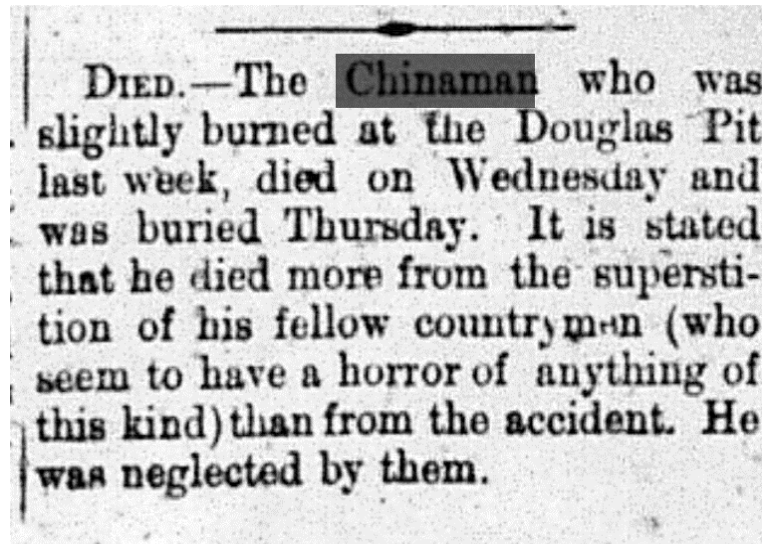


3.2. Reports and Articles from the *Nanaimo Free Press*

1874.6.20.p.3. The burned Chinese victim died



DIED.—The **Chinaman** who was slightly burned at the Douglas Pit last week, died on Wednesday and was buried Thursday. It is stated that he died more from the superstition of his fellow countrymen (who seem to have a horror of anything of this kind) than from the accident. He was neglected by them.

Chinese Labor.

If this Province is to have a future, that is, a future worth speaking of. If we are to have our Railway made, which some are sanguine enough to believe, then the question of Chinese labour will assume a character of vital importance the effects and bearings of which upon the interests of this Province, we now propose to bring under notice. Should it be known that from the Dominion Government the word has gone forth, that active railway operations are to be set in motion in this Province of British Columbia, it will serve immediately as a signal for hundreds and thousands of Chinamen located in California to wend their way to our shores. Chinese labor in the minds of contractors is supposed to possess the charm of cheap labour. Although accomplishing less, yet the percentage of saving is represented as in its favor. We are not going to engage ourselves with this calculation or enter into any controversy as to the respective value of Chinese and white labour. The view we are about to take of Chinese labour, as affecting the future welfare of this country, throws into the shade and consigns to insignificance all such considerations. The position we take, is this, that if we understand anything connected with this great railway undertaking, it is, that its construction is to be the inauguration of a new future for British Columbia. That like the discovery of gold it is to be the means of attracting thousands to our shores, supplying us with the much needed addition to our population and giving us those permanent settlers, who will lay the foundation

• **Waste Nothing.**---The Chinese, more than any other nation, have reduced the saving fertilizers to a science. It is well known that they scrupulously save, disinfect, and put to valuable use every particle of offal. In no other way could their land be so enriched as to support its teeming inhabitants. Liebeg traced the primal fall of Rome to the building of her great sewers, which conducted to the Tiber fertilizing material which should have been applied to her soil. It was the lack of breadstuffs, consequent upon the poverty of arable lands, which drove the Romans to foreign conquest, and ended in the overthrow of their own liberty. Our people are wasting every day substances, which if properly utilized, would save them many a dollar and much tribulation.

Another subject fraught with interest to this City, is the probable commencement this year of the Nanaimo-Esquimalt branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If the work on this branch is done mainly by white labor, to the exclusion of Chinamen, numerous benefits will accrue. We had almost forgot our own little enterprise, viz., the establishment of the "Nanaimo Free Press," early last spring. We take this opportunity to thank our numerous friends for many kind favors, and in conclusion wish one and all "A Happy and Prosperous New Year."

1876.4.12.p.3. No Chinese labor used to build cofferdam

Chinese and the Cofferdam—We are glad to learn from Mr. Dawson that he will employ no Chinese labor in the construction of the cofferdam. Neither will he employ a single Celestial in the work of excavation as long as there is a white man willing to work at a living rate of wages unemployed in the Province. This is gratifying information. The determination of Mr. Dawson is quite voluntary on his part, through the shameful neglect of the late Chief Commissioner a clause stipulating that Chinese labor should not be employed on the drydock work having been omitted. It will also be borne in mind that under the late regime all the work was done by Chinamen. Therefore only a very small portion of the large sums of public money expended in the Province during the past three years came again into circulation.—Colonist.

1877.3.31.p.3. 5-6 white men smash up Chinese wash-house

Raid on China Town.

About 10 o'clock last night, some five or six men, smashed a number of panes of glass in the Chinese Wash-house on Commercial Street. From there they proceeded to the Washhouse on Winfield Crescent and broke some more glass. The store of Si Sing & Co. was next visited and the windows and sash broke in by hurling several large rocks through it. Some of the white men then went inside and pitched boxes of tea, china fruit etc., into the street. One Celestial got badly cut about the face. An arrest was made last night. The chinamen say they can identify the perpetrators of this nocturnal raid.

China Town Raid—All the cases arising out of the late outrage on the Chinese, were partly heard yesterday by Messrs. Bate, Dunsmuir and Planta, and postponed till Saturday next at 11 a. m. It seems, however, that the perpetrators have left for parts unknown.

Another.—Some person or persons unknown made a raid on the Chinese store Near Akenhead's Butcher shop on Saturday night. Five panes of glass were broken by stones and a Chinese inmate received a black eye from one of the missile. We are free to admit that the Chinese are not desirable residents in this Province, but when they are here, they should not be subject to illtreatment and abuse. It is contrary to the letter and spirit of the British Constitution.

Dastardly attack on a Chinese Store.

On Tuesday morning some evil disposed persons smashed the door in the Chinese store of Si Sing & Co., on Winfield Crescent. Although the Chinese are anything but a desirable element in our midst, yet while here they should no more be treated with abuse, than other inhabitants. We trust the culprits may be caught and punished. Si Sing offers \$25 reward for the conviction of the offenders.

Another Attack on the Chinese.

On Sunday night some evil disposed persons fired a number of stones at the Chinese wash house on Commercial Street. Previous to firing the stones the rascals had procured a rope from the Old Slaughterhouse and fastened the door, thus shutting off the escape of the inmates. The police are using every endeavor to bring the perpetrators to justice, and with a likelihood of success. The perpetrators, if proven guilty, are liable to severe punishment.

Women in China.

(By a Lady.)

A recent letter from one of the missionaries in China estimates the number of women at 100,000,000.

Woman's condition in China is decidedly better than in Mahommedan countries. But yet her condition is one of servitude, and far below that of women in Christian lands. Intellectually the women in china are greatly inferior to the men. The men of the higher classes are cultivated, and learning among all classes is in high repute. Indeed their only aristocracy is a literary one; their literature dates back 3,000 years, and the magic word, which opens all avenues of distinction, is a literary degree.

And yet for women no education is considered necessary, and it is rare to find, even among the higher classes, a woman who can read. So difficult a task is it to learn the Chinese characters, which are not letters but words, that one writer says that not more than 3 per cent of the whole population can read intelligently.

Of course this inability to read disposes of the whole question of the intellectual culture of women; for their habits of seclusion totally debar them from the outside sources of culture which come to American women. The moral condition of the Chinese compares favorably with that of other nations. Their code of morals, as given by Confucius inculcates a pure and strict integrity; but, as in Christian nations, the practice sometimes falls below the precept.

1876.6.26.p.3. Nuisance at a Chinese washhouse

The chairman drew attention to the nuisance existing at the Chinese wash-house on Wharf Street.

Conn Nightingale said it would be a good thing for the city if the Chinese were compelled to live on the outskirts.

1879.9.6.p.3. Chinese married according to Chinese customs

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 4th instant, according to Chinese Customs, Mr. Jake, 25 years of age to Miss Toy Sing, 22 years of age, all of China. No Cards.

Why Is Nanaimo Poor To-day?

EDITOR FRANK PARR:—Since it do
no be amiss these depressed times to ex-
press an opinion on the above question,
with the hope that it may lead towards
some move being made for the perma-
nent prosperity of our city.

Now, sir, the question, why is Nanai-
me poor to-day? may seem rather hard
to answer at first thought, when we
take into consideration the vast amount
of money that is brought monthly into
our midst, through the medium of our
coal industry. Now it is plain our coal
trade has been increasing steadily while
at the same time our circulating money
has been steadily decreasing, so much
so that it is now a rare occurrence to
hear its old familiar jingle, or the cool-
inspiring rattle of our circulating bank
notes. But on second thoughts, the
cause of this depression of suppresion
becomes so plain that a four-year-old
child might be taught to see its work-
ing.

I believe the present depressed state
of our city, has been brought about in
a great measure, in this manner. For-
merly our local producers met with a
ready market, at fair prices (and be it
borne in mind, that almost every cent.
the farmer receives returns to the city
and goes into circulation.) now he is
thwarted at every turn. He has got the
Chinese on one side, and the American
boat in front, to contend with. Our
butchers can get all the beef they re-
quire from the mainland, except in the
spring, so that door is almost closed
likewise. The general impression is
that there is an attempt in that quarter
to corner the farmer, so as to force him
to stallfeed his beef cattle, so that they
(the butchers) may have plenty of good

Magistrates Court.
— — —
[Before His Worship mayor Pawson
and Jas. Harvey, Esq., J. P.]
— — —
Friday, Sept. 10th.
H. Biggs was charged with assault-
ing a chinaman named Sing, by striking
him on the head with a powder tin.
Case dismissed, complainant to pay \$6
50 costs.
A cross charge of attempting to cut
Biggs with a knife was withdrawn.

Chinese Superstitions.

Every family in China possesses an almanac in which lucky and unlucky days are clearly notified, and out of the 365 days of the year, 180 are pronounced 'unlucky.' Considering the number of children who come into the world on these days, it is no wonder that so many of the Chinese are unlucky, and it must be a cause of grief to them that they cannot choose their birthday for themselves. Yet, on asking my teacher and others whether the fact of a child being born on an unlucky day weighed much on the minds of the parents, or of the individual on coming to years of discretion, I was told that there are unlucky hours as well as days, and that the hour has more to do in determining the destiny of a man than the day. Moreover, it is sagely conceded that a man of real good fortune will triumph over all obstacles, and rise above the influences of bad days and bad hours.

We will now suppose ourselves in a home where a new little life has been added to the household. The first question asked in Eastern and Western lands is, I suppose, the same—Boy or girl? But the answer is received with widely different feelings. In China, if it is a boy, it is all joy, all gladness, all congratulations. A girl—how different tone. From her birth she is looked upon as an outsider, one who belongs to another family, since marriage is a certainty to every Chinese girl. She will not keep up the family line, and, foremost thought, she will not feed the spirits of her deceased father and mother.

Here is the first glimpse of a superstition which is holding captive its millions in China. Three times a year at least the spirits of parents and ancestors must be propitiated and honored by a feast. The table is spread, candles are lighted, crackers fired, and gongs beaten, and when the spirits have taken their fill the family feed themselves. To us it seems the merest child's play, reminding one continually of those feasts, at which delicacy in succession is lifted to the wax lips of dain-

Yale, Oct. 16.- Most of the Chinese laborers on the railroad struck consequent on the collection of revenue tax from them.- Supt. Todd, with ten specials is busy collecting and has got as far as Barton Bar on his way up. A spectator states that at the 8-mile camp the Chinese made a rush for sticks and stones to attack the force yelling like a thousand coyotes, but the outbreak was quelled by the firm bearing of the Superintendent and specials.

Revenue Tax and Chinese.

A great deal has been said and printed about the enforcement of the Revenue Tax among the Chinese on the railway works on the Mainland. Quite an exodus of Chinese has lately taken place from the railway and some have put the cause down to the enforcement of the Revenue Tax. Such however is not the case. The reason of the reflux of the Chinese tide, is simply this. During the winter months the time will be greatly broken by bad weather above and around Yale and when the moon-eyed celestialists will be able to work the weather will not be agreeable to their constitutions. A great demand exists for Chinese labour in Lower California, where equally good wages is offered them, with steady work all winter and to them a congenial climate. It would be a good thing for the county at large if the railway was entirely constructed by a class of labourers, who when the work was finished, would then become honest and thriving settlers. Not however the class of white labour that has worked on the Mainland during the past summer. With but a few exceptions, nothing but the scum of the coast has gone to work there, and we find our jails are already beginning to fill up with them. We are no advocate of Chinese labour, but as between that class of labour and the principal part of the white labour on the Yale Savona section, we think the county would be better off with the former. What is wanted is a scheme of immigration of the industrious labourers of Great Britain, who after working for a few years at railway work, would settle

...working for a few years at railway work, would settle in the country and branch off into various other pursuits—principally agriculture. Without some such scheme no permanent benefit will result to the Province from the work of railway construction, and it becomes of no moment, failing such labour, whether it is ~~best~~ by Chinese or the riff-raff of the coast—neither will become permanent residents, neither will spend more money than they can help in the Province. The Revenue Tax had nothing whatever to do with the exodus, let interested parties say what they like about it. A large number of Chinamen are employed in this district, but the collection of the Revenue Tax did not cause an exodus among them. This is not a special tax and if it bears unevenly at all it is on those who pay several other taxes. The Canadian Immigration Department should at once devise some means to encourage the immigration of suitable labourers, and not allow another influx of such unprofitable material as this Province has already been inflicted with. A scheme of this nature would be two-fold in its benefits (1) by placing in this Province a suitable population (2) easing the Mother Country of her superabundant inhabitants, making it better for those emigrating and also for those at home. Unless the construction of the railway adds a permanent population more than one-half of the anticipated benefits to this Province will be lost.

How the Methodists Christianize the Chinese.—It has been found according to the New York Tribune that a good old Methodist revival tune in G flat with a taking chorus will bring a Chinaman into the heavenly camp while long prayers will drive him back deeper into the mire of the false and mystic belief of the ancient doctrines of Quan Chang Que Hong Guie and the theological celebrities who flourished about 1,200 B. C. The reporter recently attended a Sunday school meeting where several Chinamen were taking part in the exercises, and he says of them: "They sang hymns both in Chinese and English. When the organ struck up they were evidently much pleased and broad smiles lighted their otherwise impassive faces. They sang, 'Hold 'em Flort, We Comme' in good style but in an old familiar hymn they did remarkably well as follows:

There a lan him heep fairer 'em day,
By faith we all seeke afar,
Jesus he stand by the way
Make allee samee housee right there.

"This melody was sung with exquisite effect, the forgetting the odd transposition of the words when listening to their rich and well-harmonized voices. They sang I Love Jesus, yesser do, 'Out on the oshun (ceen), and closed with the benediction in Chinese, 'Ch hung chung oi lo key lee kee,' the words and music blending with beautiful effect. The translation was made by Hu Chung, a young student who has been but five years in America. The Chinese who have been converted have not only stuck by their change of heart but are studiously engaged in the work of evangelizing their fellow heathen who grope in darkness."

Traffic in Chinese Women.

An Australian Chinaman, when anxious to have a wife of his own nation, sends a letter to an agent in Hong Kong. The following is a condensed translation of one of these epistles:—
"I want a wife. She must be a maiden under 20 years of age, and must not have left her father's house. She must have never read a book, and her eye-lashes must be half an inch in length. Her teeth must be as sparkling as the pearls of Ceylon. Her breath must be like unto the scents of the magnificent odorous grove of Java and her attire must be from the silk-weavers of the Ka-Li-Ching, which are on the banks of the greatest river in the world—the overflowing Yang-tse-Kiang." The price of a Chinese woman delivered in Sydney is \$190; but two Chinese women only cost \$260; therefore the heathen Chinese import the women in couples. The importer never sees his women before they arrive, and then he generally selects the best looking one. The other is shown around to a number of well-to-do Chinamen, and, after they have inspected her, she is submitted to what may be called public auction. At a recent sale at Sydney a young girl, aged about 19, was offered, and after some spirited bidding she was purchased by a wealthy Chinese storekeeper, whose place of business is in one of the leading towns of New South Wales, \$600. The melancholy aspect of the celestial girl, as she went away in company with the man who purchased her, was deplorable in the last degree.

"BOYCOTTING A STORE.

