THE CHINESE PROBLEM

Proceedings of the Nanaimo Meeting in Connection With the Suggested Solution.

Committee Appointed to Draft Petition for Presentation to Federal Government.

(From The Enterprise.)

So far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned, the meeting held in Nanaimo on Wednesday evening to discuss the Chinese question in relation to labor was fully up to that held in Vancouver some weeks ago. His Worship Mayor Davidson presided and made some practical prefatory remarks before introducing the various speakers.

The speakers from Nanaimo were Mr. J. McGregor, M.P.P., Dr. Walkem, M.P.P., Messrs. Ralph Smith, T. Keith and Mr. Sheppard of the Five-acre lots; Messrs. Burtwell, Field-Johnson and Melvin and Hawson of Vancouver.

Mayor Davidson, in calling the meeting to order, said that the question which had caused this large gathering was one of more importance than the Manitoba school question, the trade question or any other question. He had no hesitation in saying that in influence and numerically the present meeting exceeded any other meeting hitherto held, and congratulated the citizens generally in turning out in such numbers, as it manifested the importance of the issue at stake. He then briefly recapitulated what had been done in Vancouver in the matter and expressed his satisfaction at this young city taking the initiative, and the fact also that the amendments had the support of all classes. The early history of the Chinese restriction movement in the United States was then referred to, and the difficulties which had been surmounted until the final passing of the exclusion acts. The resources of Canada were unlimited but undeveloped, but he would rather see it remain so than populated by a lot of serfs. The meeting tonight was called to discuss and adopt certain resolutions which had been passed in Vancouver some time ago. He would call on Mr. Hawson, of Vancouver, to address them first.

Mr. Hawson on coming forward was received with applause. He congratulated them on having a mayor who was willing to take a stand for the rights of the people, which he contrasted strongly with the conduct of the mayor of Vancouver, who had not backbone enough to take a decided lead in the matter, but he felt sure that Mayor Davison would be always found ready to do his utmost for the best interests of the citizens. He then moved the following resolution:

"Whereas in the opinion of this meeting the importation of Chinese into the Dominion has resulted and must inevitably result in injury to the best interests of the country, by the unfair competition of such Chinese in the labor market, the introduction and perpetuation into our midst of filth, immorality, polygamy, gambling, the opium habit and other evils;

"And whereas the continued wholesale immigration of such Chinese is a serious menace to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion, and to this province in particular;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we call upon the Dominion government to increase the tax or duty levied on Chinese under section 8 of Chinese immigration act (28-49 Vic. chap. 17) from $50 to $500."

He wished to deal first with the arguments of those whose views were directly opposed to his. These persons were interested in the importation of Chinese and had grown rich by their employment. It was argued that if it were not for the importation of Chinese certain industries would cease. His answer to that was that it was better that these industries should cease if the labor imported eventually starved white labor out. Last night in conversation with Mr. G. McL. Brown, that gentleman had asked him how it was possible for the canneries to continue and to give employment to white fishermen if Chinese were not employed. His answer to that was that most of the fishermen were not white men, but Chinese. The only reason for their employment was that by their labor inordinate dividends were obtained for the capitalists at the end of the year. We are told, too, that if it was not for the Chinese washerman the wives of the workingmen would be compelled to descend to the washtub. (Laughter.) But he contended that if it were not for the Chinese laundries, a class of women who are now starving in Nanaimo and Vancouver would be obtaining a comfortable living. The Chinese washerman, with his taxes and expenses paid, lives on the poorest food, and at the end of four or five years, after breaking every moral and social law, returns to China with the money he has earned in his pocket. With such facts before us, who can assert that they improve trade? Their social standing was objectionable. They lived in houses unfit for animals, and live upon food which no white man could subsist on and practised vices which he was ashamed to name. Moreover they take no part in our political or social affairs, but simply hoard up money to go back to China with and live there comfortably. Very few Chinamen, if any, come here with the intention of staying permanently. To Nanaimo the committee looked for assistance and help, as it was in Nanaimo the question was of more vital consequence than anywhere else in the province. Mr. Maxwell, the member elect for Burrard, had told him that he would do his utmost to obtain restriction, but to make his efforts successful he must be backed up by the powerful and unanimous opinion of the province. Having asked that, he would ask for Mr. Maxwell in return the cooperation of the citizens of Nanaimo.

