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OUR MUNICIPAL MENAGERIE.

THE HABITANTS OF POWELL STREET.

Don't Poke the Injura's With a Pole Unless You Want to Get Hurt They All Have Some Kind of Peculiarity.

THE civic hall is a grand affair. It is all there, on Powell street and you can't fall to discover it: "you can read 'paint'." The "high-you" tyhee of the paces is John C'erb, and he is the best single-handed talker in the institution. But his subject is apt to get not only monotonous but mono-manufactural after you hear it for a little while, though "he can hold a man" with any of 'em.

The next chief officer is "the Grady," and he runs the challenge to the discrimination of Her Majesty.

The next and most prominent feature of the crowd is the boy West. He has been adopted by John Clough, and the result is that you break your shins over him all around the shop.

Then comes the Mayor. He is white all through. The web that he was cut of was "all wool and a yard wide."

Next comes Alderman—(?) We late to give any particular personage in the civic corporation prominence, so we will shake them up in our grab-bag, and, when we have done so, out pops Franklin. He always gets to the surface on every possible question, and he is a level-headed, right-headed man, even if he does not par. his hair in the middle. He is a good man to have around the city—or anywhere else for that matter. The Trades and Labor Council folk ought to give him another term. If he should re-ite, there would be a nice hole in the satesmanship (?) that prevail in the council chamber.

Next comes Ald. Scoullar. But he gets in an objection by the hitch and-kick. He is a true bit of steel, a was ever brought from a hardware shop. Keep a good edge on, Scoullar.

Next? Ald Collins is unfortunately for himself, a sound one man. He was born so, consequently his beauty is congenital and follows him around. Henry prides himself a good deal more on his "snout" than he does on his "shape," and we think he comes pretty near the mark, though he insists occasionally.

Next comes Ald. McCraney, who he sets the board of works. He's a good man, but he and his board are a little "lower than the proverbial tortoise," which beats the record.

Ald. Cannon crops up next. He is a very nice man, with a nation of his own eloquence. His ideas are well-founded, and if the alderman did not talk quite so deliriously, and as if he had not only to masticate but digest his thoughts, would be good. The C. P. R. doesn't run slow, unless it is behind time. Of course Ald. Cannon never is in the fix.

Ald Gavin does no harm, although he "strikes" home. He is an all round man, but it would

do him no harm if he cultivated that whisper of his until it grew big enough to be heard.

Alderman Mills has a "sole" that makes itself "felt" and you could not "shoes" any better man for his ward.

Then comes McGuigan. He's the coroner and sets on corpses. What is the matter with him taking a session on Huntly?

Then comes Anderson. There is not a bratler or a brighter man on the council. But everybody wonders if that belly-band of his would not be better worn as a skull-cap.

Plek out the next man, and Alderman Odium crops out. We size him up as a canny man all round, and equate at the same time. He comes from an inland ward, but is always in the swim, and never gets stranded on a bathing beach. He is the sort whom it does a constituency good to know.

Now which one of the aspirants: aldermen aforementioned will want to sit in the "mayor's nest" (if he can find it) next civic election, nobody can tell. But we think, from a dispassionate point of view that, in respect of efficiency, dignity and all the rest of the concomitant attachments of the seat, there are not a great many that can "top" with our present Mayor. What about Dr. Carroll, eh?

Grady's Graders.

One thing connected with the civic administration of the affairs of Vancouver, which does not please the generality of tollers in the city, is the continuance of the city improvement company, alias the chinking, on work which ought to be apportioned to men who are more deserving of support than are some of the scum of humanity commonly seen under Grady's watchful eye. It may be urged that he am an out of work so compelled by this "little band and low" is insignificant, even though it does save an "honest penny" for the powers that be; but we must not forget that honest men do more to uphold a bad cause—the interests of Vancouver than those who might be termed, if not dishonest, at least dishonest. This labor of every kind is being tabooed and decreed all over the civilized world. People all know that everything has a standard— that a radical is raised by an insignificant little insect and that a wedge has a very one edge; therefore it behooves the laboring class to look well after this thing, and if possible nip it in the bud, thereby saving a "peck o' troubles" in the future.

Fascinating Fools.