The League of Deliverance, acting upon information that Butterfield sold Chinese-made boots and shoes, put into operation yesterday the plan adopted for informing the public of the fact. A man wearing a white rubber coat with the following words painted on the back: An enemy to White Labor Butterfield 777 and 779 Market Street, Sell Chinese Shoes, walked up and down the sidewalk in front of the store all the afternoon, disturbing handbills, which requested the public to keep away from the store. A curious crowd collected around during the evening. About half past eight, Frank Roney, President, and several members of the League of Deliverance, stood on the sidewalk and street, near the store, with banners and transparencies warning the public to refrain from buying goods from the firm. Several hundred persons congregated in this vicinity, blocking the sidewalk and a portion of the street. Captain Short visited the scene, and caused the arrest of Roney and Isaac Caronson on the charge of misdemeanor. They were taken to the Southern Police Station but were released on \$50 bail each, deposited by H. C. Kinney, A. J. Star (weather) was arrested for carrying a banner stating that the store sold Chinese goods; but, upon being released on bail, he returned to the locality and was rearrested for obstructing the sidewalk. John Munroe another banner-carrier, was also arrested on the charge of misdemeanor. Officer Benson took D. A. McDermott and George Johnson into custody for blocking the passage-way. Bail was furnished by members of the League. One of the signs bore the inscription: "Boycott this store. He sells Chinese shoes-Butterfield Bros., 777 and 779 Market Street." After the arrests the crowd dispersed quietly, and by ten o'clock every one had left. The cases will come up today in the Police Court. It is said to be the intention of the League to contest each case.

A Terrible Slavery.

Strange and sometimes fearful glimpses of Chinese manners and customs are often given in the Peking Gazette. In a recent issue the throne is memorialized by a censor on the subject of the pitiable condition of the slaves employed in certain coal mines situated in Hunan. The memorial states that the slaves in question are obtained from two sources—they are either desperate criminals or vagrants, driven by the prospect of starvation to sell themselves, in utter ignorance of the terrible fate which awaits them, or they are men who have been seduced into gambling dens, and having become hopelessly involved there, have been forced to sell themselves to pay their losing.

As the deep parts of the mine are constantly flooded the slaves are divided into two gangs, one on duty by day and the other by night; and the task set them is to be continually standing in the water and bailing it out. From this occupation they are vulgarly known as "water frogs," while their keepers have earned the well merited title of "keepers of hell," for their ferocity and savage treatment of prisoners. These latter, half naked and badly fed, when temporarily released from work huddle round a stove for warmth and rest; but so transformed are they in habits and appearance that they can scarcely be recognized as human beings.

Once immured in the mines all hope of getting away is put aside, and the lifelong servitude is often ended by a death brought on by the cruel treatment of their masters. No story of the Siberian mines ever painted a more dismal scene of hopeless misery than these simple details; and still more sad is it that the effort to save the unfortunates may begin and end with this memorial.

A Chinese Flirt.

Many ladies in Hartford look back with pleasure to the stay of the thirty Chinese Embassadors there, while they were awaiting further orders. They showed great fondness for good society and were entertained in many of the luxurious and refined homes of our city.

It was something to remember to see a group of those high officials enter a parlor dressed in elegant robes of light blue, garnet, cream or brown silk, with the ample sleeves turned back over their delicate hands and showing the white silk linings. One gentleman, perhaps in mourning, wore an exquisite white robe and trousers, and white kid gloves.

They always wear their little round hats and outer coats during a visit, and could scarcely be persuaded to remove them when the drops of perspiration stood on their faces in a warm room.

A young and unmarried attache, who generally appeared in light blue became much enamored of the beautiful girls whom he met in society and paid most devoted attention to one not far from Washington street. Having been present at a party given at her house, he was particularly taken with the spectacle of various young men and women engaged in flirtation sitting on the stairs.

The custom struck him as desirably easy, so, as early as nine o'clock the next morning, before the young lady had eaten her breakfast, he appeared at the door, and when in some surprise she greeted him, he at once made known his business: I have come, Miss —, "said the poor boy, "to ask you if you will please sit on the stairs with me a little while." Hartford Globe.

1883.9.26.p.3. Chinese boss died from injuries

ICHAN SAW MILL.

Chinese Funeral.—A few weeks ago the Chinese boss at the Wellington wharves got pinched between the coal cars. At the time it was thought he was not seriously injured, but his spine was affected and he died on Saturday. On Sunday morning the entire Chinese population turned out to to the funeral.

1883.10.3.p.2. Chinese miners hired to replace white striking miners

A MINER'S VIEW OF IT.

The San Francisco Examiner has had an interview with a Wellington miner who went down on the Sardon-
yx. He denies that the strike is over. Agents of the company states, have been striving to replace the strikers, but the men claim, without success. The Examiner continues: In answer to their advertisement for "100 miners wanted," there have been over 300 applicants, but as they were not experienced miners, the firm declined to engage many of them.

Twenty seven have been engaged so far. An effort to get a crew of Italian miners from Mount Diabolo was unsuccessful. The firm at first thought they could send Chinese to work in the place of white men, but the laws of British Columbia are strict in preventing Chinese from digging (!) although they may carry coal.

The Second Storey of the Identical Hotel,
Victoria Crescent. For particulars apply
to

NORMAN SMITH.

...no Chinese Evil.

It is a well known fact that the proprietors of the Wellington Collieries are filling the places of the striking miners with Chinese and that already over a hundred Mongolians are engaged in mining and getting out coal. We give place this morning to two pertinent communications on this subject, deferring any lengthy remarks till next issue. We will say however, that unless some means are taken, either legislative or otherwise, to check this evil, that in a few years British Columbians will have to hand over this fair and beautiful province to the heathen Chinese. This is but the thin edge of the wedge, which will be driven to the head unless means are taken to prevent the blow.

The Chinese Curse.

Editor Free Press—No one of the large audience who listened to Mr. Shakespeare's words of warning regarding the Chinese, dreamed that his gloomy prognostication was so near its fulfilment. Yet so it is. Scarcely a week has passed, and yet what he feared has come to pass. The Chinese have begun to supplement the white miners, for the places of the Wellington men are being filled by the Celestials. Already the mines are being filled up. Now whatever may be the opinion about the action of the Wellington miners in striking there can be no question as to the result, if the pigtail are allowed to usurp their places. Nannaimo exists by reason of the coal trade, but it requires no prophet to see that Nannaimo will not be a desirable place of residence for white men, if the Chinese are allowed to monopolize the mining industry. If such is to be the case the sooner all the white men leave the place the better. It will be no place for workmen then so that they will only consult their own interest and their childrens welfare, by leaving it to the Chinamen and their selfish masters. What will be the result to the town and country by their doing so can be easily seen. But is it necessary that the workmen leave? The country has, so far been opened up by whitemen, and it would be arrant cowardice to fly now. But the Chinamen should be forced to leave or at least be made powerless for evil. Surely now the country will wake up and take active steps to restrict the inflow of such undesirable immigrants. Arguments against such immigration are not wanting but the people have not been alive to the evil and so it has grown, and now Nemesis has overtaken us. I trust however, that some remedy will be found and that speedily. The Chinese are a curse to any country, and it will be well for this community to wake up from their lethargy and join with the rest of the province in obtaining restrictive laws. Trusting some more able pen than mine will take up this matter.

FOR DONO PUBLICO.

The Chinese Evil.

In our last issue we briefly alluded to the fact that Chinese had been taken in large numbers into the Wellington Collieries to mine and carry coal. We will premise our remarks by the statement that there can be no question of the right of any individual to employ whom he pleases, be he black, white or red, long-tailed or short-haired. But above this individual right comes the power of the Legislatures to deal with questions directly affecting the health, morals and prosperity of the Dominion and the Province respectively. There can be no question that the influx of Chinamen has been detrimental to the best interests of this province, and that the existing evil is but a very small portion of what is in store for this province, if the Chinese are allowed to usurp all the industries of British Columbia. The promiscuous employment of Chinamen is not an individual grievance, but one that affects seriously the welfare of 99 in every 100 of the population. The evil is bad enough in all conscience at present, for we find the Chinamen filling the places that ought to be occupied by the sons and daughters in this fair province. In this province it is impossible for a young and respectable girl to procure a position as servant, for she will be met with the answer, "Oh, I have a Chinaman." We find the Mongolian installed in the Workshop in places which ought to be and could be well filled by the rising generation. Instead of the sons and daughters finding honest and profitable employment they are debarred by the omnipotent mongolian. The tendency of this monopoly is to drive a large portion of our young provincials to a life of shame and dissipation. It is unnecessary for us to repeat the several features which go towards making the Chinese question

a public one, for they have been oft times repeated and are quite familiar to the people generally. The evil is steadily and rapidly increasing, and unless some prompt and far-reaching legislative action is taken the evil will have grown to such a magnitude that the present residents of this Province will have to step out and hand the country over to the Chinese Empire; in other words make British Columbia a Chinese-English colony like the Island of Hong-kong. The question of the hour is not so much what the Chinamen are or what they will be, but what is the best plan to keep the evil from increasing. To eradicate the evil entirely is beyond Legislative skill. Those that are here must be allowed to remain, but it is in the hands of the people and their representatives to say that the tide of Chinese immigration shall no longer flow to the shores of this province. Once stop the inexhaustible supply, and instead of the evil increasing it will slowly but nevertheless surely decrease. The people of this province have been too apathetic and have allowed this Chinese cancer to eat into the body politic and now that it is travelling towards a vital spot they become justifiably alarmed. The skillful surgeon finding that he cannot eradicate the cancer at once applies powerful remedies to prevent its spread. That is the position of the Dominion and the Province on the Chinese question to-day. It cannot be entirely cut from the political system, but they can effectually legislate to prevent any further spread of the evil. It now becomes the duty of every man, woman and child who wishes to remain in this land of their adoption, to put their shoulders to the wheel and see that our legislators do their duty in this respect. The past history of this question demonstrates very clearly that the remedy must come from the Dominion in the shape of stringent restrictive measures

tion of the Dominion and the Province on the Chinese question to-day. It cannot be entirely cut from the political system, but they can effectually legislate to prevent any further spread of the evil. It now becomes the duty of every man, woman and child who wishes to remain in this land of their adoption, to put their shoulders to the wheel and see that our legislators do their duty in this respect. The past history of this question demonstrates very clearly that the remedy must come from the Dominion in the shape of stringent restrictive measures but our local legislature can add its weight by passing resolutions urging on the Dominion Parliament the necessity for prompt and decisive action in this matter. The argument adduced in the Eastern Provinces is that the time has not yet arrived for restrictive measures because the railway can only be completed by Chinese labor. Onderdonk has now sufficient Chinamen in the country to finish the railway on contract time and the passing of restrictive laws will not send them out of the country. The Canadian Pacific Railway east of the Rockies was constructed at an unprecedented rate and not a single Mongolian employed. Had that railway been built by Chinese what would have been the permanent population of the North West to-day. Almost Nil. The time has come when legislation should enact that the Dominion shall belong to the Anglo-Saxon race. The United States and the Australian Colonies have already so legislated and the Dominion, if it is expected that the Confederation will maintain the proud position of being the finest diadem in the British Crowns, must immediately follow suit. We must suffer under the evil as it now exists, but should effectually shut the door against the evil being increased.

The Situation.

With one or two exceptions all the white engineers, mechanics and other artisans employed in and about the Wellington Collieries quit work on Monday morning. We understand that this move was made solely in opposition to the employment of Chinese in mining and digging coal, and not as regards the dispute between Mr. Dunsmuir and the miners. They have taken this stand in deference to their own and public opinion on this Chinese evil. The resolution passed at the public meeting on Saturday does not apply to those who have now come out in opposition to the Chinese monopolizing all the work in and around coal mines. The Wellington Collieries are now at a standstill. So far as the unfortunate strike is concerned, it is to be regretted that no amicable arrangement has yet been made to settle the difficulty. It is entailing a heavy loss on the community, on the proprietors, and on the miners themselves, and the resumption of work on terms fair alike to both parties, would be beneficial to the public generally as well as the parties more immediately concerned.

Black Diamond Flashes.

That it was a long ride to the Cow-
ichan fair.

That a Nanaimoite does not think a
Maple Bay Porker a fair exchange for
a bottle of Three Star."

That city folks are not used to find-
ing that rural doors are bolted on the
outside.

That it is not pleasant for the
outside bolt to be fastened while a
city man is inside.

That sleeping among the hay is not
what the poets say it is.

That Nanaimo Boys halt with de-
light the approach of a minister, when
they are out shooting on Sunday.

That the railing on Smith & O'Bri-
an's new building presents an ornate
appearance.

That it is false that the Chinese Em-
peror will take up his residence there
when B. C. is annexed to China.

That the people should look out for
Hilbert's new advertisement.

That Undertakers say the Chinese
must go—to the graveyard.

That Hilbert says if you give him
time enough he will place the China-
men so that they will never return.

That the arithmetician of the public
meeting is a Chinese "boss."

That he well knows the value of a
Chinaman.

The Striking Coal Miners.

Alexander Dunsmuir, of Dunsmuir & Sons, the owners of the Wellington coal mines, the working of which has been interrupted for the past two months through a strike of the miners, returned from the scene of the troubles yesterday, and reports that all difficulties have been overcome, and that the first cargo of Wellington coal will arrive toward the end of the week. He states that 140 miners are now at work, but that none of the strikers have been taken back. Among the new force are forty Chinamen, who formerly worked for the miners. "The miners," Mr. Dunsmuir said, "were not miners, but bosses," for they hired Chinamen to dig the coal, while they sat down and superintended the gangs. From this week on we shall be able to mine about 600 tons of coal a day, and no further interruption need be feared.

The strikers are not liable to cause us any trouble, for the authorities would interfere and heavy punishment would follow swift and certain. The strike has a political aspect and is not caused by a demand for higher wages only. Our firm is about to build the 'Island' Railroad from Nanaimo to Esquimalt, the Government having given us a subsidy \$750,000 and a land grant of several million acres. We have already let contracts for the work and we now desire to make some alterations in the charter. To this there is opposition in the Canadian Parliament, and in order to make us unpopular and give the opposition a handle, the strike was instigated. I am happy to say that we have won the fight so far.—S. F. Chronicle.

White Labor Laundries.

Editor Free Press.—The people of this Province seem at last to realize the fact, that they are face to face with the blighting curse of competition with Chinese pauper labor.

That the hordes of Coolies that have been imported by the ship load, to British Columbia in the last three years, ostensibly, for the purpose of building Railroads, are, insidiously occupying every position that should be occupied by our girls, boys and working women, yet, and men too. Their ranks are to be recruited shortly by over 10,000 more as soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, which we are assured will be within the next two years at most.

And well may they take the alarm, it is not an hour too soon, better fight for the first foot, than the last. It is quite unnecessary in an article like the present one, to recapitulate all the evils that will follow in the footsteps of such an invasion of these pauper hordes of Mongolians as British Columbia is now witnessing.

The object of this article is to sound, the note of warning, and arouse the white people of this Province before their hands and feet are manacled and take immediate steps to protect themselves. If they intend this country for the white man, for a home for themselves, and a heritage for their children after them, and not tamely surrender it to the Chinese coolies,

then stand up like men and women and make the fight. Move on their works at once by forming co-operative societies, open employment offices, put yourselves in communication with Canada and England, where white help is plentiful and cheap. Open subscription books at once and subscribe enough stock to put in operation a co-operative Laundry. Send a competent man to inspect successful laundries now in operation and make out a bill of the needed machinery. Organize your company, assess the stock for a sufficient amount to purchase the necessary machinery and put it in operation.

I would here remark that there has been in successful operation for the last seven years or more, a Laundry in the city of Portland run by white labor and in competition with scores of Chinese Laundries at that. I throw out these suggestions, Mr. Editor, in order to call the attention of the people of Nanaimo to this, the first step in the battle that must be fought if the white people of this Province propose to make the fight and not tamely submit to be pushed to the wall and take a back seat and see the coolies usurp all the places that of right should be occupied by themselves.

If this article, Mr. Editor, has the effect of calling attention to the subject upon which it treats I propose in a subsequent one to go more into details.

An animated and unanimous debate took place in the Local Legislature last week. We reproduce the remarks of Mr. Raybould, M. P. P., as reported in the "Standard:"

Mr. Raybould desired to offer some observations on the question. In no portion of the province has the evil of the presence of a large number of a large number of Chinese been more fully exemplified than in the district he had the honor to represent, but it was not till the strike among the Wellington miners took place, that the full extent of the evil became apparent. It was thus that merchants, business men and miners alike became alarmed at the growing influence of the Chinese. He was very much pleased to see a disposition on the part of the Local House to make a strong and unanimous effort to bring before the Dominion House of Commons this important subject in such a form that even Sir John A. Macdonald, who had treated the question coolly, would be convinced of the necessity of restrictive legislation. To show the extent to which the Chinese evil prevailed in his district he would quote statistics which he had carefully compiled for the purpose. These figures established the fact that there were employed 353 Chinese and 503 whites at Nanaimo in the different mines. It was scarcely necessary for him to enlarge upon the advantages that would ensue to the province were the 353 Chinese to be replaced by the same number of whites, or rather had white men been universally employed from the start instead of Chinese. White men would settle in the country, increase its wealth and develop its resources. He had no doubt that restrictive legislation would result from the present vigorous action of the House. (Applause.)