After attaching their signatures to the petition they could also assist by speaking privately and publicly in favor of the object. He thought he never saw a greater injustice done to the labor of the country than the manning of the C.P.R. Empresses with Mongolian hands and they flying the British flag. (Applause.)

The motion moved by Mr. Hawson was seconded by Mr. Thos. Kitchen, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Field-Johnson was the next speaker. He said that he felt that the resolution which he was about to move was applicable to Nanaimo on account of the number of Japanese living in the vicinity.

[Then follows a long resolution dealing with the Japanese question.]

He said that they all knew that a treaty had been signed by Great Britain and Japan, which within the period of two years after signature would be applicable to many of our dependencies. By this treaty Japanese were, notwithstanding having taken the oath of allegiance to Britain, exempt from military empressment in case of a general conscription. They were also liable to be recalled to Japan in case their services were required—two most unheard of concessions. When the agitation was going on in Vancouver Mr. Nosse had carefully followed the movement and had written to the press in defence of the Japanese, and also to show their superiority over the Chinese. Some of his statements were not in keeping with facts. For instance, he stated that the jinrickhsaw man earned from $4 to $5 per day. The speaker quoted authorities to prove that the runner of this machine only earned two cents for drawing a person a quarter of a mile and five cents for two and a half mile, and if all day 40 cents. That was rather different from $4 to $5 per day. Japanese had the same freedom as the whites in British Columbia, but such was not the case with whites in Japan. To travel through the country they required a passport and they could only purchase articles or do business through their native attendants. On one occasion, on applying to Mr. Nosse for a copy of the Anglo-Japanese treaty he had been told to get his own treaty, and if the Canadians did not cease their agitation they would feel the power of the Japanese imperial parliament. (Laughter.) The speaker then referred to Mr. Nosse's public statement that there were only 400 Japanese in B. C., whereas he found that 1,300 fishing licenses had been issued to this nationality alone. The request to the Dominion government for legislative enactment should be strong enough to command their attention, and he hoped that all classes would stand shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand and heart to heart until their object had been attained. They should appeal to the sympathy of the British people, who have never yet been known to turn a deaf ear to a down-trodden or oppressed people. (Applause.) This motion, like the former, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Burtwell, the next speaker, after a preliminary apology of nervousness, moved the following resolution:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that some action be taken to bring the question of Mongolian immigration to the notice of the Federal government by the preparation of a petition to be circulated and signed in all parts of the province, to be afterwards presented to the government at Ottawa, said petition to cover the ground set forth in the resolution passed at this meeting, and that a representative provincial committee be appointed from this meeting, with power to add to their number, to draft such petition, obtain signatures thereto, and forward same to British Columbia representatives for presentation at Ottawa."

Continuing, Mr. Burtwell expressed his delight at seeing so large an audience present, but reminded them that a large audience did not settle the question at issue. He gave a short sketch of the history of the movement which led up to the exclusion act of the U. S., and described how the movement had in its earlier career been characterized as a mere fever, but they had shown that it was a slow fever which could only be cured by a dose of the exclusion act. He briefly referred to the arguments made use of by certain correspondents in the Vancouver press, and more especially to the letters of one who signed himself Fair Facts—more aptly termed Unfair Facts. In conclusion Mr. Burtwell said that he did not expect that one petition would attain the object, but that they must keep hammering away. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried.

A resolution "that copies of all the former resolutions be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with the request that the same receive official endorsement and support, and that the various members of the provincial legislature be requested to use their best endeavors to secure such endorsements," was also carried.

