to the person chiefly concerned, with the intimation that if he didn't plank down a certain sum the article should be published and widely circulated immediately on his death. "That makes it quite safe, dear boy," he said, without a vestige of a smile on his funereal countenance; "when the subject of your remarks is a corpse no action for libel can lie." The Vancouver daily romancer don't threaten to publish after death. "Next issue" is their lever.

Down in Australia they set apart a national holiday to pray for rain. It was a red-letter day for the churches. Now some of the unions are kicking over the matter. At a meeting under the presidency of J. P. Cochrane, the Sydney Laborers' Society resolved to ask payment for the recent holiday for prayer. They should come to the coast of British Columbia, where no irrigation is needed. If that won't do, they can move northward to Port Essington, where if 120 inches of rain yearly don't satisfy them, then they are past praying for.

The trades union principle is founded upon the broad basis of human rights. It stands as the mighty protest against all forms of wrong and injustice; it instills courage, manhood, independence, fraternity; the love for the good and the true; it lives in the hearts and minds of the toilers and must live; it will not die.—Ex.

The provincial government seems to be mighty in almost everything concerning the people. In the dry belt at Kamloops they want irrigation. A perpetual spraying station might be located at the old man's home there, and Premier Dunsmuir issue an order-in-council for a regular deluge every once and a while.

Ald. McGuigan says that the voting down of Ald. McQueen's early-closing resolution on Monday night was certainly a moral victory—inasmuch as the "night owls" won't now be compelled to hide themselves from public places and the police.

It is the independent and self-reliant skilled men who belong to unions, because they have intelligence enough to see that if organization is helpful to capitalists and professional men it is also good for the wage-worker.

The Redistribution bill has been assented to and all patriotic citizens should pray without ceasing that some calamity may overtake the moribund outfit in control at Victoria.

Encourage home industry by demanding products that have the union label. It is guarantee of good goods, made under sanitary and civilized conditions.

"By no means eager for the fray, Mr. Wells moved the adjournment," is the way the N.-A. puts it. But then the 'Tizer is a josher these exciting times.

Marconi says that the post-office monopoly alone prevented the commercial utilization of his wireless telegraphy between Great Britain and Ireland.

If you are trading with working people and wish your prosperity to be continuous, advertise regularly and without ceasing in The Independent.

The editor of the Colonist should take to oatmeal diet, and rub up his Gaelic in defence of the government. He can't do it in English, you bet yer life.

If man is superior to the dollar, why not legislate for man first and the dollar second, and who is to blame for the non-enforcement of this rule?

It is again proved that the Japanese are great imitators, for eight of the largest silk factories in Japan have formed a trust.

Both the historical parties in England have been cruel adepts in oppressing Labor.—Thorold Rogers.

Will Dunsmuir go 'Ome to the coronation as premier? 'Pends on Joe Martin.

CURRENT OPINION—ALL SORTS.

Another New Industry.

There is one industry in which Great Britain holds her own. It is a growing one, too. She makes all the ping pong balls.—Victoria Times.

Going Crazy.

A specialist on mind diseases says that the world is going crazy. We believe him since reading the proceedings of the B. C. legislature.—New Denver Ledge.

An Organ Grinder Hit This Burg.

The Slocan is on the verge of a great boom. A bum printer hit this office on Wednesday. This is the first harbinger of prosperity we have observed since lead prices went fluey 15 months ago.—Sandon Paystreak.

Passing of "Wild Cats."

The passing of the wild cat is a matter of rejoicing to not only the investor, but to the honest prospector. In days gone by the who had the smoothest tongue sold the most claims, but today talk cuts very little figure in a mining deal. The goods must be there or at least there must be a reasonable chance of their being there.—Marysville Tribune.

Situation Shaky.

If the Canada Northern bill is passed, "Joe" Martin is responsible. The fact is that it might be passed with him voting against it cuts no ice in placing the responsibility. He has secured the passing of the redistribution bill and the life of the government is now in his hands. If he defeats it the Canada Northern steal will be dead. If he permits the government to live a sufficient number of the grafting element of the opposition may flop over and the Canada Northern will go through.—Sandon Paystreak.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1901.

The mineral production of Canada during the year 1901, according to the preliminary statement of the geological survey, was valued at $69,407,031, of which $42,834,000 was metallic and $26,282,000 nonmetallic. The growth is equivalent to about 8 per cent. over that of 1900—a rather moderate increase compared with what recent years have shown. There were various causes for this; a drop in the gold product of the Yukon and protracted labor troubles in British Columbia being among the number. The following from the records of the survey show how the industry has developed: 1886, $10,221,255; 1890, $16,763,353; 1896, $22,584,513; 1900, $64,488,037, and 1901 $69,407,031.

Gold, as a result of the Yukon discoveries, occupies the first place, with $24,462,222, or more than a third of the whole; coal, with a value of $14,721,122, comes next. The metallic minerals, aside from gold, show a comparatively small figure in the table, all coming behind building materials in the total of their production, pig iron contributing only $1,212,113 from the product of home ore. Some of the branches of the industry have been established on a large scale during the past few years.

GOLD EXPORT.