Some men are never happy or contented unless they are tinkering on the fess all the time, especially around machinery. They refer to it as a chance to use the monkey wrench or hammer, waste valuable time, and spoil more machinery than constant years of wear and tear will do. If a machine is out of order, the tinker takes his monkey wrench and screw-driver and goes at it, regardless of where or what the trouble is. After turning and twisting nuts and bolts till he is tired of this amusement he starts up the machine, only to find it has not been improved a bit. Then he goes at it again. Such men are not profitable. They are a nuisance around a shop. A competent man never tinkers. If the machine needs fixing he looks it over carefully until he locates the trouble and does just what is needed and no more.

THE RIGHTS OF MECHANICS.

SOME ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF UNIONISM.

What J. E. Thorold Rogers, Professor of Economic Science, Has to Say, on a Subject that Deeply Concerns the Worker.

THE possessors of property may unite together in order to make their property more useful to themselves, and so turn, in the language of economists, their wealth into capital. . . . Now the laborer, when his economical position has been analysed, will be found to stand in the same place that the capitalist does. His education and maintenance are, to all intents and purposes, an investment of capital for productive purposes. The duration of his powers is a matter of risk. He is engaged in an industry which will assuredly sooner or later wear him out, and therefore he does in his wages receive something which, over and above the risk he incurs, will compensate for the inevitable exhaustion of the powers which make him an industrial agent. But as a remuneration of his labor in the shape of wages, and of his employer in the form of profit, are really identical forms of economical distribution, there is a question which is constantly raised as to the relations between the employer and the laborer, and which is characteristic of them. I refer to the question as to whether the master gets too much and the workman too little in the distribution of that which remains over and above the market price of the article after all necessary charges are liquidated. A combination of laborers has for its object the appropriation to the laborer of a greater share in the surplus from which both wages and profits are derived. . . . A laborer has something to sell: this is his labor. It is just as salable an article as a pound of sugar or a yard of cloth, and its advantageous sale is just as much a matter of interest to the laborer as the sale of sugar and cloth is to the grocer and draper. Now it can be admitted that capitalists can unite their capital in order to get advantage by mutual association, there can be no reason in the nature of things why laborers should not have and use the same liberty. . . . A trade union is virtually a labor partnership and it is based upon precisely the same principle as that which induces men to put their money together to found a bank or construct a railway. . . . A working man, who in concert with others declines to work for wages which he thinks insufficient, is only doing that which is an admitted right in the conduct of a private merchant who withholds his goods from the market in order that he may get a better price than the market offers him at present. No one would probably dispute his right to do so in his own terms if he acted as an individual; and there is no reason in the nature of things why he should not act with others to

obtain for all what he thinks will be for the good of all. On grounds of principle then the combinations of working men have a clear economical defence. —[Extracts from Capital and Labor, by J. E. Thorold Rogers, M. A., Tooke Professor of Economic Science.

Direct Legislation.

To establish equity—to help every individual to obtain justice before the law of our country—it is necessary for the people to have a voice in the framing of the laws. We advocate that all laws shall originate with the people and be voted on and approved by them, before being finally passed upon by our respective legislatures. The initiative and referendum is a measure upon which all reformers can unite, from the most conservative to the most radical. In no better way is it possible to counteract the tremendous legislative opposition confronting labor reform. We appeal to all labor unions to take up this subject, and push it to a successful issue.

The Single Tax

Means absolute freedom of without tariff or excise. No taxes whatever on buildings, machinery, tools, or anything, in fact which labor has been utilized to produce. A tax on land, to be levied on the rental value of land. The single tax cannot be shifted on to labor, cannot add to prices or check production. It is the only system that will destroy monopoly, cheapen land, raise wages naturally, increase profits, give employment to all and result in universal peace and prosperity.

Supply and Demand.

A protective tariff—or for that matter a trade-does not and cannot fix the rate of wages. Labor, under the present system of supply and demand, like other commodities, will command its own price in the market when it is for sale. Canada, the United States and Mexico each have protective tariffs, but wages are not uniform in the continent. They differ in every Province of the Dominion, in almost every State of the Union, and in all the other parts of America. Legislation cannot interfere with the natural operation of the law of supply and demand. It is useless then that the only way to get better wages is for every workman to be a unionist, and for all to move in a solid phalanx, step by step, until each shaft of his selfishness of the wealth he produces.

Cancelled.

Yesterday afternoon the following despatch was received from Rev. Joseph Waldrop, dated at Tacoma:

"Have just arrived and heard of quarantine. What shall I do?" Secretary Garen replied:

"Must come; all arrangements made. Will pay all necessary expenses."