Mr. J. McGregor, M.P.P., was then called on by the chairman, and on coming forward was received with applause. He said he was pleased to see a meeting of this kind called in Nanaimo as it afforded an opportunity to all classes of the community to express their opinions on this matter. He was in sympathy with the objects of the meeting and was willing to give a hearty support to the forwarding of the objects of the Anti-Chinese Association. (Applause.) Less than two years ago when in Victoria he had been told by residents of Cariboo and other portions of the upper country, that they had not found the Chinese any detriment to the country because they took up claims and worked them that no white man would look at. Last year he met these same gentlemen, and they were then as hostile to the Chinese as they could possibly be. They complained that it was a shame that no white man could get employment in the district and especially on the large hydraulic claims on which one or two white men and from thirty to forty Chinese were employed. He (the speaker) had replied that he hoped the Chinese would go in shoals and then perhaps they would be able to extend a little sympathy to the people of Nanaimo. It had been commonly asserted that one white man was as good as three Chinamen at work of any kind. That was not his experience. He had found that whether it was in mining coal or clearing land a Chinaman was the equal of the white. The real danger was the cheapness of their labor and that was why he was opposed to them. His social status had nothing to do with him as he never intended to associate with them. (Laughter.) When in Victoria in the early part of the year he was struck by the number of Chinese tailor shops on Government street owned by Chinese and in which Chinese and even Japanese labor was used. He was sure that they did not make clothing for other Chinamen, but for white men. In many places shirts and overalls were made and which were eventually worn by the people here. These articles of clothing were made at low rates. He had on one occasion been visited by a Chinaman in this city who had offered to make up overalls for him for 75 cents a dozen, but he did not wish to have any dealings with a class of that kind. He promised to do everything in his power to further the object before the meeting. (Applause.)

Dr. Walkem, M.P.P., was the next speaker, and on coming forward was greeted with loud applause. He said that agitations on this question had, ever since he landed in this province, been of an intermittent character. He could remember that in 1875, the year of his arrival, a general election for the local legislature was then pending, and among other questions intermixed in the political strife was the Chinese problem. Both sides at that time were pledged to seek some means for alleviating the evil of Chinese competition with white labor. Nor were these pledges confined to the candidates for the local assembly, but extended to the representatives in the House of Commons, who had repeatedly brought the subject before the attention of the Dominion House. He well remembered the first time that he heard the question of Chinese labor mentioned in connection with politics. It was in Kingston, Ontario, during the campaign of January, 1874. It might be remembered that the Macdonald government resigned office in the fall of 1873. A dissolution of the House followed, and the elections were fixed for the following January. One day during the course of that campaign he heard Sir John Macdonald explain to the electors of Kingston, at a public meeting in the city hall, the difference between his and Mr. Mackenzie's policy in the building of the C.P.R. He accused the latter gentleman of a desire to build the road by means of Chinese cheap labor instead of navvies imported from England for the purpose of construction and ulterior settlement. If Sir John had carried out the work on the lines laid down at Kingston he would have done well—but he failed to do so. It was asserted at that time that it was impossible to get white labor for the mountain work of that great undertaking, and Mr. Onderdonk was therefore permitted to import 4,000 Chinese coolies—a class of people who, after the work was done, were unsuited to the settlement and development of the country. Of these 4,000 foreigners a large proportion still remain in the country, a standing menace and foil to the aspirations of white labor. In England, as is well known, the government (representing educated opinion) in the disputes which arise between capital and labor admits that the pleas in support of the rights of capital serve equally to justify the basis of unionism, and it therefore preserves a strict neutrality. This understanding or rule was and is still utterly violated by the Dominion government by the freedom given to the importation of coolie labor. Capital, therefore, still continues to exercise its right of combination while the arms of white labor are fettered by the introduction of a labor with which he cannot associate and consequently cannot combine, and combination against capital is perfectly legitimate, provided always that legitimate means are used to attain the end. [Loud applause.]