Not a dollar of gold was sent in February from the United States to Great many, and only $800 to Great Britain. France took $7,787,723 out of the $8,665,480 total shipments. In February the Pacific coast, for the first time since 1899, was a net exporter of gold. There was imported, at all Pacific ports, $602,049 gold, none of which came from Australia. In the same month $735,575 gold was shipped from San Francisco, of which $732,000 went to Japan. In the same month last year the Pacific coast imported $842,473 gold, including $506,000 from Australia, and exported practically nothing.

The great struggle for constitutional liberty between king and parliament, begun in 1637, was ended in 1649, with the execution of Charles I. Twelve years. The struggle between James II. and his people, begun in 1685, ended in the final expulsion of the Stuarts in 1688. Three years. The abolition of the slave trade begun in 1785, was ended in 1807, a period of 22 years. Catholic emancipation, begun by O'Connell, single handed, in 1801, was ended in 1829. Twenty-eight years. The abolition of slavery in the British possessions, organized in 1823, was ended in 1833, a period of ten years. The repeal of the Corn Laws, begun in 1839, was ended in 1846. Seven years. American independence, begun in 1765, was accomplished in 1783. Eighteen years. The abolition of American slavery, begun in 1831, was ended in 1862, the longest period of all, but only 31 years.—Ex.

QUIET MOMENTS.

War is death's feast.—Proverb.

War is the sink of all injustice.—Fielding.

God! Thou art Love! I build my faith on that.—Browning.

War is the ultimate limitation upon freedom.—Sir James F. Stephen.

War is a gulf that swallows up all the channels of plenty.—Voltaire.

War is the worst of all bad things and man's crowning crime.—Bailey.

Men kill one another for want of something else to do.—Clarendon.

All monopolies are robberies, no matter what titles you give them.—Dr. Wollaston.

The era of emancipation is near its end, that of reconstruction lies before us.—Gladstone.

War is the meeting place of all the woes of human life, and, however victorious, a heavy judgment even upon the victors.—Luthardt.

There is but one class of men to be trembled at, and that is the stupid class, the class that cannot see; who, alas, are mainly those that will not see.—Carlyle.

Fashionable Dress Goods

The styles in costumes this season are exceedingly charming and the materials were never so beautiful—clingy fabrics are predominant—and nowhere in B. C. can be seen a more varied and extensive assortment of these beautiful fabrics.

For those who wish the heavier stuff for Tailor Costumes we show a complete stock of this class of woollen goods—including the handsome and ever popular Tweeds, Gebeline Cloths, Venetians, Broadcloths, Etc., in the newest shades.

Our display of all wool and silk Grenadines is another excellent feature. We offer you a splendid selection of these rich summer fabrics in all sorts of designs—stripes, checks and plaids, ranging in price from $1.00 to $4.50 yd.

DRYSDALE'S

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN.

170 Cordova St., Vancouver.

Wanted.

WANTED — AGENTS — Don't forget, ("The early bird catches the first worm") we give you advance information about the best to appear, FREE. Send your address immediately. J. M. MacGregor Publishing Co., Box 417, Vancouver.

Meeting.

F. O. E.—VANCOUVER AERIE, No. 6, meets Wednesday evenings; visiting brethren welcome. Bert Parsons, W. P.; J. G. Ure, W. S., Arcade.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Owing to our supply of paper running short accounts for the four pages being published this week instead of eight.

AT THE ANTIPODES.

(From the Sydney Worker.)

A deputation from the Labor Council, P.L.L., and Labor Party recently waited on the Premier with regard to the unemployed question. The government will create new public works.

The Australasian Society of Engineers has registered under the act, and appointed Mr. J. Cooksley as delegate.

Messrs. Ould, Burridge and Pallet have been elected by the Boot Trades union to form a Boot Trades council.

O'Sullivan has ordered the ventilation of the government stonemasons' sheds at Pyrmont.

Recently the 40 coal-lumpers employed on the Canadian liner, Aorangi, came out on strike because the vessel had been partially coaled by yardmen who were non-unionists. They state that union labor has hitherto been recognized in the bunker trade of the port. Attorney-General Wise saw the employers, Registrar Addison saw Secretary Herbert of the lumpers, and on advices arriving from New Zealand recognizing the conditions of union labor only, the men went back to work.

Minister O'Sullivan has agreed to the request of the Tip Carters' union for 11s. per day, provided that they remove 16 loads for five days and seven on Saturdays—a total of 82 per week.

According to Secretary J. H. King, the Vanmen's union has a membership of 2,100. They are organizing a committee to take action against the unlicensed men who jump their jobs.

The Sydney Labor Council recently received a letter from the secretary of the Goldfields Trades and Labor Council, Kalgoorlie, stating that work there, both for skilled and unskilled labor, was in a bad state. The letter was received, and it was decided to inform the Kalgoorlie Labor Council that a similar condition of things existed at the present time in Sydney.

A resident of Thursday Island wrote that he had noticed that a deputation from the United Labor Union had waited on the Sydney Labor Council, informing the latter body that there were 4,037 unemployed in Sydney. He asked if the council was aware that the shelling and pearl industry was carried on at Thursday Island in a climate which was the same in Sydney now. There was a population of 1,500, half of whom were Europeans, and the other half aliens of almost all nationalities. In addition to this number, there were fully 2,000 afloat in the shelling boats. The value in London of the shells produced during last year amounted to £15,000, and the estimated value of pearls obtained a further £30,000.

