

PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE.

A REVIEW OF OUR CHIEF SOURCES OF WEALTH.

The Lumbering, Mining and Fishing Industries of British Columbia Briefly Sketched—Good Counsel for the Employees.

To open even the briefest notice of all the trades and industries of British Columbia would require far more space than is to be had in an ordinary publication like THE TYPENGRAPHER. A few words, however, having special reference to the mainstays of the province, its timber and mineral wealth, will not be out of place here. Representatives of these industries may not be present with us on this our Labor Day; but if they are, we extend to them the right hand of welcome.

The forest lands are of vast extent, the lower Fraser country especially being densely wooded, and yield most valuable timber. Douglas pine is found almost all over the coast, and even up to the Cascade range; cedar, white pine and maple abound all over the province; and Scotch fir, willow and cottonwood are found principally on bottom lands. A list of over a dozen other valuable trees might be given; but among the chief may be mentioned: hemlock, yellow fir, balsam hemlock, yellow pine, yellow cypress, arbutus, yew, oak, arbutus, alder and cherry. The lumber trade however, is in its infancy. In 1879 the value of the exports was in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000; it is away up in the millions now.



Many lumber camps and saw-mills are in operation, and give employment to thousands of hard-handed workmen. It is hardly necessary to enter into details with regard to the industry in the vicinity of Vancouver and New Westminster. The number of mills that have been erected within the past few years, and the immense quantity of lumber now annually exported to different parts of the habitable globe, tell their own story.

Why should not the employes in these camps and mills be organized? There is plenty of room for a union composed of the hewers of wood and workers in wood.

But it is in the mining industry that British Columbia was its present position. After the discovery of gold in 1857, and the establishment of the colony in the following year, mine hunters flocked in chiefly from the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies. These pioneers penetrated the country as best they could, and have established mining camps throughout the interior. The principal obstacles to the prosecution of an almost inexhaustible gold mining would seem to be the want of roads, the want of capital and the want of a thorough geological survey. Gold, silver and copper, besides other minerals, are found in large quantities in almost all sections of the Province. But while the exports of the precious metals are steadily increasing, it must not be forgotten that there are also vast deposits of coal and iron. Very little has yet been done with the iron; but all must be fam-



iliar with the yearly output of coal on Vancouver Island, which is growing with rapid strides. It is gratifying to note that the coal miners are a well organized body of men. It is hoped the day is close at hand when their co-workers, the gold, silver and copper miners, will also be united. In concluding this already too lengthy article, a word to the fishermen of the Province may not be inappropriate. It is well known that the fisheries of British Columbia are among the richest in the world. Its salmon, oolachans, stur-

geons, cod, herring, halibut, anchovies, haddock, etc., are widely distributed and thoroughly appreciated.

Let the fishers take the hint to unite, and form a solid body of knights of the net.

A In Bellamy. Should a small boy be found with a roll of \$1,000 it would be believed that, as he could not possibly have earned so large a sum, he must have stolen it, and he would be immediately and unceremoniously taken by the coast-guard and made to give an account of how he came by the money. We respectfully submit that, when a grown man is found with \$1,000,000 in his possession, it is equally safe to assume that he did not come by so large a slice of the national wealth by any proper means, and that society should therefore take him by the collar, if he does not make him give an account of how he secured what he has. We undertake to say that no man can justify his possession of \$1,000,000 on sound ethical grounds. It is as much out of the power of a grown man fairly to earn that sum as it is beyond a boy's power to earn the thousandth part of it.



"Prompt and Permanent." The above is used as the caption of an advertisement for St. Jacob's Oil. Had our city fathers adopted it as their motto while the subject of the bathing-sheds at English Bay was before the council, and thrown overboard all the twaddle about morality and "sob," doubtless the masses of the toilers in Vancouver would feel a little more kindly disposed towards a body that is generally supposed to have a fair proportion at least of the wisdom and forethought that are required to govern so all a city like this.

Vancouver Behold. (Inclined labor organizations are going into politics. A demand was made of the council some time ago that the city furnish gas and electric light. As in other cities the council is owned, body, soul and breeches by the corporations, and the request was refused. The working men are now fully determined to quit voting against each other, and get together on a platform that means something.)

Nature and Art. A winsome brunette from Seattle, who attracted much attention from masculine passers by, stood on the corner of Cordova and Cambie streets yesterday evening. She wore a d d big head-gear, red suspenders over flaming yellow waist, red and yellow skirt and red buckskin shoes. She was a sight for the gods and men, but not for men who are troubled with weak eyes.

'Neath the shade of the birch they sat. And her head lay on his breast: He merely pressed her pretty lips, And the kodak did the rest.

FRANK AND FREE.

A British Columbia Journalist Confesses.