After continued and many attempts had been made to enlist the co-operation of the Dominion government, our member, Mr. Gordon, in the spring of 1884 made the following motion in the House of Commons: "That in the opinion of this house it is expedient to enact a law prohibiting the incoming of Chinese to that portion of Canada known as British Columbia." He subsequently withdrew the motion at the request of Sir John Macdonald, on a promise made by him on behalf of the government that a commission would be issued to inquire into and report on the whole subject of Chinese immigration. Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Mr. Justice Gray were subsequently appointed two commissioners to make the inquiries. He would not say much on the subject of the commission further than to remark that in reading the report he was much struck with the absence of much evidence which might have been furnished by those in a position to represent the interests of the white labor of this province, while on the other hand he noticed that capital and its friends and allies were well represented and their evidence plentifully taken. As the result of the continued efforts of our faithful representative, the late D. W. Gordon, a head tax of $50 was imposed upon any Chinamen coming into the country. But this does not seem to meet the difficulty. The same old grievance exists, and it is now sought to raise the tax to a prohibition standard. He thought that in the presentation of any argument against Chinese labor great care should be exercised in the statements made. Wild and exaggerated charges of immorality and kindred failings, charges too which sifting might prove untrue, would only deal a blow at the cause which would entail its death. The economic standpoint was the proper ground upon which to base any petition for alleviation from this Chinese evil. Statements that Chinese are lepers, and that they are this and they are that can do no good, because too often there is no ground of truth for the allegations made. With regard to the remedy for this Chinese bane the workingmen, to a large extent, had the remedy within their own hands. (Applause.) If it were not for the patronage which is extended to John Chinaman by the representatives of labor, from the highest to the lowest, John would not be able to subsist in this neighborhood—at any rate. White labor, constantly complaining of his competition, and yet the white laborer is the real cause of his presence. Professions of an anti-Chinese character are idle unless one practises what one preaches. Now this induced him (Dr. Walkem) to make a few passing remarks, upon one of whom the mass of workingmen in this city are afraid to speak, and he could fully understand their position. But he, the speaker, occupied no such position. He was not subject to his yoke, and as a representative he feared not the frown, nor did he care for nor dread opposition of the superintendent of the Vancouver collieries. Everyone was well aware that in the development of the coal industry that superintendent had been continually posing both here and in the coal market itself as the friend of white labor and as opposed to the employment of Chinese. If a man was sincere in this sentiment in one kind of labor that sentiment was equally applicable to all other industries. Let anyone go to the farm which that superintendent is at present working with coolie labor. Those potatoes, and crops of all kinds, are cultivated and reaped and brought into our markets to compete with the products of honest industry. As the representative of the farmers of South Nanaimo he must protest against this competition. (Loud applause.) He is not alone in this respect as the miners also patronize the Chinaman in preference to the farmer. It was told to him that on one occasion a farmer from Cedar district called at the house of a coal miner in this city and amongst other things offered a bag of potatoes at a certain price. "What!" said the miner, "Why I can buy a bag of just as good potatoes from the Chinaman for the same price." (A voice—"That's a solid fact.") He was not in favor of establishing industries in this country worked by imported cheap labor to compete with the work of their brothers and sisters of Eastern Canada. A commission appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the subject of the sweating system had elicited the fact that in Toronto, in the manufacture of job clothing, tailors received from $10 to $14 a week, but had to make the astounding number of 26 coats a day for the money. Women who took the work to their homes in Toronto and other large cities received the large sum of 10 cents a pair for making pants and had to supply their own buttons, needles and thread. If, by Chinese labor, clothing and other articles of wearing apparel can be made in this country at a small profit, were they to patronise those products at the expense of the Eastern workman? If the government sees fit to keep out by a tariff wall the competition of cheaper labor than exists in Toronto and other Eastern cities, why does it not protect labor itself by keeping out the Chinese coolies? He thought that the miners could do more to reduce the number of Chinese in this country by establishing a strict law of non-intercourse and a boycott on all their products. (Applause.) He strongly impressed upon the workingmen the necessity of backing up at the ballot-box any representative who tries by legislation to improve their position. In any and all matters affecting the interests of his constituents he would do his utmost and he did not care a snap for anyone. (Loud and continued applause, during which Dr. Walkem took his seat.)