Advertise in The Independent.

Fishing Tackle!

Rods in Greenheart, Steel, Split Cane, Lancewood, Steel Centre.

Waterproof Oiled Silk, Braided Cotton and Linen, and Composition Lines.

Single Action and Multiplying Reels.

Single, Double and Treble Twisted Casts and Traces.

Wading Trousers, Brogues and Stockings.

Gut Hooks, Flies, Fly Books and every accessory to fly fishing.

Chas. E. Tisdall, 527 Hastings St.

Wait a Minute!

a day—a month, is the common excuse. It was what the captain of a vessel said—on returning from the voyage he would insure. But he never came back. The vessel was wrecked; he was lost; his family was stranded, too, financially, by his procrastination.

No other time is equal to the present moment for Life Insurance in cost and opportunity, and no policies surpass those of the Union Mutual in privileges and values.

Details sent free.

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J. E. EVANS, Provincial Manager.

MINERS' AND LOGGERS' OUTFITS

Parties going north or into the woods for logging purposes, if they consult their own comfort or consider the question of economy, will call and inspect our stock of supplies, which is the largest and most economicaly priced quality considered) in the city.

We enumerate a few of the articles, such as Grey and Scarlet Blankets, in medium and heavy weight; Robes, medium and heavy weight; Underwear and Shirts, union label Overalls and Jumpers, Leather Suspenders and Working Gloves, from 25c per pair upward. In fact, everything necessary for the comfort of prospector, miner or working man can be found in our large store.

CLUBB & STEWART,

TELEPHONE 702. 160 CORDOVA STREET.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to contractors and others that the building trades of Vancouver have adopted the card system among its members, to take effect on May 1st next.

A. J. MORTIMORE,
Secretary Building Trades Council.

Vancouver, April 4, 1902.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

Subscribe for the INDEPENDENT $1.25 per Year Box 844.

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"Kurtz's Own," "Kurtz's Pioneers," "Spanish Blossom"

They are the best in the land and made by Union Labor in

KURTZ & CO.'S PIONEER CIGAR FACTORY

VANCOUVER, B. C.

☞ Call for them and see that you get them.

THE CIVIC SOLONS.

A full board was present at Monday night's meeting of the city council.

The Telephone company wrote that the city council could have their 'phones for $3 apiece a month, beginning May 1st.

J. T. Luscombe wrote that he recently lost a valuable horse through it getting into the street car track on Granville street bridge, which would not, he alleged, have happened had the approach been guarded by a gate, which he thought should be placed there.

Messrs. Taylor, Bradburn & Innes wrote, claiming $5,000 damages on behalf of D. P. Mills, on a charge of assault and trespass, allegedly committed by the city health officer on March 15th and 16th last. Referred to the city solicitor.

The chief of police wrote that all houses holding licenses had complied with the law during the past month. Filed.

Ald. Cook asked if the following clause in the Health committee's report was very serious: "From W. H. Cleator, secretary of Plumbers' union, No. 170, stating that boys were doing plumbing work who had not passed the examination. Resolved—That the health inspector be instructed to enforce the by-law and to prosecute all offenders."

Ald. McGuigan—Nobody but journeymen are wanted.

Ald. Cook—How are boys going to learn their trade if they are prevented from working?

Health Inspector Marrion said that a large portion of the work in the city was done by boys instead of journeymen. It was difficult for him to discriminate between apprentices, journeyment or improvers. There were two classes at the examinations. The complaint made was against allowing boys to work and journeymen go idle. The by-law says that plumbers must take out certificates. Very few have done that. In the city 15 shops represented 24 master plumbers. In order to enforce the law he must have the assistance of the journeymen. If the council will give him permission notices will be issued immediately to all journeymen that the law must be complied with.

Ald. Cook—That is a very dangerous clause, indeed.

Ald. McGuigan—What's dangerous?

Ald. Cook—Why, young men will be barred from learning their trade. "It may be true that too many men are in the trade, but then the boys cannot be discriminated against in favor of the men."

Ald. McGuigan said that the inspector was bound to carry out the law. "We have had some scenes at our committee meetings over the non-enforcement of the by-law. We want to instruct and back up the inspector in carrying out the law. It is contrary to the law for apprentices to do the work."

Ald. Bethune said that one apprentice to each journeyman was allowed, then why should it be six boys to one man?

Ald. Foreman knew of a number of cases where boys were sent out to do the work without journeymen going along with them. It was right enough for a journeyman to take a boy along, but this privilege was abused.

The report was adopted, Ald. Wylie voting against.

Following clause in the report of the Finance committee came up for discussion: "Resolved—That J. Romang, janitor of the city hall, have his salary increased to $60 per month on condition that he take charge of the weigh scales and look after the renting of the City hall, to give the present incumbent, A. Robinson, fuller opportunity to devote his attention towards the collection of licenses as assistant to the license inspector."