1883.12.29.p.3. Sing Kee died from rock fall at East Wellington Colliery

Accidents.—A few days ago a Chinaman named Sing Kee was hurt in the back by a fall of rock from the roof of a working place in the East Wellington Colliery and Long Kee was badly injured from a similar cause in the Wellington Colliery.

1884.1.1.p.3. Ah Yuene died in South Wellington mine by falling rock

Death of a Chinaman.

On Friday morning a Chinaman named Ah Yuene, engaged in mining coal in the Adit Mine, South Wellington, was killed by a fall of rock from the roof. The particulars will be gleaned from the evidence given at the Inquest on Saturday.

Dr. D. Cluness, Coroner for this district, held an inquest on Saturday to ascertain the cause of the death of Ah Yuene. The following jury was duly sworn:

Lewis Mounce (foreman), Edward Jones, Robert Grant, Maquene Marcella, Thomas Munro and Richard Mounce.

MURDER AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

A New Westminster dispatch stated that at five o'clock last evening a colored-man named James J. chamberlain while disputing with a chinaman about a shirt drew a revolver and fired a shot through the latter's ear. The wound is mortal. chamberlain escaped.

The amendment to Administration of Justice Act, and an Act relating to the storage of gunpowder, passed a first reading.

Consideration of several Bills postponed.

Mr. Raybould moved the second reading of a bill to amend the existing coal mining act. It was the object of the amendment to exclude the Chinese from the coal mines and using powder. At present they were the cause of many accidents in the mines.

Mr. Galbraith said he was completely opposed to the passage of this bill. The coal mining industry was one of the most importance of the province, and he did not see why it should be hampered by any such unfair provision as was proposed. He hoped that in the near future there would be other colliery mines than those at present existing, and the insertion of a clause like this might prove fatal perhaps to their success. A bill would shortly be brought before the House dealing with the Chinese question in a far more comprehensive manner, and he hoped members would not vote for this amendment which only excluded Chinese from one industry, and it was positively unjust to trammel colliery proprietors by placing restrictions upon them, which were not extended to others.

The Chinese Evil.

The people of Canada are beginning to awaken to the evils of Chinese labor. At a recent meeting of the Trades held in Ottawa the Canadian Capital and Labor Congress, the Mongolian question was very warmly and feelingly discussed. The curse is now coming home to them for we find one of the speakers stating that the best way to prevent crime was to give a party something to eat when he was hungry. Christian people in Toronto hired Chinese to do their washing while there were white people starving for bread. If no one would give the Chinese work they would soon be starved out of the city and the country. The Chinese were the oldest civilized nation on the globe, but it was impossible to Christianize them. Missionaries had gone to China and worked faithfully—to no end. He agreed with the reasons advanced by previous speakers, and held that the Chinese must go.

In moving the resolution "That the future welfare of the working people of this country requires the prohibition of further importations of Chinese labor," the speaker stated the Mongolian brought no skill with them, and were vastly different from the skilled labourers from Europe, who, to a large extent, were a benefit. The Chinese came here not knowing anything, they learned occupations and then went to work and did artisans an injury. They lowered the working peo-

ple of this country out of industries on account of the cheapness of their labour. He did not wish to be considered as illiberal, but this was a matter of self preservation, a matter of life and death to the wage earners of Canada. They could not live on what the Chinese could, and for these reasons he contended that the Government should step in and prevent their importation. The resolution was carried unanimously.

1884.1.26.p.3. Chinese New Year festival begins

Chinese New Year.—This festival commences to day, when our Chinese merchants will keep open house for the entertainment of visitors. During a few days of this festival not a Chinaman will work, and the collieries are hampered in consequence. The festivities are supposed to continue for 14 days and the poorest man in the Chinese Empire will religiously abstain from at least one day's labor.

1884.1.30.p.3. Chinese celebrate new years with fireworks

Chinese New Year.—During the past few days the Chinese residents have been enjoying themselves in the manner peculiar to their native land, by the firing of rockets, crackers, etc. On Monday the display of fireworks at the Chinese quarters was quite elaborate.

1884.5.15.p.3. Mr. Gordon makes some spirited remarks on the Chinese question

posed the measure in consequence of the monopoly it would create. On the Chinese question Mr. Gordon made some spirited remarks on the undesirability of having the Chinese element in our midst. He regretted that the motion brought in by the hon. member for Victoria had been so long delayed, but no doubt that hon.

Hoodlumism.

Editor Free Press.—I beg through your columns to call attention to the terrible state of affairs existing in this city through the wantonness of the hoodlum boys that, prowl the streets at night committing depredations and molesting an unoffending chinamen by either pelting him with stones, knocking him down and going so far in one instance as to rifle his pockets. An instance of the latter kind came to my personal knowledge last night, where a crowd of at least fifteen boys (ranging in age from 7 to 15 years) attacked a Chinaman, demanded his money, and on refusal jumped him holding his arms down and going through his pockets, (fortunately obtaining nothing) beating him also about the head and face.

I will merely call attention to the matter this time, and withhold the names of the boys out of respect for their parents, but should such occur again I will not hesitate in giving the names of all concerned and cause their arrest.

It is high time the authorities were more severe and attentive to the boys that prowl the streets night after night, making an example of some which would greatly tend to mitigate the evil.

CITIZEN.

Unmistakably Dead!
Coroner Cluness Holds an Inquest.
THE MONGOLIAN HAD NO KICK IN HIM THIS TIME.

Most of our readers will remember that in May last an account appeared in the Free Press of the reported death of the Chinaman who was injured at the time poor Neil McLean was killed at Wellington. The Coroner was notified of the death and at the time proceeded to East Wellington to hold an inquest, but Dr. Waken, Colliery Surgeon, in the meantime went to examine the presumed cadaver, and on taking hold of the injured limb, received a terrible shock. He found the limb, that the Celestial had not flown to the bosom of Confucius, but was still of the earth earthy. At that time the Chinaman was under the treatment of the Chinese doctor, who had removed the dressing of Dr. Waken, Colliery Surgeon. His leg was in a frightful state, and Dr. Cluness gave it as his opinion, that unless amputation was resorted to the patient would die. After four months intense suffering the Chinaman died on Friday night, and when visited by the Coroner and Jury on Saturday the body presented a greatly emaciated appearance and the stench was unbearable. The house was entirely deserted, the friends, in their superstitious dread of accidental death, having fled and carried all the household effects with them. The body was buried on the Departure Bay Road on Sunday and an eye-witness informs us that the grave was not over 15 inches in depth, the coffin being 12 inches deep, would leave about THREE inches of earth on top. With such a disregard of sanitary precautions, is it not a miracle that Nansimo has been free from an epidemic. But it should be stopped at once, and the Chinese compelled to adopt the same standard of sanitary regulations that is enforced on the white population.

INQUEST

Chinese Burials.

A few days ago we drew attention to the disgraceful and dangerous manner in which the Chinese dispose of their dead. It is a well-known fact that a dead Mongolian is only buried until such time as arrangements are made for the transportation of the bones to China—ranging from a year to five years. The mode of burial is to bury (?) the body at the most, but a few inches from the surface, and in some cases, we have been informed, that the top of the coffin is above the level of the ground and it is only covered over with the small quantity of earth taken out of the hole. The favorite place of deposit is on the Old Departure Bay Road and in close proximity to the Indian Ranch. Such a disregard of the commonest sanitary precautions, cannot but be injurious to the public health. A great deal has been said about special legislation against the Chinese but in this matter the special legislation is against the Caucasian and not the Mongolian. The burial of the white population is brought under very stringent regulations, and surely the Celestials should have to conform to at least similar conditions. We have a Cemetery Board, and a public Cemetery in this district, and while we have no wish to urge that the Chinese should be allowed the promiscuous use of the public cemetery in which to carry out their peculiar and to us disgusting custom of exhumation still an isolated portion might be set aside for their use, and thus bring them under those sanitary regulations which have been found absolutely imperative for the preservation of the public health. We admit that this is not a very pleasant subject to discuss, but our duty to the public demands that it should be prominently noticed and we hope that it will be prevented in the future. Nanaimo has long enjoyed an immunity from epidemics, but now that the population is increasing and the country filling up, it becomes necessary to pay a greater regard to sanitary measures. The Chinese plan of burying here, there and everywhere and in any manner that suits them-

elves, is one that is denounced and forbidden all over the civilized world. The steady augmentation to the Chinese population which is now going on, will lead to a corresponding increase in this evil, and an effectual stop should be put to it at once.

The Knights of Labor — ON THE — **CHINESE QUESTION.**

British Columbia has been well described as a country of almost limitless resources, but few countries in the whole world have been so favored by nature. Certainly, no other portion of the Dominion, though, possibly, possessing a smaller area of agricultural land than some of the other provinces, the extreme fertility of the soil compensates for this defect, while her other advantages throw everything else into the shade. The climate is unrivalled. There are great forests of the finest timber, the fisheries furnish an exhaustless source of wealth, Gold has been found in large quantities and other valuable metals are known to occur. Indeed from the many valuable discoveries made and constantly being made, it is a certainty that the metalliferous deposits are extremely rich and very extensive.

In addition to all these advantages this Province possesses a right royal dower in her vast stores of coal and iron which renders her pre-eminently fitted to become the seat of great manufacturing industries.

The Province is also well situated geographically for trade and with her numerous splendid harbors is in a commanding position for carrying on an extended foreign commerce.

Taken all in all British Columbia is a grand Province, a most valuable addition to the Dominion.

No one of the other Provinces has all the means within herself, as she has, of becoming a rich and populous nation with large agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and commercial industries. Surely, then, it should be the aim, as it is the manifest duty of all Canadian statesmen to attach this grand Province to the Dominion in

the firmest manner possible.

They should seek to develop her immense resources in such a manner as will conduce to the best interests of the whole nation.

They should endeavor to settle her lands with an intelligent, independent people, imbued with the spirit of patriotism, and bound to their brethren in the other Provinces by the sympathetic ties which always exist between those who are akin in blood, who speak a common language, who have the same manners and customs, who have been trained under the same laws, institutions, rules and usages, and who are animated by similar hopes, aims and aspirations.

Such a people would be of incalculable service in eradicating those prevalent narrow sectional feelings, and local jealousies, born of long continued isolation and neglect and in infusing and spreading a wide, healthy national sentiment, and an abiding faith in the resources, and destinies of the great Dominion, without which Canada can never become a truly great nation—united and powerful.

That the Chinese are not such a people it hardly requires argument to prove. All who have ever come into close contact with them, are satisfied that they are not only a most undesirable but a positively dangerous class to any country having free popular institutions. The great Australasian Colonies recognised the danger and enacted laws to restrict their coming, while our nearest neighbors, the United States, have been forced to prohibit their entry into that great country and our own experience confirms that of others and warns us of the dangers of allowing them to come to our shores.

The Chinese.

The Victoria Times has been publishing some startling revelations in reference to the social and sanitary condition of Victoria. It is but just to the capital to state that the other journals claim the picture to be greatly overdrawn. In all centres there will be good and bad, and we feel confident that Victoria is no worse, if as bad, as other cities similarly situated. But more particularly in reference to the Chinese, glaring reports are published about the open manner in which the Chinese flaunt their opium joints and opium smoking. Now if it is possible for a newspaper reporter to find out and see these things, how much easier is it for the police to ferret out these dens and the infamous wretches who run them. If the statements of the Times have even the shadow of truth the police must be negligent of their duty, for have we not on our Statute Books, laws that compel opium smokers and opium dealers to pay heavy licenses, and do these men pay licenses. Enforce the payment of licenses and the evil will be reduced to a minimum. The people of Nanaimo and New Westminster are deeply interested in seeing that the law is enforced at the Chinese head quarters, for if these evil practices are allowed there, it is only a matter of a very short time before they will be introduced into this city and also at New Westminster. If the Chinamen are allowed to ride roughshod over the laws, they will in a very short time ride roughshod over the people. Enforce the law and we will hear less of these opium joints and their consequent injuries to the Commonwealth.

A Duty of the Hour.

There can be hardly the slightest doubt but that the Province of British Columbia is on the eve of a serious crisis, and that the crisis will be caused by the constantly increasing number of Chinamen. The people of the province are standing over a working volcano, and unless prompt steps are taken to avert the calamity, the lava of destruction will be running over every portion of this fair land. The Chinese evil is the important question of the hour. Not as to whether there are a few Chinese opium smokers or dealers, or a larger percentage of gambling, or whether their habitations come up to the required standard, but the broad and far reaching question of the Mongolian entirely supplanting the Anglo-Saxon in the labor supply of the Pacific Coast. At the present moment there is a kind of calm settled down on this matter, brought about no doubt by the attention of the business and labouring men being skillfully and designedly drawn away from the main issue by a number of sensational side or lesser issues. What will be the result to this province if the serf and degraded labor of China is allowed to supplant the free and enlightened labor of the Caucasian race, which has made the province what it is to day. Vancouver Island will become a second Hong Kong, and the white man will be compelled to decline to the inferior plane of Chinese labor and Chinese pay; or migrate from a country that he has helped to build up and maintain. British Columbians it is important at this juncture that a steady and firm glance be kept on the all important topic of the gradual, insidious and pernicious increase in the Chinese population of this province. We hear a good deal of the material increase of the white population, but the great and important fact that our Mongolian population is increasing at a much more rapid rate, appears to be lost sight of entirely. At the present proportionate rate of increase in two years the Chinese population of British Columbia will be greatly in excess of the Anglo Saxon. The effect of such a transposition must be plainly apparent to the

Illusion must be plainly apparent to the dullest intellect, but it is just what those men who have made colossal fortunes out of this slave labor are quietly but persistently bringing about. Citizens! the Chinese evil is a greater curse to day than it was a year ago, when there was so much agitation about the hated Mongolian, but strange to say that the apathy of those who must inevitably be supplanted by this influx of Chinamen, seems to increase at a proportionate rate to the increase of the evil. Certain unscrupulous employers of Chinese labor have attempted, and it would appear successfully, to pull the wool over the eyes of the working men, by stating that "John was a failure at the face" and "that he was getting rid of the Chinamen and putting whitemen in their places." A trip to the several Wellington Collieries would dispel the illusion, for on all sides would be seen Chinese houses recently erected and a very large number in the different stages of erection. On a recent visit there the writer was informed that there were three Chinamen to every white man in that settlement. This evil will not be confined to the one colliery, for the other collieries will have to follow suit, so as to be able to compete with this colliery. The same principle applies to other trades and industries, and in a few short years, if this pagan curse is allowed to go on, the white man in this province will be the exception and the barbarous Mongolian the rule, then, if not before, we may expect to see repeated the inhuman atrocities that have been committed on white men, women and children in several places in China by the Chinese. Enough is known, to make it certain that the Chinese Commission Farce will afford no relief and it is equally certain the Dominion Parliament will not at present pass any restrictive measures. That prompt and effective steps are absolutely necessary, no one will deny except those who are making money out of the Chinaman at the expense of the country, but just what shape those steps should assume is a question that requires careful but immediate consideration. We will continue this subject in subsequent articles.

tion it was changed to Thursday.

Magistrates Court.

Before His Worship Mayor Bate, Jas. Harvey and J. W. Stirtau, Esqs., J.P.'s

Tuesday, Jan. 20th.

Several Indians for being drunk were fined \$5 and \$4 costs each.

A Spaniard and Chinaman for supplying liquor to Indians were fined \$50 and \$25 respectively.

Thos. Blakely, of North Wellington was charged with assaulting a Chinaman named Ling Chung by striking him with a snow ball and knocking him down.

Mr. McElmen appeared for the complainant.

The complainant and three Chinese witnesses testified that the defendant struck Sing Chung, with a snowball on Sunday at four o'clock at Wellington.

C. Weir, P. Kearney and another witness stated that the defendant was sitting in his boarding house at Wellington when they heard a great noise, and on going to the door saw a large gang of Chinamen, estimated at from 50 to 100, armed with picks, shovels, and pokers, going after six or seven white men. They did not know what the trouble was about, but the armed Mongolians were going for the white men, but as soon as the white men came out of the houses the Chinamen went away.