Mr. Waldrop then wired as follows:

"Quarantine turned me back. You can get another steamer."

This means that the engagement of the Waldrop family has been cancelled. A concert, however, by local talent may be arranged. Look out for dodgers.

Kurtz's Own and Esqueto cigars are manufactured in Vancouver. Don't forget this when you smoke.

THE TYPOGRAPHER

ISSUED BY

UNION PRINTERS OF VANCOUVER

AN A

SOUVENIR FOR LABOR DAY.

Thursday, August 11, 1892.

LABOR DAY.

One of the classics of our language is a poem by Thomas Dekker, who died in 1632, the refrain of which is, "Honest labor wears a lovely face;" and if in the dead and indeed dark past that were true, how much more so is it in the closing days of the nineteenth century, which has witnessed the development of the highest type of civilization the world has ever seen. The position of the workman occupies to-day is a proud one, for if he directs his God-given energies aright he may be the peer of any. One of the objects of Labor Day is to bear testimony to the fact that honest labor does wear a lovely face, as the toilers show their numerical strength in orderly procession, listen to addresses on the dignity of their calling, and take part in feats of skill or strength, the least of pure enjoyment concluding with intellectual nourishment that educates while it delights. Unionism now has its grand outing, and displays by the harmony that marks its festival the spirit of its organization. It is founded on the basis of self-protection and mutual help, and best conserves the objects of its being when it carries these out in their literal significance. The working men of Vancouver, whose fortunes are bound up with the progress of the city in the future of which they all feel a deep interest, now celebrate their third Labor Day, which they have endeavored to make as successful as they possibly could, to the end that all those citizens who sympathize with the part they play in the body politic might enjoy with them a holiday uninterrupted by care. Fully sensible as it is of the responsibilities cast upon it as an important constituent of the general community, the laboring element can always be depended upon to co-operate with the other classes in promoting whatever is calculated to be of lasting advantage to the youngest, though not the least powerful, offshoot of this fair Dominion which we fondly boast as the land of our birth or adoption. Let the day then be one of unalloyed pleasure, so that it may in future years be looked back upon with memories fragrant of the good times had in the long ago, where the red sands

of the Pacific sparkle in the sunlight!

EIGHT HOURS.

Far-away Australasia is leading the van in the eight-hour work-day movement. "Eight hours' work, eight hours' recreation, and eight hours' rest," is her motto. Now that the initiative has been taken, may the good work go on. Can any sane man say this is unreasonable. The tolling masses ought to have eight hours only to produce, eight hours to admire and beautify by their production, and eight hours to rest their minds and bodies. A majority of employers know this to be right, but are evidently afraid to adopt the system because of a minority, who would take a mean advantage and work their employees ten hours a day, resulting of course in unfair competition and ultimate ruination of their businesses. Now, if all workers would make a resolve not to work any longer than eight hours, the matter would be settled at once; because then all employers would be on an equal footing. We think the day not far distant when popular opinion will be so strong that those greedy employers, in their mad rush for wealth, will be compelled to decipher the handwriting on the wall and fall into line. Employers of labor can do a great deal to further this movement if they will only make up their minds to do so. In Vancouver are merchants who can stand together and say they will close their stores at eight o'clock and give their clerks a chance to enjoy themselves socially; and those storekeepers who refuse to join the movement should be put under a ban. The typographers, an organization of employing printers in the United States, is trying to bring about a reduction of hours by sending out circulars and soliciting opinions on the matter. In confirmation of the practicability of this movement, we would direct our readers' attention to an article in another column, entitled, Fruits of Eight Hours, in which the owner of a steel-works in Sunderland, Eng., after having conceded to his workmen eight hours a day, with a condition, and having given the scheme a trial, removes the condition and establishes the system in his institution. If all workers were union men, and the unions to which they belonged were affiliated in one grand body, nothing could stop its consummation. The employers could not object if they knew all would be equal in that respect. What applies to one trade is applicable to other industries. We think there is something more in this life than continual drudgery; and we therefore hope the day is not remote when all men shall be alike in this respect at least.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