Mr. Ralph Smith followed, and said that after the very eloquent and comprehensive speech which had been made by Dr. Walkem, he thought that very little more required to be said. He was pleased above all things with the tribute which the last speakers paid to unionism and the right of combination. He expressed his belief that 98 per cent. of the population of the province was affected by the presence of Chinese, and he hoped that the question would be disassociated from party politics. It was next to impossible to carry out Dr. Walkem's suggestion about boycotting the products of Chinese labor. How was it possible to know them? Labor did get some representation before the Chinese commission, as several workingmen in the city of Nanaimo had given evidence to that commission. He had heard in connection with what Mr. McGregor had said about Chinese tailor shops in Victoria, that nine-tenths of the members of the house got their clothes from a Chinese house. The country's prosperity depended on its population and the unanimity of the people. (Applause.)

At this stage four-fifths of the audience had left the hall.

Mr. Thomas Keith made a few remarks which we are sorry not to have space at our disposal to publish, but they were timely and to the point.

Mr. Sheppard, a resident of the Five-acre blocks, described the difficulties he had experienced in trying to follow the occupation of a market gardener. After clearing the lot with white labor at a heavy expense he started gardening. On trying to sell the vegetables he found his attempt to be a failure. Even those who were the loudest in deprecating Chinese labor patronized the Chinese in preference to himself.

A lady in the gathering here asked the speaker if she had not purchased from him. Mr. Sheppard—Oh, I believe you did buy 25 cents' worth of onions once. The lady—Yes; I will purchase more if you call again.

After a few remarks from Mr. Hawson and the appointment of a committee the meeting closed

MORE MINERAL FINDS.

Rich Copper and Gold Discoveries Made Between Granite Creek and the Sarita.

George Brown Strikes a New Vein of Free Gold on the Missing Link.

Geo. A. Huff, M.P.P., who came down from Alberni yesterday, reports some wonderfully promising finds that have been made in the past few days in the country lying between the head of Granite creek and the Sarita. A prospector brought in the samples to Alberni on Tuesday and the ore is described as very rich in copper, and carrying gold. Assays made from the croppings have gone 50 per cent. in copper and $6 in gold. A number of locations were made by the lucky finder.

Word was also received yesterday that George Brown has struck it rich on the Missing Link on Mineral Hill. A new ledge has been discovered which is fairly speckled over with free gold and is equal to the richest ore on the Alberni. A sample of a hundred pounds has been shipped from Alberni.

The bush fires have all been extinguished by rain, and the atmosphere is again clear of smoke. Mining activity is greater than ever at Alberni, and as the great extent of mineral country has hardly been touched, yet other finds will undoubtedly soon be made, as rich as those already reported.

One Honest Man.

If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise perfect secrecy. Please address, simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont. *

From The Daily Colonist, August 8.]

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Competing Pacific Lines Adopt a Uniform Tariff on New Season Tea Cargoes.

"Mexico" to Replace the "Topeka" on the Alaska Run—Wreckage Reported.

Sailing vessels will be unheard of in the competition for the handling of the tea trade of the Orient this season; consequently no charters have yet been made nor are any likely to be reported. An agreement has been entered into by all the competing steamship lines whereby a repetition of last year's cutting of rates, facilitated largely by the chartering of several sailing vessels, will not again occur. This year all the companies are carrying tea at the same rate, 1½ cents per pound, and this is the charge which the new Nippon Yusen Kaisha line promises to adopt. The O. R. & N. Company are preparing for a big tea business, and at present have under engagement five large ships, including their regular liners. One of the company's pioneer vessels will make but one more trip to Victoria, and that too under special charter. She is the Chittagong, which will be leaving the Orient about the end of the present month. Her place in the regular service is to be taken by the Monmonthshire, a vessel of 2,879 tons register or 4,500 dead weight carrying capacity, leaving Hongkong en route to Portland and Victoria about August 15. She is a splendidly equipped craft and is well supplied with accommodation for at least twenty saloon passengers. She is one of the Jenkins type of vessel, noted for their modern construction in point of conveniences. Before her arrival here, however, another ship of the same line should come in. She is the Altmore, which, leaving Yokohama on the 5th inst., will be due here via Portland on the 27th. A peculiar circumstance in the management of the O. R. & N. Company's business has developed recently in the chartering of a vessel now under engagement to the C.P.R. The ship in question is the Hupeh, at present en route from Japan with tea cargo consigned to the Canadian company. When she discharges this she will go to Portland and there load cargo which the O. R. & N. ships have been unable through want of capacity to take out.