One of the most entertaining bits of autobiography we have ever read is the following account of his professional life, with its disappointments and rewards, by a Victoria editor:

Been asked to drink.....	11,322
Drank.....	11,322
Requested to retract.....	418
Did retract.....	416
Invited to parties and receptions by persons fishing for puff.....	3,333
Took the hint.....	33
Didn't take the hint.....	2,900
Threatened to be whipped.....	170
Been whipped.....	0
Whipped the other fellow.....	4
Didn't come to time.....	108
Been promised whiskey, gin, etc., if I would goaste them.....	5,610
Went after them.....	5,610
Been asked "What's the news?".....	300,000
Told.....	27
Didn't know.....	200,000
Lied about it.....	99,972
Been to church.....	33
Changed politics.....	50
Expected to change still.....	8.5
Gave to charity.....	2.
Gave for trier dog.....	1
Cash on hand.....	1

We could if the editor of any one of our Vancouver dailies could compress so much entertaining results into so little space. We also question whether in the whole rank and file of Vancouver newspaperdom there will be found a thousandth part of this Victoria brother in his graphic portrayal of those personal characteristics which go to make up the successful journalist of to-day.

What It Would Do.

The money paid for one glass of beer would pay for one loaf of bread.

The money paid for two glasses of beer would pay for a peck of potatoes.

The money paid for one glass of whisky would pay for one pound of beef.

The money paid for two glasses of whisky would pay for one pound of coffee.

The money paid for three glasses of beer would pay for a quarter pound of tea.

The money paid for three glasses of whisky would buy a dressed fowl.

The money paid for four glasses of beer would pay for two dozen eggs.

The money paid for four glasses of whisky would pay for three pounds of butter.

Murder is prohibited in this country. But liquor, which produces nine tenths of the murders, is licensed.

The price of a few drinks would pay a quarter's dues, and one-half of the money spent for intoxicants by workingmen would create a defence fund that would make them independent and invincible.

Slight Misunderstanding.

(Texas Siftings.)

A Texas sheriff, with papers in a civil suit entered the house of an attractive widow and said:

"Ma'am, I have an attachment for you."

The widow blushed, but said something about reciprocation.

"You must proceed to court."

"I prefer that you do that."

"Come, hurry, please; the justice is waiting."

"Oh, well, then you have the license, I suppose?"

The sheriff cleared himself in time.

"Pat Up."

One of the best jokes ever practiced occurred in a certain hotel last Saturday afternoon. A seedy-looking man with an umbrella entered the place, and walking up to the bartender said he wanted a drink, had no money, but would "put up" the umbrella. Seeing

that the umbrella was quite new and well worth a dozen drinks the bartender jumped at the offer and handed him a lordship glass of the best eye and bitter. After drinking the beverage and remarking how like the man "put up" the umbrella and shut it down again and walked out. The bartender was too much fondled to run after him or call the police.

Labor Inconisms.

Patronize the cigarmakers' label. Union men will resist ten hours every time.

Even the Cubans are trying for the eight-hour day.

Why do not Vancouver labor unions build a labor temple?

Why not celebrate May-day as Labor Day in British Columbia?

The editorial columns are mightier than the pen; so says a printer who knows.

The unions of Vancouver were never in better condition than at present.

New arrivals are joining the unions at every meeting. Keep up the good work.

Vancouver's clerks should urge upon the city council to pass an early-closing by-law.

The trades and labor council should elect two labor candidates as aldermen next year.

Over 3,500 journeymen have graduated during the last ten years from the New York trade school, which at present has about 600 pupils.

The labor organizations of Kansas City have issued a "yellow book" containing the names of firms refusing to consider the claims of union men.

Latest reports of the Amalgamated Carpenters show that the society has 25,223 members, of which 1,535 are in the United States and Canada.

A suggestion has been made that Vancouver organize labor in three different forms: the trades union proper, the educational assembly and the political party; the three to work together harmoniously.

The Web Weavers' Association has the strongest treasury per capita of any labor organization in America, surpassing in this respect even the Cigarmakers' International Union. Its members contribute a regular per capita tax of 50 cents a week. They have a subscription shop in the country, with two exceptions, "card shops," where none but union men are employed.

Trade unions in Germany are jubilant over the fate of the conscriptionists who were sent from Austria to take the places of striking German privates, but who were induced by the latter to return home.

A number of the Austrians have just been arrested at Vienna on the charge of embezzling money, that is, of accepting and retaining in advance for their trip to German cities and then refusing to do the work for which they were sent.

The end of these proceedings is awaited with much interest by union men throughout this continent.

VANCOUVER'S PIONEER DAILY

THE NEWS-ADVERTISER

(DAILY AND WEEKLY)

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