Weir testified that he was with the defendant all the afternoon and that he (defendant) did not throw a snowball.

The defendant emphatically stated that he was innocent of the charge, as he had not thrown a snowball at any person this year, but as the Chinamen knew that he kept a boarding house, he was spotted. The men who had done the snowballing, four in number, had left Wellington in a hurry on Sunday night. Mr. Moffat had brought to his house a pick which was covered with blood, and which he (Moffat) had picked up near where the row took place.

The Bench considered the case proved and fined Blakely \$10 and costs,

The Chinese Element.

It is now quite apparent that the Chinese in this city and district are beginning very forcibly to presume on their great superiority in numbers, and are becoming aggressive and offensive. The recent disturbance at Wellington, where a boy in his teens enters into a friendly contest with a Chinaman at a game of snowballing, and on the Chinaman receiving a well directed snowball from the lad, turns around and attempts to commit a brutal assault on the youth with a heavy umbrella. One account stating that he attempted to push the umbrella through the body of the boy. This was prevented by the interference of a bystander, when the enraged and baffled Mongolian gave one short but loud yell. The result was that in less than half a minute about 100 Chinamen appeared on the scene armed with picks, poles and clubs. From the quickness of action and their systematic movements, it would seem that they are trained for emergencies of this kind. The result is that some white man is "spotted" and the Chinamen in force appear in Court, and swear one after the other that the "spotted" man did the deed. It is a well known fact that the evidence of Chinese is utterly unreliable and that they frequently come into Court with a "hooked" and false statement, that cannot be broken by the usual cross examination. They are protected by the hidden mystery of their language and customs, and it is now generally conceded that they have within themselves laws and systems which are used to prevent and defeat the enforcement of our criminal and civil laws. The organization that was displayed at Wellington, coupled with the fact that the Chinese have purchased a large number of revolvers and are quietly arming themselves and constantly carrying concealed firearms, is pretty strong evidence that they do not intend to respect our laws so far as it relates to punishing them. The law against carrying concealed

weapons should be most rigidly enforced and offenders,—whether they be white or copper colored—punished. They are cunning enough however to avail themselves of the provisions of our laws to punish those white men whom they deem it prudent to "spot." Trouble is brewing and unless the authorities are keenly on the alert and nip the natural tendency of the Celestials in the bud, we will have in British Columbia a repetition of those atrocities committed on innocent women and children in China, which so recently shocked the entire civilized world. This article is not written to create a sensation, or because, the *Klan Press* is emphatically anti-Chinese, but but as an intimation of the danger that is rapidly and insidiously growing in this province. The adult Chinese population now outnumbers the adult white inhabitants, and it is rapidly narrowing down to the point, shall British Columbia be the home of a population of Anglo Saxons with their civilization and enterprise, or shall it become an actual dependency of China, with pagan inhabitants and the portals shut against the Christian nations. The Chinese have been so much protected and pampered in this province that they now deem themselves masters of the situation, and unless prompt steps are taken we will shortly be given a taste of what they intend to do. While opposed to the Chinese on general principles and knowing them to be a blighting curse to British Columbia, we do not uphold unprovoked personal abuse of them nor do we encourage that in our columns. Nor we say that the Anglo-Saxon must rule in British Columbia if this province is to be progressive and afford homes to those of our own race. An attempt of the Mongolian to usurp control should be put down with the strong arm of the law, failing that let each man protect his own hearthstone.

ON THE GROWL:

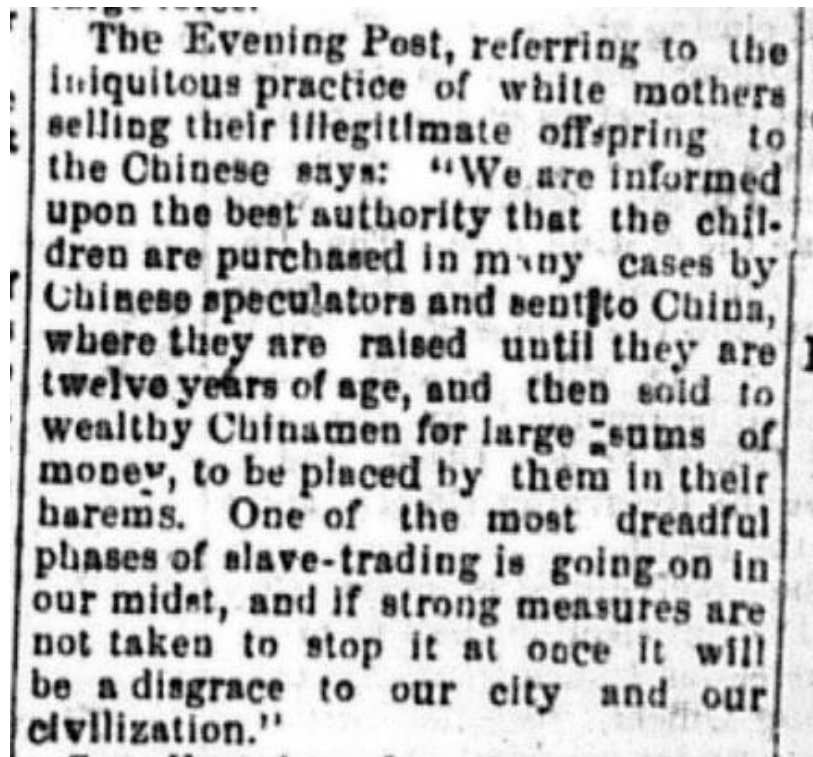
Our esteemed morning friend is never satisfied unless he is running some person, and the general cause of his complaints frequently amounts to simple exaggeration. He tries to make merry in his last escapade at the expense of our police force. He states that boys of the age of eight years, etc., played havoc with a whole crowd of Chinamen on Sunday. Well all we can say is that they must have been easily frightened. The editor of that sheet must know that our police force, from the lowest to the highest, discharge their duties to the letter. It is not long since our worthy scribe was obliged to make the amende honorable for his untruthful reports affecting that quarter. We are no upholder of disorder, but in this case there really seems to have been no foundation for such lengthy slanderous statements. The Colonist ink generally created more trouble than could be the possible consequence of all the snowballs that were ever thrown in Victoria.—Standard.

The Chinese Element.

The article which appeared in the ~~FREE PRESS~~ on Saturday last on the Chinese question, brought forth a reply from the Rev. E. Robson. That gentleman takes the ground that the Chinese are a much abused race, and that the hoodlum element of Nanaimo is mainly to blame for the fact of the Chinese arming themselves. From the tone of the communication it would appear to parties abroad that the Chinese in this city and district are subjected to great abuse from the white population. Such is not the case, for in no place in British Columbia are the Chinese treated with greater consideration than in Nanaimo. It is true that the opposition to this detested race is stronger and deeper in this city and district than in any other portion of the province, for it is here that their blighting presence is most keenly felt. The almond-eyed Celestial is not the meek and lowly individual that our correspondent makes him out to be. John Chinaman is insulting, aggressive and brutal, as the people who come in contact with them can testify. We know of instances where they have gone to business people and because they could not get what they wanted and at their own price, turn around and call the business men the most blasphemous and opprobrious names that it is possible for man to make his tongue utter. This is a matter of almost daily occurrence, and yet we do not hear of them being assaulted. In the mines this occurs hourly, and if a white man attempts to remonstrate, a rush is made for a pick, a signal given, and the man surrounded. It is a matter of common notoriety that the white people have to put up with more insults from Chinaman than from their fellows. Especially is this the case when the white man is unfortunately alone. The men have to pocket the Mongolian insults for they know by bitter experience that the Chinese will take the matter into court, and concoct a story which will be corrobor-

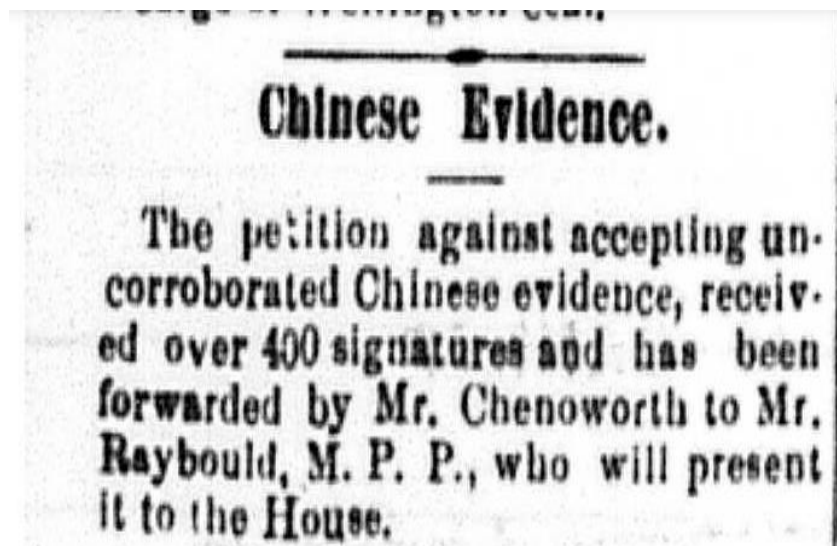
ated by five or six Chinamen who did not see the occurrence. These are facts well known to the writer. We cannot imagine what Nanaimo has done, that she should be unjustly published to the world as being the most sinful and corrupt place in the province. Nanaimo is without a doubt as quiet, orderly and law abiding community as exists under the British or American flags today. And these attempts to make her appear otherwise should be frowned down by the people generally. Take the record of our courts and what do we find, an almost entire absence of those heinous crimes which take place in other centres. True we have an Indian element that frequently appears in the courts on charges of drunkenness and runaway sailors charged with giving them liquor. As an instance we will state that there has not been a case of murder in this city or district for the last eleven years. Can any other centre of population in British Columbia show such a record? Nanaimo will compare favorably with other centres, and while the FREE PRESS says: God speed to all movements inaugurated or steps taken to improve the moral and social status of the world generally, including Nanaimo, we must deprecate any attempt to paint Nanaimo blacker than it really is. On the Chinese question, we repeat that the Mongolians are here allowed more privileges and consideration than, from their own actions and manner, they deserve. It is a matter of comment among visitors to this city that the Chinese are better treated here than in any place they have visited on the Coast, Victoria not excepted. Nanaimo does not claim to be immaculate, but desires that the whole truth be told—not pick out the bad and hide the good.

1885.2.4.p.3. Evening Post describes white mothers selling illegitimate offspring to Chinese



The Evening Post, referring to the iniquitous practice of white mothers selling their illegitimate offspring to the Chinese says: "We are informed upon the best authority that the children are purchased in many cases by Chinese speculators and sent to China, where they are raised until they are twelve years of age, and then sold to wealthy Chinamen for large sums of money, to be placed by them in their harems. One of the most dreadful phases of slave-trading is going on in our midst, and if strong measures are not taken to stop it at once it will be a disgrace to our city and our civilization."

1885.2.11.p.3. 400 signatures received for petition against accepting uncorroborated Chinese evidence



Chinese Evidence.

The petition against accepting uncorroborated Chinese evidence, received over 400 signatures and has been forwarded by Mr. Chenoworth to Mr. Raybould, M. P. P., who will present it to the House.

by a vote of 10 to 7, the amendment being lost on a vote of 11 to 8.

The bill preventing the exhumation of Chinese bodies from their graves was passed with but slight amendments.

Mr. Raybould presented a petition subject would come up.

Mr. Raybould strongly differed from the remarks of his colleague from Nanaimo. From experience he was satisfied that the presence of Chinese was deleterious to the whites. Hear, hear. In Nanaimo there were employed 615 whitemen and 40 Chinamen. Who would say the whiteman was not prevented from employment. The Chinese were an evil undoubtedly. Hear, hear. He was in favor of christianizing the Chinamen if possible (A member: It isn't possible) but he was strongly opposed to their swarming our shores as they were doing. In Victoria the Chinese were extending their limits, if they had any, until they would absorb every industry in the province. He did not wish to take up the time of the House, but could not let the remarks of his colleague for Nanaimo to pass without comment. Loud Cheers.

The amendment was carried, the name of Mr. Beaven being substitute by that of Mr. Cunningham as a member of the committee, and that of Mr. Raybould being also added.

Mr. Raybould presented the petition from Nanaimo and Wellington in reference to Chinese testimony.

The Squatter's Committee report was thrown out by a vote of 10 to 13.

An act to prevent the immigration of Chinese and a bill to secure payment to builders and contractors were read a second time.

The Chinese Commission.

The prediction in reference to the Chinese Commission turns out to be correct. It was styled a delusion, and a farce, and judging by the following synopsis of the report telegraphed to the Colonist, the labors of the Commission were devoted to gloss over an evil which permeates every portion of the Province of British Columbia. To say that the Chinese have made this province and that they are still a necessity to British Columbia, is a statement contrary to all truth and justice. Even from the evidence which the Commission condescended to receive no such deduction could be honestly and fairly drawn. In fact the evidence went forcibly to show the contrary. To an unprejudiced mind it clearly indicated that the Chinese were a curse to the province and had most materially retarded the prosperity and advancement of British Columbia. It is now to be seen what action the House of Commons will take in this matter. Will they do justice to the people of this province and restrict the influx of Chinamen or will they remain passive and make British Columbia virtually a dependency of China. Following is the report:—

The two commissioners instructed by the Dominion Government to study and report upon the problem of Chinese immigration, as related to the development of the northwestern wilderness; report strongly in favor of having all the Chinese they can get. Hardly any one else can live there, and Chinese thrive. Following is a synopsis of the forthcoming reports of Judge Gray and Secretary of State Chapleau, who were appointed by the Dominion Government to proceed to British Columbia last summer to investigate the Chinese question. Each commissioner reports separately, Judge Gray dealing with the evidence taken in British Columbia and Chapleau with the Chinese question from the United States stand point, the re-

result of his visit to San Francisco and other American cities. While the two commissioners deal with the different phases of the question they concur in their general conclusion. Not one line of their report is other than favorable to a continuation of Chinese immigration. It pointed out that the development of both British Columbia and California, as shown by evidence taken, has been mainly due to Chinese labor; that it is essential to the continued prosperity of British Columbia that Chinese should be allowed to settle in whatever numbers they desire. And they recommend that the only restrictive legislation should be in the direction of providing greater police and sanitary regulations to prevent crime and disease among them. The commissioners endeavor to show that every industry in British Columbia has been developed by Chinese labor. To check it or pass any restrictive measure by which the Chinese will be driven out of the country would be a death blow to all such industries. Ottawa specials intimate that there will be a bitter fight in the house when the report is presented to-day. Although the government last year disallowed the act of the British Columbia legislature restricting Chinese immigration, it was hoped that the commissioners would have reported favorably, and this session of the Dominion parliament would have allowed the British Columbia act. It is now evident that nothing further will be done to prevent British Columbia being overrun by Chinese.

Confucius vs. Christ.

EDITOR FREE PRESS.—Judge Begbie says, "I believe that two of the white servants I have had have pilfered more from me than any twenty chimen in Victoria ever stole from their employers." "I never heard of any person, white, black or yellow, who had labor to sell that was worth buying, who could not in this province find a ready employer." "They (the Chinese) are invariably ready and anxious to go to any kind of work, and fit for work so far as health is concerned."

Judge Crease says, "There are no poor in British Columbia." The foregoing statements which I have quoted taken collectively and in connection, if correct, establish the proposition that although the Chinese here do sometimes steal, the act does not proceed from necessity, or any very bad disposition, but from a comparatively harmless and inoffensive "want."—that is, at that particular time they greatly desire to possess something which some other person has imprudently or unavoidably left available within their reach. While on the other side, the whites, though having no prominent wants specifically set forth by Messrs. Crease and Begbie, other than than the fatuous one of wanting to be "boss," and the unreasonable and ruinous one of wanting to expel the Chinese, their habitual thefts exceed those of the Chinese in the proportion of ten to one, and the thieving of the whites, by clear inference must proceed entirely from pure "cussedness."