Ald. Brown said that in this connection there was a tendency on behalf of officials, if they done a little extra work, to want pay for it. His attention had been called to a party cutting grass on the lot beside the city hall, and supposed that this must be paid. The duties of the caretaker should be defined. If one party spent an hour or so extra work he charged $10 for it. This kind of thing must stop, and the alderman from ward four moved that this clause be referred back to the committee to be drawn up and put in proper shape.

Ald. Wylie seconded the motion.

Ald. Woods—"That's a very trivial matter, indeed, to talk about." (Here was a man who had been employed in the service of the city since its incorporation. The caretaker's job was the meanest in the City hall. Mr. Romang had always been most willing to do what he was told to, and had not asked for this proposed increase, though he was entitled to it. (Applause from the audience.)

Ald. Wiley—The Finance committee has nothing to do with the matter.

Ald. McQueen in reply to Ald. Brown said that it was the duty of the caretaker to cut the grass.

Motion to adopt the report was carried.

Under the head of general business Ald. McQueen brought up the matter of the band grant, and presented a letter from the officer commanding the Sixth D. O. C. Rifles, asking for a reconsideration of the matter, and for the grant to be increased from $400 to $600. Colonel Worsnop pointed out that the band now numbered 24 instruments, and several more were being trained, also that the only direct contribution made to the militia by the city was through this grant. Referred to the Finance committee.

Ald. McQueen moved the second reading of the by-law to regulate the closing of saloons and licensed premises each night. He made a very long speech and said that in committee he would change the hour to 12.30 a. m. instead of 11 p. m.

Ald. Wood opposed the by-law and referred to Ald. McQueen's speech as a "temperance lecture."

Ald. Brown and Bethune spoke in favor of the proposed by-law as it would be when amended.

Ald. McGuigan did not regard the question as one of public morality, but of public policy.

Ald. Wylie supported Ald. McQueen and said that he would as chairman of the police committee enforce the law fully.

Ald. Cook wanted the matter to stand over. After some more talk the by-law to close saloons from 11 p. m. until 6 a. m. each night in the week, was defeated on its second reading, by a vote of 6 to 4.

Ayes—Ald. McQueen, Wylie, Bethune and Brown.

Nays—Ald. Cook, Blackmore, Wilson, Wood, McGuigan and Foreman.

DR. McGUIGAN AND THE SALOON.

In speaking against the proposed by-law to close saloons and hotels at 11 o'clock each night as presented by Ald. McQueen last Monday night, Ald. McGuigan said that the question as submitted to the council looked like one of morality and immorality. He did not approach it on these grounds, but on the grounds of public policy. So far as public morals were concerned he tried to conform with it. And in this regard he paid Ald. McQueen a high compliment for taking the stand he did, but did not see the question from the same point of view, however. Ald. McGuigan said that he had been a resident of Vancouver for 17 years and watched the progress of the place from a mere hamlet to the large city it was to-day. The people have been accustomed to the present policy and it had grown up with the place. The all-night saloon had always been here since the place started. This city compared most favorably with any other in Canada, so far as law and order were concerned. He disagreed with the idea that men with families had been frightened away from coming here on account of the wickedness of the place, at least the record of the growth of the public schools did not bear out this contention. It was not a question of drinking whiskey, either. The doctor said that he had been around among the hotels at all hours of the night for a good many years, and he had observed that the great bulk of whiskey drank was between the hours of 9 and 11 p. m. It was particularly noticeable that the class of patrons of the day trade was different from that of night. He did not think that there were very many married men who visited the saloon after 6 p. m. He would not accuse them of that. Those that usually visited the bars at night were of the floating population, and with them it was not always a question of drinking that they did so, but because they had no place else to go. Regarding the importance of petitions on the liquor question, he had noticed that one with over 3,000,000 names had been presented to congress, and on the authority of Lyman Abbott he contended that under the circumstances he did not think the plebiscite amounted to anything, as large numbers were compelled to go on the side of prohibition against their better judgment. Vancouver was an exceptional place, as its citizens were most law-abiding. He therefore did not want to see too many laws, because worthy citizens might in a moment of weakness be induced to break them. Regarding the contention that the hotel was the workingman's club—not "home," as suggested by one of the aldermen—he held that by closing them the poor man was thrown out into the street, but the rich man was allowed the privilege of getting his refreshments at his well furnished club. There were exceptional cases, however, when the closing of saloons at an early hour would do good, but in a general way it would work a hardship.

GREGG EXPLAINS.

C. A. Gregg, in a letter to the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, explains the position he occupied as editor of the Rossland Miner during the recent strike. The letter reads:

"VICTORIA, B. C., April 15, 1902.

"The President of the Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B. C.:

"Dear Sir,—In view of the possibility of the existence in the minds of trade unionists in British Columbia of the impression that my work on the Rossland Miner during the late labor troubles in Rossland, was such as to indicate that I personally am a foe to organized labor, I think it only proper that I should make some explanation to you of my position. I occupied a very unfortunate and unpleasant position indeed, as editor of the Rossland Miner during the recent strike. I was called upon to attack the methods of the strikers very vigorously, but I was simply acting under instructions from my employers, and was not allowed to give expression to my true sentiments. I trust that your body and all trades unionists throughout the province will not look upon me with disfavor, but admit that I simply did my duty to my employers. I desire in this letter to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the aims and aspirations of trades unionists. That I treated my employees fairly you can easily ascertain if you write to J. P. Barkdoll, president of the Rossland Typographical union. I shall esteem it a favor if you lay this letter before the Trades and Labor Council at its next meeting. Yours very truly.