ON HER LAST TRIP.

It is announced by the Port Townsend Call that when the steamship City of Topeka returns from her present voyage to Alaska, she will be taken off the northern run which she has so successfully covered in all sorts of weather for some years past. The remarkable increase in the business to the northern territory has made it necessary for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to put a larger vessel on in order to avoid, as is the case at present, leaving desired freight, particularly machinery, behind on each trip. It is said that the Topeka will be put on the southern route out of San Francisco, her place on the Puget Sound-Alaska line being taken by the Mexico, which has been recently thoroughly refitted and remodelled.

NORTHERN STEAMERS' MISHAPS.

By advices received from Alaska by the steamship Al-Ki it appears that both the Al-Ki and Willapa met with slight accidents up north. The Al-Ki was returning from Sheep creek when she went aground while swinging into her berth near the Juneau docks. The tide was going out at the time and she was obliged to remain there until the returning tide floated her. On the voyage north the Willapa had the misfortune to strike a rock just beyond Nanaimo and lost about twenty feet of her keelson, but the injury was such as not to delay her trip to Juneau. After discharing her cargo at Juneau she went on the beach and Captain Roberts and the crew made temporary repairs. She was detained probably twenty-four hours or more, and is now on her way down. She made Glacier bay daring the trip north. Henry Hyde and partner, of Juneau, have gone to Circle City, on the Yukon, and the Alaska News says that as they were crossing the Chilkoot pass Hyde found the Canadian mail which was cached last winter when the storms on the summit drove the carriers back. The contents did not appear to be damaged greatly and Hyde took the bags to Forty-Mile. In the mail were sixty gold badges made for the order of Yukon Pioneers.

WRECKAGE ON THE COAST.

Yesterday the steam schooner Mischief, Captain Foot, returned from the West Coast bringing from Quatsino a quantity of salted salmon as the only freight received. On the return trip Captain Foot had occasion to visit "Klaskino," and while finding his way through a number of Indian houses he discovered considerable wreckage such as blocks, bolts, ropes, etc., which he considered belonged to some schooner. He was unable to learn in the short length of time at his dispssal any history of the wreckage. When north Captain Foot also heard that Robert Hunt, of Alert Bay, had been drowned, but heard no further particulars.

MARINE NOTES.

The Victoria passengers by the steamship Walla Walla, which sailed north from San Francisco yesterday, are: Mr. Mitchell, P. L. Ecrix, Mrs. N. V. Bennett, Marion Allen, Miss Sylvester, Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Master Hay, Mrs. Jesse, Miss Jesse, Mr. Blagge and wife, R. Eckhardt, W. M. Stewart, Rev. Truesdale, Mrs. Gibson, Miss F. Siattery, F. L. Higgins and wife, Eva Jenkins, F. Wilbram, A. Mach, and R. H. Wallace.

The only deep sea arrival in port yesterday was the British ship Erroll, 1,387 tons, Capt. A. D. Smith, with coal for the navy. She hails from Cardiff and reports an uneventful voyage of 149 days.

Tug Lorne, which has been in port for the past few days blowing down boilers, will not go to sea again before Sunday morning, when she will probably go to Vancouver.

The big Norwegian steam collier Peter Jebsen vacated the Esquimalt dock yesterday after cleaning and painting. She proceeded later in the day to Nanaimo for coal.