Judge Crease says "They are industrious, sober, economical and law-abiding, and in all these respects quite a pattern to the whites, and have always been so. As a class, indeed as individuals they are neither lazy, drunken, extravagant nor turbulent." Judge Begbie says, "Industry, economy, sobriety, and law-abidingness are exactly the four prominent qualities of chinamen. Lazy, drunken extravagant and turbulent, exactly what a chinaman is not. This is, on the whole I think the real cause of their unpopularity. The chinaman, is in every respect the reverse of a European, except that he is a man." "They come here and beat us on our own ground in supplying our own wants Judge Crease says, "The classes of persons who come here as emigrants from China are almost entirely the lowest class of laborers or coolies;" and those coolies are the identical persons whom Messrs. Crease and Begbie are comparing with the white population of British Columbia—a comparison which according to their rendering gives by contrast an estimate extremely unfavorable to the latter. It is pertinent to observe too that the comparisons which they have instituted are not of class against class, but of the lowest class of Chinese against all classes of whites residing in this province, including that which includes themselves; and I apprehend that to even so much as intimate that there is now domiciled in British Columbia any class of persons overtopping that to which they are presumed to belong would be regarded as social sacrilege. Judge Crease says that "Some quantity, I believe, of the whites are christians." The cautious manner in which he expresses that belief, considered in connection with other portions

of his article leaves on the mind the impression that in his belief it is a very small "quantity" of the large number professing to be such that are truly so.

But I will leave that matter for adjustment with himself and those who do so profess. If the comparisons which they have drawn between the two peoples be truthful and just; Christianity has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," stands self-condemned by Christ's own teaching. He says, "either make the tree good, and his fruit good, or else make the tree corrupt, and his fruit corrupt, for the tree is known by his fruit," and again "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Every tree that bringeth forth not good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

The white population of this province with scarce any exception have been born and bred within the pale of christian civilization and enlightenment; a large majority of them having their birth, and receiving their education within the dominions of Her Most Christian Majesty, Queen Victoria. Taking the people of British Columbia in the aggregate, in the desirable qualities pertaining to civilized life; probably they are not greatly inferior to any other homogeneous community of equal numbers anywhere within the Queen's dominions. It is improbable that in the near future there can be any material improvement in the method of teaching the christian religion or its principles made more efficacious in so far as may be manifested by good results. Therefore, if a whole people who have to the fullest extent enjoyed the benefits of the system, have become so little advanced in righteousness, that the lowest stratum of society in a nation educated exclusively under the religious principles enunciated by Confucius have by actual contact, and direct contrast, been proven to be greatly superior to them in that respect, and are for that and no other or better reason inveterately hated by that

christian people, it is high time there should be a radical change of religion with us. The "corrupt tree should be hewn down and cast into the fire." Our churches should be transformed into Joss houses. The crucifix and other emblems of Christ should be discarded, and wooden gods and other Confucian emblems substituted in their place. The dimes which by various devices are obtained from Sunday School children, and the dollars from adults with which to send missionaries to christianize the "heathen chinese" should be used to subsidize Mongolian moralists to come here and lead us into the true ways of righteousness. The steady stream of silver which now flows into the coffers of the Bible Society, should be diverted to the printing and circulation of the moral and religious essays of Confucious. And if the entire white population could only be induced to join with the chinese in their occasional gong service intended to exorcise the devil, perhaps they might eliminate that baleful atmospheric infection which afflicts the Caucasian immigrant with the notorious desire of being a "boss," and thereby disqualifying him for competing on equal terms with the Mongolians for the privilege of becoming an obsequious serving man.

Mongolian Saliva.

EDITOR FREE PRESS.—Judge Begbie says:—

"It is alleged that their (the Chinese) habits, are filthy. This allegation I take to be 'mere unfounded abuse.' Chinese who are desirous of learning the English language, and ingratiating themselves in the favor of those whites who are most likely to give or procure desirable employment for them, are sufficiently cunning to attend Sunday School, and in other ways pretend a great religious interest. In the same way those who may be employed as domestics, or are seeking domestic service, usually keep themselves in a cleanly appearing condition. But those of them who use the pick and shovel, or engaged in other out door work, are certainly not more tidy than white men, who similarly employed. Within and about their dwellings, and without any special motive for keeping up appearances, the Chinese do not seem to have any perception of the need or propriety of any sort of cleanliness. It is a well known fact that the laundrymen while engaged in ironing keep their mouths constantly filled with water, and moisten all the articles which they operate upon by means of spray blown from the mouth. It is not so well known, but as I have good reasons for believing, none the less true, that Chinese cooks, when supposing themselves not under the immediate observation of white persons, use the same method when mixing a batch for baking, or preparing cold rolls for re-warming. Human nature is constituted so that sentiment may greatly modify and sometimes entirely change the sensibilities of a particular individual.

When one person entertains a strong affection for another, the former may find pleasure in attending personally to all the wants of the latter, while afflicted with a loathsome disease, yet if the person so serving were indifferent, the same duty might be to them unbearably disgusting. In the same manner, and from similar causes, Messrs. Orace and Begbie might regard Mongolian spittle, on their table linen and pocket handkerchiefs, and in their food perhaps, is not being uncleanly, while Caucasian spittle in the same relation would be to them insufferable nastiness.

JUSTIN CHENOWETH, SR.

Hair-Splitting Judicature.

Editor Free Press.—The heads of the Dominion Government have whittled the administration of justice down to a fine point in so far as that article in its application may relate to the Chinese in this Province. In the Canadian Parliament Mr. Shakespeare recently directed attention to the fact that the Chinese in British Columbia penitentiary were unjustly favored by a special exemption from the application of the rule which required all convicts to have their hair closely cropped. In the debate which followed on that subject Sir John A. Macdonald said: "If it is greater punishment to the Chinaman than to the white man to have his hair removed, I do not think he should receive greater punishment than the white man." The act of clipping the hair does not cause any bodily pain. Viewed as a punishment it can only be considered in relation to the mental effects which may produce on each separate individual dependent on his idiosyncrasy that suffers the operation. In executing to their full extent the principles of justice established with such nice distinction by the Canadian department of justice giving exact and equal justice to all men the jurist cannot separate individuals by a direct race line with any greater degree of correctness than a meteorologist might establish an isothermal of temperature on a parallel of latitude. In this matter of hair-splitting, considered as a punishment, the white masher, entering the penitentiary with his profusion of curly raven colored locks would individually pretrude far into the region of Mongolian sensitiveness, while the white bruiser owing to the nature of his profession is obliged constantly to keep his hair in such condition that the closest work of the penitentiary clipper would make very little impression on his intellectual faculties; therefore, in order to inflict on him a compensatory degree of punishment, it would be necessary at stated intervals to adorn his cell in conspicuous letters with legends derogatory to the character of his grandmother, or some similar scheme of imperative mildness which the experts in the department of justice would doubtless be

partment of justice would doubtless be competent to devise whenever such necessity become apparent. Then too, with regard to the chinese. Those who have been in the country, and intimately associated with the less impressible whites, in the capacity of house-servants or other employment are liable to have their refined inherent sensibilities somewhat blunted, and in consequence would not suffer to the same extent from the clipping process as the more recent arrivals on whom the same penalty might be inflicted. Furthermore those who might have been serving in the family of a preacher, or very pious laymen, may have incidentally accepted the tenet that prayerful influences would avail to lift them into heaven in the event of losing their cue. Such as have become Christianized to this extent might without violation of the principles of justice be shorn to nearly the same degree of shortness as the ordinary white man or Indian. I think that if Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Canadian minister of justice will duly consider the suggestions and arguments herein presented, they will perceive the consistency and propriety of modifying both the general rule which strictly requires the close clipping of all white and Indian convicts and the special one which exempts all chinese from the same operation; and establishing instead, a graded system applicable to all three classes of convicts. In order that exact and equal justice—equal punishment—may be meted to each individual convict, without discrimination in regard of "Race color or previous condition of servitude" let the portion of hair removed be proportioned to the previously ascertained mental characteristics and habitual proclivities of the particular individual operated upon.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3.—The dispute regarding the disposition of twenty-five Chinamen smuggled from British Columbia was brought to a close yesterday by summary action on the part of the United States authorities. This case has excited wide attention. It will be remembered that these Chinamen were found some months ago on a rock in the straits of Fuca, where they had been abandoned by the master of schooner who had been attempting to smuggle them into the United States. They were brought before the United States commissioner, and the marshal was ordered to escort them back to British Columbia. The authorities of that province refused to receive them without payment of the \$50 head tax required by Canadian law. The marshal accordingly returned with them, and they have since been confined in the United States penitentiary at McNeill's island.

On Monday last they were brought before the United States court here, and Judge Greene instructed United States Marshal George to escort them across the boundary line and leave them in British Columbia without regard to the protest of the British Columbian authorities. Marshal George accordingly took them to Semiahmoo, a town near the boundary line, and then escorted them across the line and two miles into Canadian territory. They were turned loose there, having previously been supplied with provisions for several days. The heathens started at once for New Westminster, having no desire to return to the United States.

A petition is being circulated and numerously signed here for the passage of an ordinance by the city council, the effect of which will be to make it impossible for Chinese laundrymen and Gardeners to carry on business.

Thefts.—New Westminster and Victoria would appear to be infested with gangs of petty thieves, for cases of larceny are almost an hourly occurrence. Chinaman will steal before they will go hungry. No workee, no moore, me sabbee stealle, go jaillee catchee plenty glub.

John Chinaman.

John Chinaman, my Joe, John,
Ere we were first acquaint,
This was a land of plenty, John,
And we were well content.
The poor man worked for wages,
The rich were well supplied,
Our wives no comfort wanted,
For bread no children cried.
But times have sadly changed, John,
Since first we saw your face,
No good you've wrought, but ill John,
In this once happy place.
You've came like hords of locusts, John,
And spread o'er all the land,
You fill our streets and houses, John,
And leave no room to stand.
You work for little wages, John,
And live like pigs in styas,
In filth and stench you revil, John,
Your crimes for vengeance cry.
And vengeance sure is coming, John,
If here you longer stay,
Be warned and pack your baskets, John,
And quickly get away.
The land is far too small, John,
For us to live together,
So up and get you gone, John,
Before there's stormy weather.
Our patience is nigh spent, John,
We cannot brook delay,
We do not wish to harm you, John,
But here you shall not stay.
Our girls are coming West, John,
To cook, and wash, and sew,
They will not live wjth pig-tails, John,
So pig-tails you must go.
We know you prize your tails, John,
For we have heard it said,
That minus that appendage, John,
You dare not show your head.
Take warning then in time, John,
To leave us be not slow,
For by our fathers' god we've sworn,
Tails or no tails you go.

Why they Didn't Assimilate.

Some people think that the Indians of this country are descendants of Chinese who were 'blown in' at an early period. The theory may be correct, but the fact remains that the habits and customs of the two races are very different now, and they do not readily assimilate, as will be seen by the following, which though not new, we have never seen in print:—

A Chinese washerman in the interior married a squaw or acquired her by purchase. They are very well for a while, but at last fell out. John, meeting an old customer, said:

"What is the matter?" asked his friend, "where is your wife?"

"Oh, Injun woman no good. She got too much till cum."

"What is wrong with her friends?"

"Oh, first her father come see us, then her mother come, then her sister come, then her brother come, and then till cum. D—n till cum. He eat up all my chow chow. I tell you all got out, and I give up business and go to Victoria."

It seems that the 'Injun' woman's relatives had, as is their custom, all sponged on her husband, and when the pan of rice was put on the table, and the Chinaman began eating with chopsticks, the Indians pulled out huge spoons made of the horns of the mountain sheep, and at a few scoops pouched the entire contents of the dish, leaving John to rattle his chopsticks against the bare bottom. Hence his rage against the "till cum."

Reply to Uncle Ned.

Then Tom to Dick and Harry, said
What do you think of Uncle Ned?
And his poetry grand and rare,
While toiling ones are in despair—
In despair, for work and bread,
Notwithstanding poetry and Uncle Ned.
They hire Chinese, in preference to you
To build the railway too,
And you can walk about for pleasure
In the streets of Nanaimo;
They don't want Chinamen, oh! no! no!
Yet they hire them not you.
Would the Czar of all the Russians
A more cruel tyrant prove,
Than our land grabbing politicians; [love,
While white men starve with those they
And the servile ones around them
Grin with scorn at the above.
I know your hands are horny,
But your hearts are true;
You are the back bone of Nanaimo.
God bless you sons of toil
Your wives and children, too,
In honor you are by far the best
Around or at Nanaimo.
—WHITE LABOR.

Fire on Thursday Night.

Removes a Chinese Nuisance.

For several years past a Chinese wash house at the intersection of Wallace Street and Victoria Crescent has been an eyesore to the general public, and an unmitigated nuisance to the families and business people living in the vicinity. The Municipal authorities have a dozen times at least compelled Mah Kee and his numerous successors to partially abate the frightful stench that arose from the premises, but the washes Celestials would soon have it back to its normal condition. On Thursday night fire did what human agency had failed to do, —completely removed the standing menace to the health of the city. About 11 o'clock as Constable Millar was going his rounds on the Crescent, he noticed an unusual bright light in this washing establishment. In a moment he saw it was on fire in the drying room and at once gave the startling alarm of fire. The bell was rang and the firemen soon had the hand engine working, throwing a stream on the Pioneer Livery Stable and adjoining buildings. In about 15 minutes time the steam engine had got up steam and was throwing two powerful streams into the burning building, and the stench at times was almost suffocating. By the time the bell was rang the flames had shot up through the roof and burning fiercely. The Chinese inmates state that they had the lines in the drying room full of clothes and from the heat the clothes caught fire. Very little was saved from the building and a number of citizens will be minus their week's washing. The building belonged to the Haslam Estate and was completely destroyed. A portion of Mr. Harvey's fence was burnt, but no damage was done to the buildings in the vicinity. No insurance.

A Chinese cook who only sleeps in

A Chinese cook who only sleeps in the building escaped in his under clothes, losing everything he possessed, and says had he been a minute later in waking "his soul would have been floating round minus his body." Mah Kee states that \$400 in bank notes belonging to himself and partners, was burned up. It was noticed that the chinamen acted as though they had a large sum in jeopardy.

The high wind fanning the smouldering embers into a flame, it was deemed advisable early yesterday morning to take out the hand engine and again subdue the flames. No alarm was sounded.

Provincial Court.

Before J. P. Planta, Esq., S. M.

Saturday, April 24th.

A Chinaman was charged by Constable Stephenson with supplying liquor to an Indian at North Wellington on Tuesday last.

The Indian said it was Chinese whiskey that he received and on being asked what it was like, said "it was all the same as tea," but on further questioning admitted that he got drunk after emptying a pint and a half bottle.

The Magistrate then said for general information that he would rule that Chinese whiskey or gin was an intoxicant within the meaning of the Indian Act.

Three Chinese witnesses, however, testified that the accused was at East Wellington at the time he was alleged to be in North Wellington and the charge was dismissed.

Peter Delecrow, who evidently preferred "grouse" to "crow" was charged by Constable Stephenson with shooting grouse out of season and was fined \$10 and \$5 costs or a month.

A case of alleged cheating at cards was remanded till Saturday.

The case of Charley Wilson, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Millar and Drug was also further remanded.

1886.5.5.p.3. Kwong Hung Chung charged with selling opium; case was dismissed as he had only acted as agent in the matter.

Provincial Court.

Before J. P. Planta, Esq., S. M.

Monday, May 3rd, '86.

Kwong Hung Chong, was charged by Constable Stewart with unlawfully having in his possession on the 27th of January last, 50 lbs. or thereabouts of opium, the same not being for use for medicinal or surgical purposes, contrary to section 18 of the Chinese Regulation Act, 1884.

Constable Beveridge deposed that on the day in question he found a pot containing opium in the till of defendant's store, and that in a box which defendant said was his box, in a room partitioned off, but entered from the store by a door; there were 19 half pound tins and eight large packages, each containing about five pounds of opium. ~~Witness took possession of the~~ opium in the execution of his duty as a police officer, for the purpose of using the same as evidence against defendant.

Cross examined by Mr. MacElmen — Defendant said "this house belongs to me; I can't say of my own knowledge what is the nature of the contents of the pot.

Constable Stephenson deposed that he was with Constable Beveridge; defendant was asked for the key of the box and he gave it up; Mr. Beveridge tried to open the box but I think defendant opened it himself; he tried it at any rate; as we were removing the opium defendant said "me sell him for my firm in Victoria." I think he also said something about a license in Victoria.

Constable Stewart submitted that the case for the prosecution was proved.

The Magistrate said that he thought it would be well to adjourn the hearing of the case at this stage in order that if deemed necessary further proof might be given as to the contents of the pot, etc., being opium.

Mr. MacElmen contended that the prosecution ought to fail, as the 18th section of the Chinese Regulation Act was ultra vires for the reasons: That it is in excess of the powers given by the British North America Act to Provincial Legislatures, inasmuch as contrary to sub sections 2 and 10 of the 91st section of the B. N. A. Act, it

interfered with Trade and Commerce, and Navigation and Shipping; it encroached upon the exclusive powers of the Federal Parliament.