The natural result of the seemingly opposite interests of labor and capital are labor unions. In order to secure the recognition of its most modest demands, labor must organize; and immediately this fact is borne in upon a number of workers of any particular trade, an association is formed. But when this has been done, and a slight improvement in the condition of these workmen has been made manifest, they very often forget that what united action accomplished can only be retained by the same factor. Considering their improved condition secure, they are apt to imagine that by the capturing of some minor outpost of the antagonist's lines, they have won the whole battle, and look up

on the organization to which they owe the gain as superfluous. Then, when through indifference the union begins to lose its hold upon its members, the employers take advantage of the opportunity, and withdraw the concession previously forced from them. The workers, in this way once more brought to their senses, again make an effort to rebuild the association. Thus a number of callings the work of re-organization has been done three or four times. Had the weak-kneed members or their opinions preponderated, no such attempts to rebuild the collapsed unions would ever have been made; but as the stronger heads and sounder judgments of the more widely informed ruled their more timid brethren, the work had to be repeated. In fact, it can never be given up. The superior and controlling force of circumstances will compel those workers who do not keep up their union to a certain point of efficiency to do the same work over and over. The following lesson may therefore very obviously be drawn from the foregoing remarks: If you do not stick to your union, your union will not stick to you.

ART PRESERVATIVE.

Jottings and Jugglings Both Grave and Gay.



"P" IS THE awful accident and mishap that makes the printer poor indeed, both in pocket and in mind. It is the most cold-blooded and prosaic thing in a printing office. His tedious work of weary hours is dashed to pieces on the stone below—but more generally on the floor—after the fashion of a rail at smash or a steamboat explosion on a miniature scale; for it is all the more terrible as the man who did it knows it. What a fountain of wrath gushes forth for the victim from the rest of the men present. How considerate they are of his feelings! With what words of comfort do they attempt to soothe his irascibility! "What did you throw?" "You've got another shake." "It's a m-l-y!" "There didn't any of it get away, did there?" and many other expressions that evince a nice Christian disposition. And then all laugh—a merry, merry, merry laugh—all but the creator of the "pl." They laugh in order to put the victim in good humor. They are so kind. And the victim takes it all in good part. Oh, yes, he takes it all in good part—a thinking part. It is beyond computation how hard a man can think when he pleases himself. And what a linguist he becomes—he can pray in seven different languages without taking breath. I honestly believe the Devil (the real Devil) with a big D, not the one in the accounting cut, leaves the composing room when a man "ples" a handful. The victim will attend to all the Devil's business for that day.

St. Peter—You say that you were a compositor for a Vancouver daily paper. What earthly claim have you then to come here?

Compositor—When I came to an issue "L. C." in distribution I always took it over to the Hall case, instead of putting it in my pocket to throw it to the gutter after I got outside the office.

St. Peter—Hustle this man down to the other gate. A good liar is had enough, but he doesn't even know how to tell a plausible lie.

Reporter—If you allow me to have the sermon which you are to deliver on Sunday, I will copy it and print it in Monday's paper.

Clergyman—I cannot permit my sermon to go out of my hands. If you will come to church on Sunday, you can hear it, and take notes.

Reporter (with dignity)—I don't work on Sundays.

For a Labor Paper.

TO THE EDITOR:

The intention to issue a souvenir paper on Labor Day has revived in my mind the idea formed some time ago, that the workmen of Vancouver should make an effort to float and maintain a newspaper devoted more especially to the interests of the toilers. It must have been painfully evident lately to the great majority of working men that two of the daily journals of this city are directly opposed to what Mr. Gladstone persistently dubs "the masses." On more than one occasion these papers have gone out of their way deliberately to misrepresent the toilers and the toilers' interests, and to palm off as facts concerning this city and its voice statements that have been as plainly untrue as they have been cold-blooded and criminal. And when a workman has dared to lift his voice or his pen in the defence of his order, these same papers have jumped on him, and held him up to ridicule and obloquy. The men who do this—these stale Bohemians, these rag-and-bone men of the press—who rake up and bash up unflattering items and rejected morsels from the dustbins of Journalism, would do well to let the toilers alone, for they know little of his complaints and less of the remedy; they know little of labor and less of capital. They whom this cap fits may now wear it; and while they wear it and chafe, let us consider well the question of a labor paper for our city, for the production of which I am convinced there is an abundance of dormant talent. Yours fraternally,

W. TOWLER.

Vancouver, Aug. 11th.

A LIVE NEWSPAPER

The Daily Telegram

Published Every Morning, Except Monday.