Having loaded 1,610,000 feet of lumber at Chemainus, the bark Jane L. Stamford towed to sea on Thursday afternoon. Her destination is Shanghai.

The N.P.R. steamship Braemer, from this port, arrived at Yokohama safely on the 3rd inst.

H.M.S. Imperieuse has been holding target practice in the Straits for the past few days.

The steamship Empress of Japan is expected from the Orient on Tuesday.

THE CITY.

The young folk of St. Saviour's Sunday school enjoyed their annual treat on Thursday, picnicking at Macaulay Point.

A resident of Pioneer street reported to the city police yesterday that a fine flock of ten white Leghorn chickens had been stolen from his place on Thursday night.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Stephens took place yesterday, Rev. T. J. McCrossan officiating at the house and at the grave. The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. Booth, S. Whitley, George Kennell, J. R. Giscombe, T. W. Pierre, and J. W. Tyrrill.

There was jubilation in the little settlement of Quatsino on Sunday last, and more especially in the house of Mr. Skideen, one of the Norwegian residents. His good wife had presented him with a son and heir, to whom belongs the honor of being the first white child born in the West Coast village, which promises before very long to grow into a flourishing centre of population.

At the weekly meeting of the W.C.T.U., held at the residence of Mrs. Williams, Blanchard street, Thursday afternoon, it was announced that the provincial convention will take place at New Westminster on September 12. The meeting on Thursday was full of enthusiasm, no small portion of which was manifested in the discussion of a paper read by Mrs. Jenkins on "How to keep up interest in work."

The Sir William Wallace Society at their regular open meeting last night had quite a sprinkling of the fair sex present. The Burns celebration in Dumfries and Lord Rosebery's speech were fully discussed, after which Mr. Brownlee sang "Burns is Awa'" and Miss Anderson contributed "Bide a Wee." The "Reel o' Tulloch" followed, Mr. Henderson giving "Edinburgh After Flodden," and "Auld Lang Syne" closed a fine Scotch night.

The public school board held a short and unimportant session yesterday afternoon, followed by a conference on matters of departmental routine with Principals Paul and McNeill. During the board meeting the assignment of pupil teachers for the new term received consideration, the following distribution being made, to suit as much as possible the convenience of the teachers: Girls' Central school, Miss Nason; Boys' Central, Miss Lee; Victoria West, Miss Taggart; North Ward, Miss Creech; and, South Park, Miss Northcott. A communication was received from the city clerk stating that the board's application for a meeting room, with vault, in the city hall had been referred to the finance committee for consideration. The schools reopen for the autumn term next Monday.

Victoria Camp No. 52, Woodmen of the World, celebrated their first anniversary in the A.O.U.W. hall last evening, in a manner not only indicative of the camp's numerical strength, but in a way that also evidenced the growing popularity of the order. The entertainment took the form of a concert, Past Master Shakespeare being in the chair, with the Mayor and several aldermen at his side. The programme though lengthy was rendered without delays and was of a character well calculated to please. The following were the different numbers appearing upon it: Instrumental duet, Messrs. Hall Bros.; recitation, Mr. A. Semple; song, Miss Stoddart; recitation, Mr. W. H. Pennock; piano duet, Misses Frank; solo, Mr. Firth; recitation, Miss Blaike; vocal trio, Messrs. Grizzelle, Lang and Sehl; vocal solo, Miss Anderson; Irish reading, M. Baker; piano solo, Miss Stoddart; solo, Mr. Grizzelle; recitation; Miss Ure; and quartette, Messrs. Keith, Lang, Grizzelle and Sehl.

Windsor, Aug. 6.—James Bartlett, aged 83, brother of Police Magistrate Bartlett, died yesterday. He was a builder and had erected many of Windsor's best buildings.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS

In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McComber & Son, Bouchette, Que., report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garceau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

Mr. J. H. Hutty, Chemist, 528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The regular COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Tuesday, September 1st, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton street, near Chestnut, San Francisco

R. A. McLEAN, M.D., Dean, 305 Kearny St., corner Bush, San Francisco.

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