"C. A. GREGG."

THE LETTER-CARRIERS.

The postmaster-general has introduced his bill to amend the Post Office act, included in which is the demand for increased salaries to the letter carriers. The printed bill is not yet at hand, but some of its provisions are to the following effect: It takes the letter carriers, messengers, sorters, etc., from under the Civil Service act, so that applicants will not have to pass the usual preliminary examination. The department will do its own examining under the proposed system. The present system of payment and promotion will be abolished, and at present it is proposed to substitute a scheme something like this: There will be grades A, B, C, D and E, the rate of pay per day being: A $125, B $1.50, C $1.75, D $2, and E $2.25. Grade A is for probationers, after two years in B there is promotion to C, and in another two years further promotion to D. This is the top grade in the ordinary course, grade E being an extra to which but a few for special and responsible service will be appointed. Pay will only be allowed for days actually worked, with the exception that two weeks' holiday in one year will be made statutory. For good service an extra ten days' holiday will be given or in lieu thereof $20 cash as a bonus. By this plan it will be seen that, allowing six months for the probationary grade, it will only take four and a half years to reach the maximum, as against nine years at present. The maximum pay now is $60 a year. Under the new plan it will be, taking 313 working days to the year, $626, with the bonus of $20, total $646, if no time is lost by sickness. In the same way it will be found that the minimum will be higher than $360, as at present, but the chief merit of the proposal is, that it abolishes the present small increases that have to be continuous for eight years before the maximum is reached. Members of the present staff will have the option of changing to the new conditions or remaining under the conditions in force at this time.

Until the full details of the proposal are explained to the house by the postmaster-general it is only guess work to say what amount of improvement has been effected or how much more is necessary.

PLATFORM OF THE PROVINCIAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Following is the platform adopted at the Kamloops convention of the Provincial Progressive Party:

That this party lays it down as a first principle that they will nominate, endorse or support only such men as will place their signed, undated, resignation in the hands of the convention which nominates or endorses them; that this resignation be sworn to; that this resignation may be handed in to the lieutenant-governor in council whenever a majority of the convention shall consider such action advisable.

1. That we gradually abolish all taxes on the producer and the products of the producer, shifting them on land values.

2. Government ownership of railways and all means of communication.

3. That the government establish and operate smelters and refineries to treat all kinds of minerals.

4. That the franchise be extended to women.

5. The abolition of property qualifications for all public offices.

6. Farm improvements, implements and stock not to be taxed, and wild lands to be assessed at the price asked for them by speculative holders.

7. No land or cash subsidies. Lands to be held for the actual settler.

8. Ten per cent. of all public lands to be immediately set aside for educational purposes and education of all children up to the age of 16 years to be free, secular and compulsory, text books, meals and clothing to be supplied out of the public funds where necessary.

9. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

10. Restriction of Oriental immigration by a law on the lines of the Natal act, and if said law be disallowed, it be repeatedly re-enacted until the end sought is attained.

11. That to protect us from Asiatics already in the province the government insert a clause in all private acts to this effect: "This act shall be null and void if the company fails to enter into an agreement with the government as to conditions of construction and operation," and that the house pass a resolution to prohibit the employment of Asiatics on all franchises granted by the provincial house.

12. Conservation of our forest riches, pulp land leases to contain a provision for re-foresting so as to produce a perennial revenue and make pulp manufacture a growing and permanent industry.

13. That the act compelling the scaling of logs by government scalers be enforced.

14. Absolute reservation from sale or lease of a certain part of each known coal area, so that state owned mines, if necessary, may be easily possible in the future. All coal leases or grants hereafter made to contain a provision enabling the government to fix the price of coal loaded on cars or vessels for shipments to B. C. consumers.

15. Municipalization and public control of the liquor traffic.

16. The right to a referendum where a valuable subsidy or franchise is to be conferred.

17. That all transportation companies be compelled to give free transportation to members of the legislative assembly and supreme court and county judges.

18. Election day to be a public holiday, and provision made that every employer shall be free from service at least four consecutive hours during polling time.

A frightful accident occurred at Blairmore on Saturday week by which Conductor William Hughes, of Medicine Hat, lost his life. He was standing on a lumber laden flat car about to cut out three boarding cars to be run on the Blairmore tracks and gave a signal to brakeman McDermott showing that he was about to draw a pin. He disappeared and when next seen was lying across the rails, terribly mutilated and death was no doubt instantaneous. The body was taken to Macleod, where a coroner's inquest was held and the jury returned the following verdict: "That death was purely accidental and that no blame can be attached to either railway company or to employees."

P. O. Box 296. 'PHONE 179.

W. J. McMILLAN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

TUCKET CIGAR CO. UNION LABEL CIGARS

Brands:

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OUR SPECIAL, EL JUSTILLO,
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UNION BARBER SHOPS.

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

Elite barber shop, Hastings street.

Bon Ton barber shop, Hastings street.