EVERY ISSUE IS REPLETE WITH THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

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CAMER STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE TELEGRAM.

G. A. ROEDDE, MANAGER.

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 still 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 employees in these camps and mills organize? 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 fishermen 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 scruff of the neck and 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 dandy 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.....	1
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
Believe 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:
 "Madam, 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 dumb-founded 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 1,335 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
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 (DAILY AND WEEKLY)
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 Of all descriptions
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EVERYBODY WELCOME TO-DAY

TO OUR THIRD LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The "Tyrograph" Kaper's that every man this day will do his part in a manner fitting the occasion—Personal Mention.

"Sir, the time is fast approaching when public opinion shall be stronger than kings and emperors; when public sympathy shall be mightier than armies and navies." — Webster, Speech on the Greek Revolution, 1824.



We hereby extend a most cordial welcome to all the visitors who are with us to-day, and hope they will enjoy themselves to the full.

Chairman Oliver — Arbeit uber alles.

What's the matter with Brooks? He's all right.

Gov. Irvine — This is a free country, but not too free.

Merran Franklin worked hard to make Labor Day a success.

President Monk leaves no stone unturned when he undertakes a thing.

The boys are all clat-d-over the fact that Mr. Robt. Macpherson is to speak.

We will all be glad to have Rev. J. W. Cole, with us, and hear his fatherly voice.

Joe Dixon practices what he preaches. He does not employ the heathen Chinee.

Dan O'Dwyer says this will be the best Labor Day yet. He ought to know, having attended them all.

Secretary Gagen deserves the appreciation of all for his untiring zeal on behalf of the Trades and Labor Council.

Though Geo. Polay does not believe in dual taxation, he taxes himself in many ways for the benefit of the fraternity.

J. C. Groves — Of course, all don't think alike, some imagine some mechanical, and some believe; but we all know that Labor Day will be a success.

Marshal Bishop will be on his high horse again to-day for the third time. His arles, Percy Whitworth and Percy Woods are not quite a mark, for this is their first time.

Bum-bosses bring riff-raff are indeed a great drawback to honest, able employers and the craft generally. Wonder if there are any in Vancouver.

Queen Victoria rules over a realm embracing 27,000,000 subjects — the greatest number of people in the world's history under one monarch.

Westminster, in J. C. Brown, M. P. has a war by representative. Will he say of the Legislature that they have nothing left but honor, and do not get a little of that?

Mining is primitive on the Island of Vancouver. The natives work 12 to 14 hours and receive from 6 to 10 cents a day. To an agent or agent in the drill, who explained the amount of labor it might save, the superintendent said that he could get a whole gang of men to work a distance for the price of drill.

"No Savers." If we have not dealt at any great length with the Chinese question it was for the reason

that we know how the people of the province feel toward this class of immigrants. Keep agitating, and we will soon have as strict a law on this question as our cousins to the south of us.

Never Underpay.

When a manufacturer sells his wares below the cost of production he is at once said to be shaky, and when, eventually, he goes into insolvency, it surprises no one. Yet such are the conditions imposed on the working man. His part in the cost of production consists of his time, his mental and physical energies, and the cost of living. Deprived of these, the workman is screwed down beyond the point at which he can procure by any possibility the cost of food, rent, taxes, clothing, and the numerous other necessities of life. Still people wonder why he grows poor, and finally succumbs under the weight of his many burdens. Now, why wonder? He has been forced to sell his commodities far below the cost of production.

Demand a Decrease.

Years of experience have demonstrated that if a decrease in the hours of labor is to be obtained, workmen must take the first step themselves, and not wait for that day — very distant — and perhaps never to arrive — when any considerable number of employers will be found sufficiently humane and courageous to inaugurate a reduction of their own wages. A fair trial, as taught us that we will never be able to achieve this just and much desired reform without a struggle. Our only hope of ever procuring our end is to organize, be true as steel to our pledge, and adopt a plan whereby our success will be assured.

Have Self-Control.

There is nothing that conduces to a successful union meeting better than a cool head, with a feeling of perfect confidence that every thing is going to come out all right. Whether things are "coming out all right" or not, at least the feeling of quiet self-control makes one better able to work toward the good result. Men of sense and knowledge often do not attend the meetings on account of the blustering fire-eating nonsensical and light speeches that characterize certain members. It really does make one tired sometimes.

A Commendable Scheme.