Section 18 although expressed in general terms and enacting "any person," etc., was evidently aimed at the Chinese as a class, and as class legislation it was unconstitutional; but if it applied to all Her Majesty's subjects, it unreasonably interfered with their rights; on the above and on other grounds which he could bring forward, Mr. MacEwen insisted that the case should be dismissed.

The Court declined to entertain the constitutional questions raised by the defendant's Counsel, as a Court of further resort was close at hand, to which an appeal might be made in case the defendant was convicted.

Remanded till 8th inst.

Le Long on remand for selling opium without a license was discharged as his case was identified with one on which Kwong Hung Chung had been convicted. Hung Yuen, Ah Foo, Mang Goon, and Hi Sing of Wellington appeared on remand on similar charges.

The Magistrate said that judging from what had come before him the evidence available against the defendants did not seem to be nearly so conclusive as that on which Kwong Hung Chung was convicted, and their transactions appeared insignificant compared with his, so that he (the Magistrate) was disposed to ask Constable Stewart whether it would not be better to withdraw the informations than continue an uphill prosecution, that might not be sustained on appeal provided the defendants paid the costs.

Constable Stewart was willing to act on the suggestion of the Court.

The defendants were discharged on payment of \$70 costs.

John Baldwin (colored) of Departure Bay was charged under Section 110 of the Larceny Act with having appropriated to his own use certain property consisting of rice, canned meat, vinegar and clothing also two dollars and a half belonging to Victor Hewland (colored) and which he had left in Baldwin's care on 9th November last.

The defendant stated that he had delivered the only property of Hewland's which came into his hands to Constable Stewart while Hewland was in gaol.

1886.8.25.p.2. Magistrate cautioned Chinese against acquiring chickens or property under suspicious circumstances.

Monday, Aug. 23rd.

Ah Sing and Ah Teck appeared on remand on the charge prepared by Constable Stewart against them of receiving a Spanish hen and seven Plymouth Rock chickens from an evil disposed person knowing the same to have been stolen.

At Mr. McElmen's request the depositions already taken in the case were read over and then the learned Counsel submitted that the charge was not made out against the prisoners as no larceny of the fowls had been proved.

The constables present in answer to the Magistrate stated that the information in possession of the police was that the fowls had been taken by some young boys and sold at China Town.

Mr. McElmen was prepared to establish the innocence of the prisoners—in any event they were not the receiver's, they were merely two out of eight occupants of the house in which two of the chickens were found. Prisoners were laborers working daily in the pit.

The Magistrate said he would have to dismiss the charge against the Chinese unless a larceny of the fowls was established and it would be a pity to place any boy of tender years at the criminal bar for that purpose unless unavoidable. He thought, however, that the ends of justice would be served in the instance before the Court by treating it as a case of wrongful possession of property.

The Constables and Mr. Westfeldt concurred.

Mr. McElmen said his instructions would only authorize him to take a dismissal of the charge as the prisoners were not guilty of the offence. The chickens were the property of an old Chinaman, who according to the statement of the prisoners had bought them from a Siwash.

The Magistrate would give Mr. McElmen an opportunity to confer with his clients and their Chinese friends of whom he saw a number in Court, merely remarking that if the boy was brought forward the "old Chinaman and Siwash" theory would probably be exploded and even if the prisoners were not fixed as joint receivers some other Chinamen would be identified before the conclusion of the enquiry.

Mr. McElmen having conferred with his clients would submit to the suggestion of the Court, hoping that if any compensation was ordered it would be light as his clients had incurred the inconvenience of imprisonment and considerable expense in defending themselves.

The Magistrate dismissed the charge and ordered restitution of the chickens found with payment of \$10 in lieu of the missing ones, at the same time cautioning the Chinese against acquiring any chickens or other property offered for sale under suspicious circumstances.

The Chinese Play.

The motive of a Chinese play is very rarely love. With the Chinese, as with all Oriental peoples, love is a sentiment, not a passion—a distinction important to be remembered—and the tyrannous, all-absorbing motions which Europeans are fond of depicting, appears to them but a gross and studied exaggeration. Instead of love, the hero or juvenile premier of the classic stage is animated by filial piety, and his career is crowned not with marriage and the possession of a beloved object, but with the laureate's crown at the literates' examination and the attainment of high official rank. His adventures are those that beset the path of ambitious scholars; his temptations those to which the mandarin is exposed in the performance of his official duties; his reward or punishment such as the law morally prescribes. The best of these plays are, by general consent, those of the Yu-en dynasty, forming a trifling collection of 500 volumes. There is a large number of comedies of intrigue and love of the orthodox western type, introducing the ubiquitous soubret, and terminating, as human nature from Peking to Pall Mall seems to demand a comedy should terminate in the union of hero and heroine.

In great favor with the orthodox Chinese are the religious plays—extravaganzas satirizing the Buddhists and Taoists and their doctrines. These are altogether unique, and allow full play to the imagination of the Celestial dramatists who exhaust the machinery of the supernatural, gods, demons and spirits, in order to pour ridicule upon the opponents of Confucianism. Nothing can be more amusing than the complications into which the playwright gets his Buddhist or Taoist hero. For instance, the Taoists believe in a material hell, judgment hereafter and the transmigration of souls. So in "The Transformation of

Yo-chen," the author depicts the adventures of a wicked official who, rejecting the doctrine of a Taoist anchorite, dies. His soul descends to hell, where it is doomed to never-ending punishment. Luckily, the anchorite happens to be visiting the king of hell—the Taoists claim to have communion with demons—and intercedes for Yo-chen. The latter receives his freedom, promising thenceforth to live as a good Taoist. Unfortunately, though, his wife has burnt his remains. However, he receives permission to take possession of the body of a young married butcher, Li, who happens to be but a few hours dead. The finale may be imagined—surprise in the house of the butcher to see Li rise from the dead and not recognize his wife; consternation in the house of Yo-chen when a butcher appears and claims his spouse there. Explanation, however, follows, and then comes the crowning complication, both wives claim the living man, one on the ground that it is her husband's body, the other on the score of its being possessed by her husband's soul.

The members of the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Company placed the melodrama of "Lucille" on the stage in the Institute Hall on Saturday evening in a very creditable manner. The house was packed from the stage to the top of the raised seats at the back of the hall. We have not space to give a detailed account of the characters assumed by the members of this troupe. Owing to the limited accommodation on the stage the military drill had to be confined to a few simple evolutions. Had the stage been larger the troupe would have given the regular Knight Templar Drill. Between the second and third acts of the play, Mr. McNiffe, Jr., sang the following song with local hits:

Oh! listen kind friends, I'll sing you a
song, bout 1909,
Its not very short nor yet very long, bout
1909.

The Chinese, sweet creatures, will have
their own way,
They'll run the whole town and have all
the say,
We'll have street cars to Departure Bay
in 1909.

Bunster and Curran will not get a vote,
in 1909,
Trade dollars will pass for a five dollar
note, in 1909.

The streets will be cleaned with a new
patent broom,
The E. and N. cars will run up to the
moon,
And the Sunday by-law will close the sa-
loons, in 1909.

Walter Wilson will have his model po-
lice, in 1909,
Then I might as well pack up my valise
in 1909.

The ladies at the opera no hats will they
wear,
A good looking man will be awfully rare
And Hilbert, the dude, will be our Mayor
in 1909.

The Blue Ribbon Club will now surely
burst, in 1909,
And gold in the banks begin to rust, in
1909.

Our streets will be lit with a new kind of
light,
Gordon and Planta will have a big fight
And there'll be no difference between day
or night, in 1909.

I think I have told you all that I know,
bout 1909,
But all I have said will surely be so, in
1909.

I think of this song you've got quite a fill
I'm afraid another verse would some of
you kill,
And I promise to sing no more until—
1909.

Not a Chinaman.

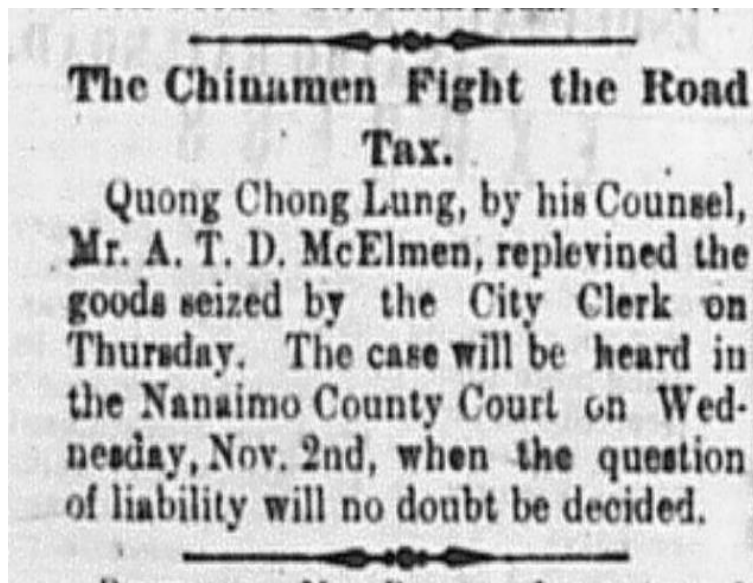
On Monday a report was brought to town that a box containing the remains of a highly defunct chinaman had been discovered near Prideaux Street, and not far from the Old Chinese railway camp. City Constable O'Connell went out to investigate, and found a box which had been only too lightly buried, and from which an aroma arose that was anything but agreeable to the olfactory nerves of the Constable. It turned out to be not the peculiar odor of a decaying Mongolian, but * * * and it is not safe to say dead Chinaman any more to our stalwart guardian of the city's peace. It is unnecessary to say that an inquest was not held.

CHINAMEN DYING RAPIDLY.—Chinese physicians of Mott street are becoming alarmed about the increased mortality among their race. The death of a Chinaman a few days ago is the 9th that has occurred within the last fortnight. Nearly all of them have been caused by quick consumption. Physicians blame the light Chinese diet as being insufficient in this climate, and have issued a bulletin advising a change to wholesome American food, in hope that this might lessen the death rate.

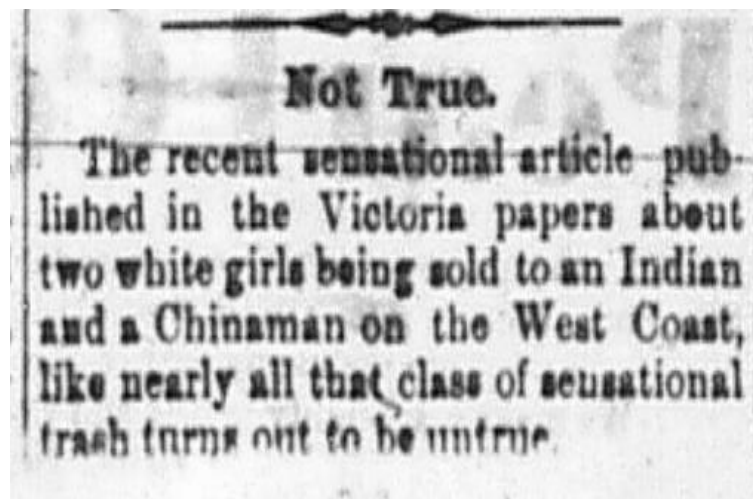
The Chinese Still No Sabbec Taxee.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Gough, the City Clerk, seized some rice and tea belonging to Chinamen residing at China New Town, who refused to pay the Municipal Road Tax. The Chinamen complain that no road has been made to their quarters, but they must remember that the city limits have only been extended for a few months. Lots of the white population have paid taxes for many years and are yet without a road. It is the same with the Chinamen. In due time, no doubt, the Council will make the road desired. In the meantime the Chinese should pay their taxes, which are extremely light in comparison to what other ratepayers have to pay. Suppose the Celestials want "loads and lidewalks" they should pay their taxes cheerfully and smilingly. "Honey catches more flies than vinegar."

1887.10.1.p.3. Chinese fight the road tax



1887.11.9.p.3. Sale of white girl to Chinese is not true



The Late Disaster.

Again are the people of this City and district face to face with a mining disaster, which though not so terrible, in its results as the one of May 3rd of last year at the Vancouver Coal Company's No. 1 shaft is still serious in its results. This time the No. 5 shaft of the Wellington Collieries owned by R. Denamuir and Sons, was the scene of the disaster, which on Tuesday morning last hurled 31 white men and 45 Chinese into eternity. The particulars of this sad calamity can be obtained from the report in another column. By this stroke ten widows and 22 children, have been bereft of husbands and fathers. In this dark hour of affliction the tenderest sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones, Mayor Ball having already received telegrams of condolence from the Mayors of Victoria and Vancouver. In a short time the sympathy will no doubt take a practical form, for several of the families, we are afraid, will be found in straitened circumstances, now that the bread-winners have been so untimely removed. A calamity of this kind brings forth the sympathetic feelings of the great brother-hood of man and makes "all the world akin."

1888.2.8.p.3. Wellington Collieries ban Chinese miners from working underground

LATEST.
Mr. W. S. Chandler, the Manager of the East Wellington Colliery, arrived by the train yesterday, and last evening we learned that he had made satisfactory arrangements whereby his mine would be worked without Chinese underground. It is devoutly to be hoped that such may be the case, and the youngest mine follow in the footsteps of its more venerable colleagues.

1888.2.22.p.2. Coal Mine Act Amendments bans Chinese working in underground mines

Coal Mine Act Amendments.
Following are the Amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, suggested by the Miners of Nanaimo and Wellington. With the exception of the clause prohibiting Chinamen from working underground in coal mines, they are taken from the New English Mining Act, which came in force with the beginning of this year. Messrs. T. Foster, of the Vancouver Coal Company's Mines, and J. Hagar, of the Wellington Collieries, have been deputed by the miners to visit Victoria and endeavor to get the following amendments incorporated in the present Act.

East Wellington Colliery.

Work to be resumed on Monday Morning.

No Chinese to be employed Underground.

Work will be resumed in the East Wellington Colliery on Monday morning, and without Chinese underground. As a number of the men previously employed in this Colliery have obtained work in the other collieries, Mr. W. S. Chandler, Superintendent, will be able to give work to a number of new hands.

The Chinese Question.

A very interesting debate took place at the meeting of the Nanaimo Debating Club on Monday evening. The subject was "Shall the Chinese be accorded equal rights with the citizens of other nations." Mr. W. Hunter, B. A., took the affirmative, and Mr. E. McG. VanHouten the negative. The question was ably handled by both leaders, but the peculiar wording of the subject did not admit of much scope. When put to the vote the affirmative was carried.

Public Meeting of Miners.

**The Anti-Chinese Amendment
Endorsed.**

**DELEGATES SENT TO VICTORIA,
NEW WESTMINSTER, VAN-
COUVER AND COMOX.**

A public meeting of the miners of this city and district was held in the Institute Hall on Saturday night. The proceedings commenced at 7 p. m.

Mr. J. Gimmell was elected Chairman and Mr. J. Bickle, Secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was to hear the report of the Committee and decide upon the recommendations.

The report of the Committee was read and received.

The first recommendation was that petition be circulated and signed by the miners urging on the members of Parliament the absolute necessity of preventing the Chinese from working in the mines, as they were a source of danger to the white men employed in mining, also that a petition be circulated for signature among the general public, endorsing the petition of the miners.

The first part of the recommendation met with the unanimous approval of the large assembly, while a few of those present doubted the expediency of having a general petition, as this was entirely a question of safety to the miners and not an anti-Chinese agitation.

COAL MINES ACT AMENDMENTS.

Preamble prepared by Miner's Committee.

Following is a preamble to the proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, prepared by the Coal Miner's Committee for transmission to the members of Parliament. The proposed amendments were published in the FREE PRESS about two weeks ago:

I wish to submit this preface to the amendments to the Local Mine Act of 1877:

In consequence of the sad calamities which have befallen this district of late, it is apparent that something is required to mitigate them as far as possible, so we miners thought best to draft these amendments, with the assurance of the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir that if we needed legislation he would do all in his power to get anything passed which was in reason, even if it cost him thousands of dollars, as it hurt his feelings to hear of so much suffering and sorrow, and he was getting old and would like to have peace of mind and comfort the rest of his life.

These amendments have been placed in his (Mr. Dunsmuir's) hand to bring before the house, but I am sorry to see that he has not done so, for the reason that, he says, the first clause is unconstitutional; so also does the Minister of Mines say it is unconstitutional, and that they cannot introduce the bill in its present form.