C. Ellis, Cambie street.

Savoy Barber shop, Cordova street.

Smalley's barber shop, Cordova street.

Oyster Bay barber shop, Carrall street.

Union barber shop, Carrall street.

A. O. McCutcheon, Mount Pleasant.

Boulder barber shop, Cordova street.

O. K. barber shop, Hastings street, east.

UNION BAKERIES.

International Union Made (REGISTERED) J. B. & C. I. U. OF A.

W. D. Muir, Mount Pleasant.

W. Murray, Prior street.

Montreal Bakery, Westminster avenue.

F. Adams, Scotch Bakery, Hastings street.

W. D. Kent, 56 Cordova street.

J. Oben, Hastings street.

Minchen Co., Granville street.

Barnwell Bros., Granville street.

Largen & Tupper, Granville street.

THE NEW VANCOUVER Coal Mining & Land Co LIMITED.

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and every four weeks thereafter.

Sailings for Honolulu and Australia.

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Miowera .....May 30
Aorangi .....June 27
and every four weeks thereafter.

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E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A. Vancouver, B. C.
JAS. SCLATER, Ticket Agent, 428 Hastings St. Vancouver, B.C.

Union Directory:

THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND Labor Council meets first and third Thursday in each month, at 7:30 p. m. President, W. J. Lamrick; vice-president, F. J. Russell; secretary, T. H. Cross; financial secretary, J. T. Lilley; treasurer, C. Crowder; sergeant-at-arms, C. J. Salter; statistician, J. H. Browne.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Electrical Workers, Vancouver Local 213.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Union hall, room No. 4. President, Geo. Coulins; vice-president, R. P. Irwin; recording secretary, A. D. Hotson, 635 Richards street; financial secretary, John Dubburly.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 120—President, G. W. Isaacs; vice-president, Fred Haw; corresponding - financial secretary, J. A. Stewart, 51 Cordova St; recorder, C. D. Morgan; treasurer, E. Morgan; guide, N. A. Bradley; guardian, P. J. Bennett; delegates to T. & L. Council: G. W. Isaacs and Fred. Haw. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Union Hall.

COOKS, WAITERS AND WAITRESSES' Union, Local No. 28. President, Wm. Ellender; vice-president, W. W. Nelson; recording secretary, Miss Adella Connant; financial secretary, J. H. Perkins; 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 meets the last Sunday in each month at Union Hall. President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, W. J. McKay; secretary, S. J. Gothard, P. O. Box 66; treasurer, Geo. Wilby; sergeant-at-arms, A. F. Arnold; executive committee, F. W. Fowler, G. E. Pierrott, W. Brand, Robt. Todd; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, W. Brand, Robt. Todd, F. Fowler; delegates to Allied Trades Council, F. A. Fowler, W. J. McKay and C. J. Marshall.

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, H. A. McDonald; vice-president, John Gardiner; secretary, A. G. Perry; treasurer, H. Vanderwalker; conductor, Geo. Lenfesty; warden, D. Smith; sentinel, J. Dubberley; delegates to Trades and Labor Council: H. A. McDonald, J. C. Barton, C. Bennett, Robt. Brunt and A. G. Perry.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and Joiners—Meets every second and fourth Thursday in Union Hall, room No. 3. President, G. Dobbin; vice-president, J. M. Sinclair; recording secretary, W. T. MacMullen; financial secretary, H. S. Falconer; treasurer, J. Ferguson; conductor, R. MacKenzie; warden, J. McLeod; delegates to T. and L. council, Robt. Macpherson, G. Dobbin, J. M. Sinclair.

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, J. Arnell; vice-president, J. R. Edwards; recording secretary, A. J. Thirtle, address, Vancouver P. O.; financial secretary, H. J. Littler, 573 Hastings street, east; treasurer, E. Timmins; conductor, S. H. Bossisstow; guard, F. Coughlin.

VANCOUVER FISHERMEN'S UNION, No. 2. Meets in Labor Hall, Homer street the last Saturday in each month at 8 p. m. Sydney Harris, secretary, care of water works shops, Powell street.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' International Union of America. Local No. 46, Vancouver, B. C. President, Wm. H. Barnes; vice-president, Fred. Jay; recording secretary, Sam Walker, St. George St., 7th Ave.; financial secretary, N. McMullin; treasurer, W. A. Woods.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION NO. 357—Meets the first Tuesday in each month in Union Hall. President, A. Koehel; vice-president, P. 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, C. Crowder, C. Nelson.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, Local Union No. 138. Meets every Thursday in Labor Hall. President, W. Pavier; vice-president, W. Halliday; recording secretary, E. Crush, 221 Georgia street; financial secretary, A. Gothard, 822 Howe street; treasurer, H. McSorley.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No. 178 — Meets alternate Mondays in room 1, Union Hall. President, F. Williams; vice-president, Chas. Whalen; recording secretary, H. O. Burritt; financial secretary, Walfred Larson; treasurer, W. W. Toombs; sergeant-at-arms, J. McPherson.

THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meets in O'Brien's Hall, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. D. McLean, president; W. J. Lamrick, secretary, 248 Princess street.

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TELEPHONE 286.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

CANADA.