The San Francisco Examiner of August 2nd contains the announcement that the coopers of that city have started a co-operative factory scheme which promises to be a success, and that the carpenters and joiners union have secured a charter for a co-operative grocery store. Capital stock for the latter amounting to \$10,000, in shares of \$2.50 each, will be used, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The union intends buying direct from the farmers and wholesaler men, and so save the middleman's profit for themselves.

We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or unnecessary delays.

W. G. Armstrong, of Seattle, vice-president of the Pacific Coast Federated Trades Assembly, is participating in Vancouver's third Labor Day demonstration. Mr. Armstrong is considered the fastest compositor on the coast, and we hope he will not find the Vancouverites too slow for his company.

Elevate the People.

TO THE EDITOR:

While watching carefully the steady extension of the principles of unionism, and their adoption by an ever-increasing number of workmen throughout Christendom during the past quarter of a century, it seems to me one very important factor in the education of the working classes that has been overlooked in too great a degree is the establishment of such schools of education as mechanics' or artisans' institutions. In a school of this nature the workman of whatever vocation can be taught in any particular line of business he desires to study. Many of the older cities of the world have their mechanics' institutes, where classes are held at stated hours, and these give elementary, and sometimes intermediate instruction on such subjects as drawing in its different branches, the theory of music, modern languages, mathematics, etc. Attached to an institution of this kind are also a comfortable reading-room, containing the current literature, and usually a well-stocked library, besides a smoking-room, where a game of chess or draughts may be played. These institutions are not patronized as they should be by the class that most needs them; and did the workmen of the present generation fully realize what a boon they are, I doubt if it much greater advantage would be taken of their existence. There is plenty of room for such an organization in the city of Vancouver, and I hope that ere very long a strenuous effort will be made, with the assistance of the city council, to have an artisans' institution, not merely on paper, but also in fact.

FRATERNALLY,

LIBRARIAN.

Vancouver, Aug. 11th.

Only a Dollar.

TO THE EDITOR:

The following advertisement appeared in the Illustrated Christian Weekly recently, and shows that even the ministers are "catching on." It struck me as quite a curiosity and worthy of a place in THE TYPOGRAPHER:

RELIGIOUS DOUBTS AND difficulties answered by private letter; state your difficulty clearly, and receive \$1 for ready, no charge to the poor. Rev. HENRY LEE, Madison, S. Dakota.

The editorial fraternity are generally considered to be poor in pocket, hence I take it that if any of them are religiously "cloned and experienced" doubts and difficulties (and what editor does not?), he can have them removed by addressing as above. JAS. O. BRITH.

August 11.

Fruits of Eight Hours.

The Edinburgh Scotman of July 2 contained a striking argument in favor of the eight-hour system, which has just been adopted at the Scotia Engine-works, Sunderland. Last January, Mr. William Allan, the owner of the works, made arrangements with his employees to test the practicability of the scheme. The hours of labor were re-arranged in such a manner as to make the total number worked during the week 48, or an average of eight per day. On the plan coming into operation, the men agreed to a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, as a safeguard against loss to the employer. Before the men received their usual pay on June 25th, they were addressed by Mr. Allan, who informed them that the amount of production under the eight-hour system was infinitely more re-

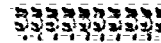
munerative and satisfactory than under the ten-hour; so much so, in fact, that the 5 per cent. reduction they had submitted to would no longer be enforced, the old rate of wages would be reverted to, and the eight hour system adopted for a time.

Encourage Home Rule.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland. — Democratic Platform.

The Canadian Commons in 1872 declared in favor of home rule for Ireland, on which occasion the Hon. Edward Blake made what many regard as the speech of his life in favor of the principle. Mr. Devlin, M. P., gave notice of his intention to move a similar resolution at the last session of the House; but it came to nothing, owing to the pressure of Government business during the dying hours of the popular body. In the event, however, of the House of Lords vetoing the will of the charter of English liberty, the House of Commons, it would not be inappropriate did the Dominion, through a large majority of its representatives in Parliament assembled, reiterate next year the views of 1872, and in this way lend the weight of its influence to the cause of self-government.

Vancouver possesses two steam laundries, and they both are deserving of a larger share of public patronage than they receive at present. They employ only white labor; and had they the whole support of the community, would in a short time be able to extend their premises, and thus employ additional bands of a class that helps to uphold the city of which we are all proud. The heathen Chinee is a nuisance.



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