Now, sir, in the name of humanity and common sense, how can they make these statements, knowing that

every civilized country gives power to its government to protect the lives of its citizens from dangers which are apparent. Note the action of our government in the case of the Vancouver troubles and the agility they showed in putting a special act in force when their pets' lives were in danger; whereas, we miners, of the same flesh and blood, having lost in death so many of our number of late, wish to mitigate the dangers in the future, but no, sir, they tell us that "it is unconstitutional." They would have the public believe that the Chinese are no more dangerous than the white men. Well, probably they are correct in some instances; but we have suggested a remedy in section 46, rule 33, but no, that is not right they say, for it is bad for man and master, inasmuch as it prevents a hard working tramp, or a deserting sailor, who has never seen a coal mine in his life, being placed in a working place alone with all the powder he wishes to take in, and no knowledge of the dangers of gases, and other dangers lurking all round, of which he ought to have practical experience. So in this case we admit that white men are as dangerous as Chinamen!

Now, as to Chinamen themselves, let me quote a few instances to show their dangerous character, of which the people of this district are conversant, notwithstanding the reports published in the press and the mines inspector's report, viz:

April 9, 1879, an explosion occurred in the North Wellington colliery by a chinaman going through a place where there was a sign of danger with a naked light, and hence the explosion.

In No. 4 shaft, North Wellington, most of the men in the mine are of the opinion that Chinamen started a fire for some purpose, and when it got too strong for

them they went up the shaft without notifying the men in the workings, and had it not been for the presence of a white boy probably all the men would have perished. One white and one chinaman were lost, however.

In June, 1882, in No. 3, shaft' South Wellington, three chinamen went into a place full of gas and got severely burned.

In Southfield mine, V. C. Co.'s fire was originated by chinaman igniting curtains and running away without an effort to subdue it, leaving the men at the mercy of the flames. Had it not been for the presence of two white boys, who risked their lives to inform the men, some 14 would have perished.

In No. 1, shaft, Nanaimo, a Chinamen climbed up on top of some timbers and ignited a body of gas and got severely burned.

In the last explosion it is the opinion of most miners that a certain door being left open would certainly assist the accumulation of gas in certain places, which is no doubt the case. Chinamen were continually passing through this door, and in all probability left it open, for we cannot see how it can have been a dust explosion, inasmuch as observation and after evidence at the inquest it is shown that the supposed place of origination was wet.

We have abundant evidence in hand to convict the most stubborn brain or the most strong heart, and touch the most tender feelings of all, that Chinamen are a very dangerous element in the local coal mines.

So we the miners of this district appeal to you and your readers, and the world at large, to assist us to move the hearts of all who oppose the amendments. If this will not move them we ought to take them through the places where the men are laid out after an explosion, and there let them behold the ghastly sights, and horror stricken men, who have their faces preserved from the devouring flames; then take them around amongst the widows and orphans and there let

the widows and orphans and there let
them see the second phase of the disaster.
I am sure the legislators who, after see-
ing such sights, is not sorely troubled in
his conscience, is not *fit* to be called hu-
man. T. WILLIAMS,
Secretary of Committee.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Spirited Discussion on the Coal Mines Amendment Act.

Opposition to the Chinese.

The Provincial Legislature re-assembled on Monday and the principal business transacted was the discussion on the Coal Mines Amendment Bill. We make the following synopsis from the *Colonist* report:

Mr. G. Thomson, in moving the second reading of the Coal Mines Amendment Bill, said this was perhaps the most important act introduced this session, as it had for its object the preservation of life and property. The amendments were chiefly those which had been recently introduced in the English Mining Act. He would reserve his further extended remarks to the Committee, but would now move the second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Robson, in supporting the second reading of the Bill, alluded to the lamentable accidents that had occurred during the past year and the great necessity for legislation. He had been at both inquiries and heard of the many harrowing scenes, and was impressed with the sacred duty of extending increased safeguards to miners. While supporting the second reading, he took exception to the Chinese clause, as that would be legislating against class, and to incorporate that clause would certainly ensure the disallowance of the whole bill by the Dominion. He was personally in favor, not only of the exclusion of Chinese from coal mines, but from the province. He felt positive that the clause was unconstitutional and he would not be doing his duty if he voted for it for mere claptrap. He further argued that it was in the true interests of the miners that the Chinese clause should be expunged from the bill, as it would imperil the whole bill.

Mr. Mason would not oppose the second reading of the Bill as he was anxious to see the amendments enacted that would meet the views of the miners, but there were clauses in the bill that he intended opposing and the Chinese clause was one of them. Mr. Mason did not consider the Chinamen

in mines the dangerous element that some of the miners endeavored to make them believe.

He then quoted from the evidence taken at the inquest in 1879 to show that the accident was not altogether due to Chinamen, but to Dixon, who had failed to carry out the orders of the manager. He alluded to 18 non-fatal accidents last year none of which were by Chinese. Mr. Mason then at great length reviewed all the accidents that had taken place in the coal mines for several years past. He did not think that the exclusion of Chinese would lessen the danger in the least, and their expulsion was neither constitutional or equitable, and such being the case he could not support the Chinese clause.

Mr. Fry also opposed the Chinese clause in the bill. He then alluded to the previous anti-Chinese acts which had been disallowed to Ottawa. He would like to see an arrangement arrived at between the miners and the coal mine owners, but the House had no power to legislate on the subject. He claimed that the records showed that the Chinese were not a dangerous element, for but eight per cent of the accidents were attributed to them. He hoped the Chinese clause would be thrown out in committee.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys thought the opinion of experienced men should be taken before inexperienced men. The previous speakers had endeavored to show that the Chinese were not dangerous, but his information was different. In his opinion the clause was constitutional and could be enforced by this Legislature. The exclusion of Chinese from the mines would increase the cost of production of coal.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—The public will pay for that.

Hon. Mr. Humphreys continuing said the coal diggers had come to the conclusion that the Chinese were dangerous and desired their exclusion. So far as the other clauses were concerned he could not say that they were calculated to protect the miners, but he believed they would rather accept the Chinese clause than all the rest, and that was the clause those opposite opposed. If the clause is passed and then disallowed the miners would be

then disallowed the miners would be satisfied. The coal mine owner first considered profits and protection to life afterwards. He would aid the passage of the Chinese clause,

1888.3.28.p.2. Some mines were more productive when Chinese worked them

Work Resumed.
Work was resumed at the several collieries yesterday morning, and the output of coal at the collieries is steadily increasing. In some of the pits, the output is considerably in excess of the output when Chinese were employed.

Miners Meetings.

**Saturday Night at the City Hall
and Monday at Wellington.**

**The Anti-Chinese Clause Unanimously
Sustained, and the Legislature
Urged to Make it Law.**

A meeting of the miners of Nainaimo and East Wellington, with a deputation from Wellington was held in the City Hall on Saturday evening. There was a good attendance, the seating capacity of the hall being fully taxed.

Mr. A. Spencer was elected chairman and Mr. J. Bickle, secretary.

The chairman explained that the meeting was called to refute some of the statements made by Mr. Dunsmuir and those who were making a strenuous opposition to the Miners' Amendment excluding Chinamen from the underground workings of the mines. Among others the statement had been made that this agitation was not being carried on by "genuine" miners, and that the "genuine" miners were not in accord with the action of the committee and delegates, and that the "genuine" miners did not attend the meetings.

Provincial Legislature.

The Legislature on Tuesday afternoon was occupied in discussing the anti-Chinese clause to the Coal-Mine Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir and Hon. Mr. Humphreys had a passage at arms in regard to the opposition of the Chinese clause. Mr. Dunsmuir stated that a short time ago, during a strike the Hon. T. B. Humphreys suggested that it would be in his (Dunsmuir) interest to work the mine with Chinamen entirely and that he (Humphreys) would supply the Chinamen at the regular commission.

Colonel Baker said he had been a member of the committee and from a careful consideration of the evidence he did not consider the Chinese a dangerous element.

Mr. Bole stated his opinion that the clause proposed was not within the power of the house to pass. For the purpose of securing a cheap popularity he could not lend himself to favor legislation that was not within their province. He would exercise his judgment in all matters, and when his constituents differed with him they could vote for him to stay at home.

Hon. Mr. Beaven made a strong appeal in the interest of the wives and children of miners, to the House to pass the anti-Chinese clause.

Hon. J. Robson closed the debate in a lengthy resume of the arguments adduced in favor of the clause.

Miners' Meeting.

A mass meeting of Vancouver Island Coal Miners was held at East Wellington on Saturday, May 26th, 1888.

The meeting was advertised to take place at 10 o'clock, a.m., and between the hours from 9 to 10 a great number of separate crowds of men could be seen coming from different directions, but tending to the central point—the mass meeting.

A chairman was appointed by vote and the meeting called to order for the transaction of business.

The 1st order of business was:—The reading of letters from a statesman of Canada and member of parliament, relative to the constitutional right of provincial legislatures, legislating on the prohibition of Chinese labor employed in the coal mines.

The letters were received very satisfactory and on motion were ordered to be placed on file.

2nd. The new amendments to the Mining Act were read and freely discussed, and on motion the amendments were repudiated as being unworthy and unsuitable for the working and safety of miners.

3rd. Miscellaneous business:—

It was stated at the meeting that Chinamen were employed underground at the Comox mine, and on motion a resolution was carried unanimous, a committee was appointed to ascertain the true facts of the case, and if found correct that Chinamen are employed underground at Comox, then the men of this district take action and try to revolutionize the state of affairs.

4th. An article was read from the *Victoria Weekly Colonist* of Robert J. Stevens, United States Consul at Victoria, and on motion the article and the man was condemned contemptuously and a committee appointed to contradict his statement.

JOHN BICKLE,

1888.8.4.p.3. A Song from Comox makes fun of Chinese

Rump ump ump ump—
Our Mormon Tom, the Chinese friend,
Who acts so much like a bilk;
What though his tongue be tipped with
gold,
To Chung 'tis soft as silk.
Rump ump ump ump—
A steamer a day to carry the mail,
A telegraph and a railway;
And when you want to visit the town,
You wont have a penny to pay.
Rump ump ump ump.

1888.10.3.p.1. Chinese buried deep underground to avoid evil spirits

The dead Chinamen are buried in the same manner as American people—in the earth—but the bodies are put down deeper to keep them out of the reach of the evil spirit, who is supposed by the Chinamen to stalk abroad at night, counting the tombstones of his victims. No ornaments are placed over the ~~graves~~, so that the evil one's attention is not attracted to the spot.

Faces as yellow as that of the "Heathen Chinese," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again" when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use.

THE "CHINESE" MOLE-HILL.

The attempt of our m. c., on Sunday to make a "mountain" out of the Chinese "mole-hill," is calculated to bring discredit on the citizens generally and the police in particular, if it is not corrected and the true facts of the case made public. The article infers that "hoodlumism" was rampant in this city, and the Chinese were ill-treated. Such was not the case, for the writer happened to be in a position to hear and see what really did take place. Three Chinamen came on the "Green" on Friday afternoon while the sports were going on, and were quickly espied by a few small boys, who at once commenced to tell them that they did not want the Chinese on the ground and that the sports could go on better without their presence. The boys commenced laughing at the Chinese, but the Celestials were not the least disturbed about it, and showed not the slightest fear, or the faintest intention of leaving the ground. About this time several of the largest boys fell over each other, and this brought a rush from the crowd who were witnessing the sports. Among the first there were Constables O'Connell and Trounce, who on seeing the Chinamen no doubt thought that they were the cause of the rush. The Policemen advised the Chinamen to go home, as the white people did not appear to wish them at their sports. The Chinamen then walked off the grounds, one of them coolly picking his teeth as he leisurely crossed the "Green." And this is what our contemporary styles "hoodlumism" and in an article nearly a column long, insults the law-abiding citizens of Nanaimo. The entire matter was so trivial that it caused no more than a passing ripple in the day's proceedings, and did not in the least degree justify the lengthy diatribe of our contemporary, except on the supposition that our contemporary thinks the Mongolian a superior race and entitled to greater privileges and respect than the Anglo-Saxon. Perhaps he does!

A Dangerous Nuisance.

We understand that the nuisance from the Chinese Wash House in Grinnell's building on Franklyn Street, is as bad as ever. Early risers this morning found the stench from the Franklyn street drain again unbearable. It looked as though a large body of stinking soap-suds had been suddenly let into the drain, and it ran down the drain until it was partly absorbed in the dry earth.

As the heat of the sun began to be felt, the stench arising from the pestilential soap-suds was described to us as something frightful.

The time has come when the public, for its own safety must demand that the Municipal authorities suppress this and other nuisances. Dread diseases lurk about this city, and they will continue unless prompt and effective steps are taken to abate these nuisances. Why should Chinese or any one else be allowed to jeopardize the health of the community. We call upon the authorities at once to do their full duty in the premises. The time of supineness has passed, and the time for effective action has arrived. If the by-laws are not strong enough to suppress this death dealing scourge the power of the people can be easily and promptly made effective. We are hinting at drastic and perhaps illegal measures, but the peril is great and the remedial measures must be enforced. If the force of the law is weak, then let the source of all law—the people—take the matter in their own hands, and protect itself. If a maniac attempts to kill or injure people, we all have a right to protect ourselves and our friends, and the same principle applies, when by insidious and illegal means, the health and lives of the community are placed in jeopardy. We write thus strongly on this matter, for it appears that the infliction of a fine has been no deterrent, and that this will go on until an epidemic is raging in our midst.

Debating Society.

To night this society sets itself to discuss the ever verdant question "Must the Chinese go?" Almost every man has his own opinion on the subject, and it may be useful as well as interesting to have a frank exchange of these opinions. Two years ago when the society debated the subject it was decided that the Chinese were entitled to the same privileges as other races. An additional interest will be given to to night's discussion in view of that decision and the possible result of to-night's debate. The affirmative will be taken by Mr. Tillie Boyce. The meetings are open to all.

Coal Trimmers Union.

Mr. T. Callaghan, informed us this morning that all the coal trimmers of Nanaimo, have formed a Union for the express purpose of keeping this work exclusively among the trimmers and to meet all the requirements of the steam and other ships arriving in this port, so that there shall be no delay in obtaining trimmers which has very often happened. Recently there has been a number of miners who not being satisfied with working in the mines, are very often to be found seeking the trimming from the various vessels which at times arrive here.

We are also trying to obtain the right of trimming at the Bay where at the present they have a number of Chinamen working at trimming, and who receive 50 cents an hour for mail vessels and 40 cents an hour for other vessels. It will only be a question of time when we shall obtain this advantage. The Union also intends to erect a building near the wharf so that the trimmers can be on hand at a moment's notice both night and day, and which will suit all the emergencies, and by this means the trimmers will have a place to stop and be sheltered, whereas, they have now to stop out in the rain when we are waiting for a vessel to tie up alongside the wharf. Capt. Honeyman, the stevedore, is greatly in favor of this scheme which will also be to his advantage, as by this means it will facilitate the dispatch of the ships that arrive here for cargoes of coal, or any other cargoes that should arrive at this port.

Chinamen Got the Grip.

The Chinamen at Chinatown are nearly all down with the grippe and unable to go to work. When asked "what's the matter, John?" the celestials reply, "Heap no sabbee wha for all Chinamen catchee sick, allee likee, allee same time. Wha for. Heap bad, Chinee doctor no sabbee all Chinamen sick. He say heap bad job, allee samee, wha for melican man give Chinamen heapee bad head, allee timee sneez-e-e-e."

The Chinese Question.

Professor Aulguire will lecture in the Opera House to-night on the Chinese question. The Professor has been lecturing on the subject for a considerable period, and having made this subject his special study, thoroughly understands the question. There will be no charge made for admission, and it is expected the Opera House will be crowded to hear the opinion of the Professor who will not fail to impress his audience with his well considered ideas.

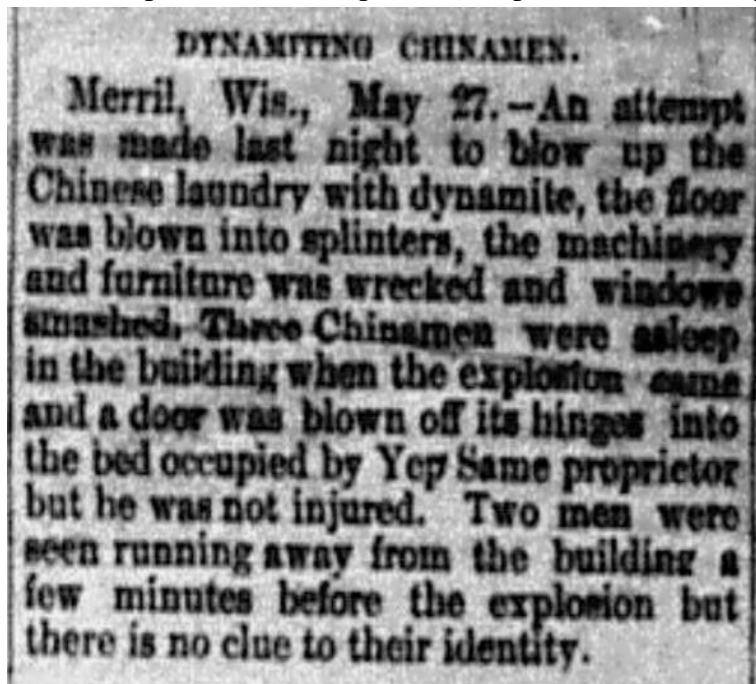
Chinese Have a Big Time.
All the labor population of China Town turned out yesterday for an excursion in a number of the largest stages that could be obtained in the city. They visited the Chinese burial ground but left no food for the dead, as they claim the Indians are quicker than the dead. After taking a ride to Wellington they returned to their homes highly satisfied with their ride.