Painters and decorators of St. John, N. B., report work active; wages, $2 a day.

Shipwrights and caulkers of New Westminster are well employed, but there is no demand for outside help.

Tinsmiths at Kingston, Ont., are on strike for 10 cents per day in wages for second-class men. Three firms object to the demands.

A dispatch from Quebec says that after the noon gun had been fired off from the citadel on Tuesday four hundred workmen employed by contractors for buildings throughout the city struck for higher wages.

The C. P. R. has brought out several boilermakers and machinists from England lately, but they are all good union men. They wanted to know if it was all right before they started to work, says the Winnipeg Voice.

The financial half-year of the Co-operative company, of Calgary, finished on March 31st, and appear to be in a very satisfactory condition. The auditors' report shows 10 per cent. in shares and 5 per cent. on turnover.

The Winnipeg musicians have formed a union with the following officers: President, James Stack; vice-president, Chas. F. Ward; secretary, G. H. Bowman; treasurer, Paul Dalman; guard, W. McCrea; marshal, Wm. Bathie.

The stonecutters' of Halifax have demanded an increase of 6 cents an hour on its present rate of 30 cents, to take effect on May 1st. The plasterers have presented a similar demand, that the present rate of 28 cents an hour shall be increased to 36 cents on May 1st, 1902.

The bakers of Toronto are making a strenuous endeavor to abolish night-work. A conference between the Master Bakers' association and representatives of the union was held recently, when the proposition was discussed. The employers say that the matter rests entirely with the public.

There is a scarcity of houses of moderate size and rent at Chatham, Ont. The building of a large wheel factory there, the contract for which has been let to a local firm of contractors, which, when finished, will give employment to a large number of hands, will increase the demand, so that in all probability building operations will be very active this season.

P. M. Draper, Ottawa, secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is in Washington, D. C., this week, attending the conference of the executive of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Draper is not an officer of the Federation, but was the Canadina fraternal delegate to the last convention, and the invitatioin to attend the councils of the Federation at this time is probably evidence of a desire on the part of the officers to become informed on the trend of Canadian labor matters with a view to avoiding any friction in the operations of the two bodies.

A petition has been presented to the Quebec legislature, complaining that printers are being seriously injured by the competition of certain religious communities, who are able to do printing and other work at starvation rates by the employment of unpaid female labor, and by the fact that they are exempted from the payment of taxes imposed upon ordinary business houses, and requesting that the committee of industries make an inquiry into the subject.

AMERICAN.

The bartenders of Seattle have formed a strong union.

The plasterers of Sacramento have raised their initiation fee to $50.

It is estimated that 200 to 400 glass blowers are on strike in Bridgetown, N. J.

The building trades of Seattle are coming into the Western Central Labor Union.

The Stockton Federalist has undertaken to drive Chinese restaurants out of that city.

Six thousand bituminous coal miners are idle in Indiana, pending a settlement of grievances.

The Reading (Pa.) Iron company has advanced puddlers' wages 25 cents a ton, but has refused others.

Lathers of Everett, Wash., now receive an additional 25 cents per thousand, making $2.25 a thousand.

San Francisco laundry workers have succeeded in getting their advanced scale signed for the coming year.

The journeymen plumbers of Spokane returned to work last Monday, and the settlement is a victory for the union.

The advance of the lumber trust in the price of building materials is causing a check in building operations in Oakland.

About 1,200 men are on strike in the Appleton, Wis., paper manufacturing district. They want a shorter time schedule.

Freight handlers at the Erie Railway yards in Newburgh went out on strike Monday for 25 cents an hour instead of 13 1-2 cents.

The butcher workmen and drivers of Spokane have organized, and their delegates have been admitted to the Trades Council.

Three thousand tin-can workers in Brooklyn struck on Monday, apparently because they were required to fill in printed time slips.

Spokane waiters have adopted a scale of $11.50 per week and 25 cents per hour overtime. Extra men, who work five hours a day, will get $7 per week and board.

A Spokane blacksmith was fined $10 and costs last week for refusing to take out a horseshoer's license under the law passed by the aid of the late Labor Congress by the last legislature. This is the first case to come up under the new law, and the victory is a pleasing one to those who worked for its passage.

The Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron company has shut down its plant in East St. Louis, locking out 1,800 men, to forestall a strike for higher wages.

A despatch states that 1,000 cotton-mill employees are on strike in the territory contiguous to Augusta, Me. As a result, 6,000 other workers have been locked out.

The Scranton, Pa., street-car employees' strike was settled on Sunday. This strike began October 2, 1901. The company has agreed to advance wages and make other concessions.

The Retail Clerks of Stockton have obtained the signature of nearly every merchant in the city to an early closing agreement. Among them was the Rochdale Co-Operative Store.

Out of 6,000 looms operated by the American Woollen company in its Rhode Island plants, 2,700 have been rendered idle by the strike. The independent mills are running overtime to meet the demand for goods.

The Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast has signed a six months' agreement with the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. All the demands of the union as to hours, wages and recognition of the union, were granted.

Over 300 members of Carpenters' Union No. 22, of San Francisco, which was suspended for its refusal to accept the rulings of the National organization, have taken out clearance cards, and will go into a new and loyal union.

The E. & G. Brooke Iron company, of Birdsboro, Pa., has raised the wages of its blast furance employees 10 per cent. The Temple Iron company and the Empire Iron & Steel company have also advanced wages 10 per cent. All three concerns operate in the Schuykill valley, Pennsylvania, where the iron trade is especially active at present.

FOREIGN.

London cables state that natural gas of fine commercial quality has been discovered by an American concern in Sussex.

The furniture makers of Stuttgart, Germany, are warning tradesmen not to visit New South Wales in search of work.

English cotton spinners using American cotton are curtailing production. In southeastern Lancashire, 10,000,000 spindles are idle, and 10,000 operatives are working on short time.

In 1901 Switzerland issued 25,772 permits to commercial travelers, against 24,687 in 1900; 2,290 of the number for 1901 were delivered on payment of a license tax, and the income from this source was 327,790 francs ($63,263.47).

The gold yield of New Zealand in 1901 was the largest since 1873. It amounted to 455,559 ounces, valued at £1,753,783, as compared with 371,993 ounces in 1900 and 505,337 ounces in 1873. The "record" year was 1866, when 735,376 ounces were raised. In 45 years there have only been ten in which the yields have exceeded that of 1901. The production of silver in the same colony also shows a very large increase, being 562,598 ounces, valued at £64,488, last year, as compared with 326,457 ounces in 1900.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

A school is being built in New York that will accommodate 150 teachers and 4,000 children, each having a desk and seat. Within three blocks of its location are three other schools, each having a capacity to accommodate from 1,500 to 2,000 pupils. The largest schools already built in New York accommodate 2,900 and 2,800 pupils respectively—the largest in America. In all these schools the half-day system is in use, which means that each school accommodates two lots of pupils daily. In the school now being built, the basement and roof will be playgrounds, as well as an open court with an area of 18,000 square feet. The building will have a carpenter shop, a cooking room, two libraries, and hot and cold baths.

FASHION NOTES.

Lace, net chiffon, plaited straw, Neapolitan and Milan braids make up the bulk of millinery at the large importing houses, says the Chicago Tribune.

The latest French petticoats of taffeta, peau de soie, Liberty satin, etc., fasten down each side of the front and are closed at the back.

A new model for small dressing bureaus has both ends raised box fashion, one of them ending at the front in a novel post effect, bearing a lamp of chaste design.

The clinging grace and picturesqueness of the various princes styles are largely responsible for the marked favor they command for wedding gowns and elegant evening dresses.

SALMAGUNDI.

Teacher: Hereditary is an adjective that means something that descends from father to son. Now, Willie Green, construct a sentence containing the word. Willie Green: My pop's pants are hereditary.

Here is a little anecdote apropos of the delectable London fogs. The late Bishop of London was once conversing with an eminent Parsee at Fulham Palace. "What I cannot understand," said the prelate, "is how a cultivated man like yourself can worship the sun." "Ah! my lord," replied the Parsee, "if you could only see him!"

Uncle: What are you crying for, Georgie? Georgie: Teacher caned me because I was the only one—boo-hoo—able to answer a question to-day. Uncle (indignantly): This is scandalous, my poor boy! What was the question? Georgie (between sobs): Who put the bent pin in the teacher's chair? —Tit Bits.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleas were white as snow,
So when they hopped upon her skirts,
She could not see them go.

Mag—She's goin' ter marry de feller dat jumped off de Brooklyn bridge. Liz—Well, he won't find no tugboat waitin' ter pick him up after dis jump. —Puck.

Church—When you see a fellow in an automobile with a fur cap, fur gloves, a mask over his eyes and nose, and a leather cap, what would you say? Gotham—Why, I would say he was dressed to kill.—Yonkers Statesman.

She—I can't possibly get my gown for less than $175, dear. He—But there's Mrs. Rounder; I'll bet she doesn't pay any such price. She—But her social position is so much more secure than ours.—Life.

William Boucher, of Baltimore, who is still living, made the first screw-head banjo in 1847. It is now in the National museum.

The famous surgeon, Sir Henry Thompson, was called in early in his career to perform an operation on the king of the Belgians. This brought him a title and fame, but, says he, "though it made my fortune, it spoiled my practice, for I was inundated with applications for similar operations, and henceforth could do little else."

Here's a health to Martin Halligan's aunt!
And I'll tell you the reason why:
She ates because she's hungry, and she drinks because she's dry.
If she e'er saw a man stop the coorse of the can,
Martin Halligan's aunt would cry:
"Arrah! fill up your glasses and let the jug pass!
How d'ye know but your neighbor's dhry?"

"Bridget, there's a policeman at the door come for you." "Sure, is ther, mum?" "Yes, Bridget; I hope to goodness you haven't been doing anything wrong" "I hope not, mum" "What have you been doing, Bridget, that he should come after you?" "Ouly fallin' in love, mum!"—Yonkers Statesman.

To feel much for others and little for ourselves, to restrain our selfish and to indulge our benevolent affections, constitute the perfection of human nature. —Dr. Adam Smith.

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.

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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.

C. Ellis, corner Cambie and Cordova streets, is the place you can get your hair cut in an artistic manner.

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

The Mint

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