Chinese Leaving.
A large number of Chinese came down from the Union Mines by the steamer Isabel yesterday. This speaks well for the white population of Comox, who will not find it difficult to obtain work there now. It is only to be hoped in the course of a few months we shall see the entire expulsion of the heathen from competing with white labor.

Chinese Laundrymen.

"A pleasing revelation it must be," says the Celestial Empire, a Shanghai journal, "for the foreign residents here, to learn that the ingenious washermen, to whom they entrust the cleansing of their soiled linen, and underclothing, are in the habit of decking their own fair persons with the garments which the owners fondly imagine are straightway consigned to the wash-tub." This custom it seems obtains at Shanghai as was disclosed in one of the local courts the other day, thus furnishing the "able" and shall we add disgusted 'editor with the text for the foregoing.' "Not to speak," he continues, "of all the crawling, jumping, and biting pests that may be conveyed home to us in our bundles of washed clothes on a Saturday night, the coolies who have been honoring us during the week by sporting our shirts and pantaloons may just as likely as not be recovering from an attack of small-pox." As we are blessed with a gild of laundrymen of similar nationality, and consequently no doubt quite as unscrupulous what is the logical inference. But we forbear further comment. The prospect is too appalling,

1890.5.27.p.1. 2 men attempt to blow up a Chinese laundry



1890.5.30.p.3. Chinese continue to be employed in mines despite legislation banning their employment

The Chairman—If any miner wants to speak let him do so and don't hiss him.
A miner said it was the duty of the Association to see that the Dominion Government enforced the provisions contained in the Chinese Bill and they had better obtain the assurance from the Dominion Government that they would carry out the Act before the miners took any desperate stand. He advised them to find out how they stood at Ottawa, as he believed when the mine owners find they cannot obtain white men to work their mines they will flood it with Chinese.
A miner said, in regard to the Chinese question, Mr. Dick, Inspector of Mines, said if the Chinese are not out of the mines when he goes to Comox he intends to take action in the matter. In speaking of the eight hour movement, he said, we ask for eight hours labor and are we to be like other miners or are we not? Let the Company lock us out, we were never in a better fix, and never better prepared for a strike. (Cheers.) I have heard twenty business men say what money they have got they intend to help the cause of the miners with in the eight hour movement, and if there is anything you want say so and have it, but for God's sake don't vote for this movement and afterwards repent it.

Workingmen's Platform.

Wellington, N. C., May 31st, 1890.

The following is the platform prepared by the Workingmen's Campaign Committee:

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO, B. C.

Believing that the first principles of Representative Government should be to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number. To secure the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties, in a word to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization. To secure these objects, we must have men to advance our cause on the floor of the Legislative Hall of our Province. Therefore vote only for men who will advocate the following demands:

1. That the land, the heritage of the people be reserved for actual settlers, not another acre for Corporations or speculators, and all land so held at present be taxed to its full rental value.
2. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for the indemnification of those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.
3. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employer and employes, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.
4. The adoption of a Mechanics Lien Law giving to Mechanics and Laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the extent of their full wages.
5. That a clause be inserted in all Charters granted by the Provincial Government, prohibiting the employment of Chinese.
6. The repeal of the unjust laws passed at the last session giving vast tracts of land and royalties on minerals therein to railroad corporations.

"The Anti-Chinese Act."

**THE CASES AGAINST THE MANAGER
LITTLE OF THE UNION COL-
LIERY DISMISSED.**

**"The Coal Mines Regulation Act De-
fective."**

Mr. J. P. Mann, S. M., held court in the Pythian Hall, Com-w, yesterday to hear the charges preferred by Inspector of Mines, A. Dick, against Frank Little, Manager of the Union Colliery, for employing Chinese underground, in contra-vention of the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Mr. Luxton appeared on behalf of the defendant, the Inspector appearing in person.

After hearing the evidence and argu-ments, (a full report of which will appear to-morrow,) the Magistrate dismissed the information without costs on the ground of the absence of jurisdiction of Justices to entertain, hear or determine charges for the unlawful employment of Chinamen in Coal Mines, owing to the omission in the Act, which does not constitute the same to be an offence in respect of which convictions can be made and penalties imposed by Magistrates.

A second charge shared the same fate, while a third information was withdrawn by the Inspector.

Boycotting Wellington Coal.

TOLLY BOYCE RETURNING FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Sister Unions Decide to Endorse the Boycott!

Special to FREE PRESS.—

San Francisco, June 24th.—Among the passengers by the steamer Walla Walla, which sailed for Victoria this morning, was Tolly Boyce, President of the Miners and Mine Laborer's Protective Association of Vancouver Island, who came here about a week ago in behalf of the striking Wellington Coal Miners.

Circulars are being distributed throughout the city ~~urging the boycott of Well-~~ington coal mined by Dunsmuir & Sons. The circulars state that coal is mined by Chinese and Japanese.

The Box Sawyers, Plasterers, Harness Makers and Pattern Makers Unions, and Tailors Protective Association, met last night and endorsed the boycott on Wellington coal.

[We feel confident that the statement "that the Wellington coal was mined by Chinese and Japanese" was never made by Mr. Boyce, for it is a well-known fact that the only mine employing Chinese underground is the Union Mine, at Comox, owned by the Union Colliery Company.—ED. FREE PRESS.]

Magistrates Court Comox.
(Before J. P. Planta, Esq. S. M.)

Comox, Thursday, June 19th, 1890.
Francis D. Little, Manager of the Union Colliery, was charged that as such manager at the Union Colliery, Comox District, on 29th May, 1890, did in a mine to which the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" applies, unlawfully employ a Chinaman named Cow, number 99, underground in the said mine contrary to the Coal Mines Regulation Acts. This information being laid by Mr. A. Dick, Government Inspector of Mines.

The defendant on being asked if he had any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Single Tax Meeting.

Mr. B. H. West held a Single Tax meeting at New Westminster on Friday. We take the following report of a speech made by Mr. Thos. Forster, M. P. P., from the "Columbian:"

The chairman then introduced Mr. Forster, the lately elected senior member for Nanaimo district. Mr. Forster was a by no means insignificant member of the great Independent party (great applause) that had been formed throughout the country and he would render a good account of himself in the House. (Applause).

Mr. Forster received a hearty greeting on coming forward to speak; he is a tall, fine looking, intelligent young man and is a fluent, humorous and telling speaker, with a clear ringing voice and good elocutionary powers. He said he was in poor condition for speaking as he had a severe cold. He had been a believer in single tax for a long time and thought it a just and fair system of raising revenue, because no one part of the population pays it while another does not. If one man lived in ease and idleness without labor he most undoubtedly does so indirectly at the expense of those who do labor. His idleness is supported by the hard work of the people. (Applause.) Men who had been allowed to appropriate immense tracts of land, as for instance, Astor, Hobbhouse and the Duke of Westminster, did no work (laughter and applause); they don't have to work for a living (renewed laughter) and they don't (roars of laughter). They just don't do anything and that state of things had existed so long that people called it all right now (great laughter and applause.) These people objected to being questioned about such matters; they didn't like it all, but he was one of those who questioned them and he was proud of it (great applause). Single tax men do not wish to be personal but they had to be sometimes. The coal miners of Nanaimo had elected him to the House. He never sought nomination, but the miners gave it to him because they knew he was a single tax man and that is why he was elected (applause.) The Dunsmuir family had obtained a large portion of coal land under the crown grant system in consideration of building a little street car line to Nanaimo (laughter and applause); and the Dunsmuir had done just as they chose about that coal, sold it

applause); and the Dunsmuir's had done just as they chose about that coal, sold it at \$10 a ton, whereas if the proper people had had hold of the coal would have been sold at its proper price which he believed was about \$6 per ton. The Dunsmuir's had built a castle with the money they had thus obtained. It was a very fine place, no doubt, but if anyone wanted to see the other side of the story let them go and see the hovels of the miners at Wellington. There was quite a difference there: to use the saying, you "could sling a cat through between the boards" of these miserable shanties. (Laughter.) So much wealth as the Dunsmuir's had gave a man a chance to corrupt the Legislative Assembly. Probably some of his hearers had heard the story of how one of Mr. Dunsmuir's abject supporters or flunkies in the House mistaking some measure of Mr. Dunsmuir's for one of the other side, rose and was making a most vehement speech against it when his master rose and shouted, "Sit doon, ye haverin' body, sit doon!" [Roars of laughter.] And that indiscreet supporter did not stand upon the order of his sitting, but sat down very suddenly. [Renewed roars of laughter.] And again, the vexed question of the Chinese working in the mines often came up, but there was no getting them out of the mines, because the old gentleman said they were not to go. [Laughter.]

There were acres and acres of this valuable coal land shut off from use and the same could be said about the farming lands, shut off from settlement. The miners thought it was high time this kind of thing should be stopped, and he, for one, made no bones about it, but went boldly into the very stronghold and told them so. [Applause.] But you have elected a man who is far more capable of fighting that clique down there than I am. And I am sure that he will see that no more coal or other lands are given away under the same system without knowing the reason why. [Tremendous applause.] Why, when the coal companies shut down, the business of the country is at a standstill. By allowing people to hold any land out of use we are just building up an aristocracy.

Mr. Forster was heartily cheered at the finish of his amusing and able address.

MR. TULLY BOYCE !
Returns From San Francisco!!

Mr. T. Boyce, President of the Miners Association, returned from San Francisco by the noon train to-day.

When asked by a FREE PRESS representative whether the report was correct that he had stated the "Wellington Mines were being worked by Chinamen and Japanese," replied:

"No! but it is currently reported in San Francisco that the Dunsmuirs intend to work them by the employment of Chinamen, and that they intend to put gangs of them in the mines on Monday next. All the Trades' Unions in San Francisco, which number over fifteen thousand members have pledged themselves to assist us, so that in the event of the mines being worked, the coal will not be discharged in San Francisco. Besides the Trades' Union, other organizations have resolved to give us every assistance in their power, so that I feel confident we are bound to win the day. The Dunsmuirs may employ all the "black-legs and Japanese, they like, but it will do them no good to mine the coal if they cannot get it discharged in San Francisco. We have got everything connected with this strike on a sound basis, and we are determined to win."

future occasion.

A Curious Superstition.

A Chinaman came into the city early this morning in great haste, and immediately repaired to one of our popular store keepers, who he is in the habit of patronizing, and requested his influence to obtain the loan of a monkey for him, as he said so many of his hogs were dying from cholera, and that unless he obtained a monkey to put with them the whole lot of them would die. The good store-keeper, though somewhat amused at the request, succeeded in obtaining the animal for him, and the Celestial, well pleased, left the city again with the animal in his possession, who he will put among the hogs in the hope of saving them. It is presumed the frolics of the monkey will so attract the hogs that they will not have time to die.

The Need of a Steam Laundry .

Quite a large number of persons are daily asking the Question "Where are there any white women who take in washing?" The answer is generally in the negative, as there are only one or two in the city who are compelled to earn their living in this manner. The FREE PRESS some time ago alluded to the necessity of a steam laundry being established in this city, as the inhabitants are tired of Chinamen washing their linen. The manner in which the Chinese laundries send home the linen at the present time is claimed to be not up to the mark. Since the Celestials have been prohibited from working in the mines, they have fallen back on the wash-houses, and not being practical in this line of business, have caused them to deteriorate in the skill which they were formerly wont to possess. If some enterprising citizen took this matter in hand the success of the undertaking would be more than sufficient to remunerate him for the trouble he would be put to.

Destroying a China Camp.

A few men were engaged at Wellington yesterday in pulling down the recent dwellings occupied by a number of Chinamen which were employed on the outside of the mine. The few people who are still living in some of the Dunsmuir's cabins state they wish the company would pull down all the shacks and erect new ones as they are not fit for human beings to live in. Probably the sale of lots by the company will induce a number of the residents to erect their own dwellings where they may live in the comfort they have so long desired.

Chinese Must Go.

Four Russian Fins who had been imbibing more liquor than was good for them last evening made things pretty lively at East Wellington by chasing the chinamen around. The four men had evidently been under the impression that the chinese were detrimental to the district and by their actions it looked as though they were desirous of chasing the chinese right out of the vicinity. Mr. Chandler sent to the police headquarters to-day for the police. Constable Stewart and O'Connell on arriving at East Wellington took in charge the four men brought them to goal. They were brought before the court and formally adjourned.

Chinese Wedding.

A Chinese wedding took place today in the Government office between Wong Chong and Cowe Yee. The marriage was conducted by Mr. M. Bray, Registrar, according to the statute. The couple had previously desired the Rev J. B. Good to perform the ceremony, but according to the rules of the church he was not allowed to do so. After the ceremony had been completed the couple repaired to the Rectors where they were entertained to tea by the Rector and Mrs Good who congratulated them upon their union.

Anti-Chinese Resolutions.

At the recent meetings of Branches Nos'. 1 and 4 of the Miners and Mice Laborers' Protective Association, resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the Plasterers' Union, of Victoria, in opposing the employment of Chinese labor, and extending their heartfelt sympathy in the cause, and trusting their efforts would prove successful.

A few Comforter Quilts damaged by water, to be cleared below cost.

SPENCER & PERKINS.

Chinese Underground !

The Anti-Chinese Clause to be Again Tested !!

Summonses have been issued against Mr. F. D. Little, Superintendent of the Union Colliery, Comox, charging him with employing Chinese underground in the Union Colliery, and contrary to the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and Amendment. Two summonses have been issued (1) for the Chinese working underground (2) for allowing or permitting Chinese to be underground in a coal mine for the purpose of working, etc..

The summonses are made returnable at the Nanaimo Court House on Monday next at 2 p. m., when His Honor Eli Harrison, Stipendiary Magistrate, will hear the charges.

Mr. P. Æ. Irving (Irving & Bodwell) will appear on behalf of the prosecution, with whom may be associated Mr. Chas. Wilson, while the defendant will be represented by Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q. C.

This will again bring up the question of the legality of the Anti-Chinese clause of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and will be watched with marked interest by all those engaged in coal mining.

Coal Mines Amendment Act.
Following are the amendments to the Coal Mines Amendment Act, as introduced by Mr. Thomas Keith, M. P. P., for this city:

1. Section 2 of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:—"The term 'Chinaman' shall extend to and include any person of the Mongolian race."

2. Section 4 of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" as amended by the "Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1890," is hereby amended by adding at the end of the said section the following words:—"Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence to this Act."

"(1.) The employment of any Chinaman, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall render the owner, agent and manager of such mine, and each of them, liable on conviction, for each day or part of a day on which such Chinaman shall be employed, and for each and every Chinaman so employed, to a penalty not exceeding five dollars, and not less than two dollars and fifty cents; and every Chinaman so employed as aforesaid, shall be liable upon conviction, for each day or part of a day on which he is employed, to a penalty not exceeding five dollars, and not less than two dollars and fifty cents. The penalties hereinbefore set forth may be recovered with costs before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction, or any Magistrate having the powers of two Justices under the "Summary Convictions Act."

"(2.) Every prosecution under this

mary Convictions Act."

"(2.) Upon any prosecution under this section, evidence under oath of any witness that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any person alleged to have been employed contrary to the provisions of this Act is a Chinaman, shall be prima facie evidence that such person is a Chinaman within the meaning of this Act, and shall cast upon the defendant the burden of proving that such person is not a Chinaman. The Justices may also decide, upon their own view and judgment, whether any person produced before them is a Chinaman within the meaning of this Act."

3.—This Act may be cited as the the "Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1891."

Victoria's Botten Chinamen.

A few weeks ago, when Dr. Milne accompanied the sanitary officer and sanitary committee on a walk through Chinatown at Victoria, he visited the lepers looked after by one of the On Hing brothers, and pronounced their affliction the genuine Oriental leprosy, though in an incipient stage. Afterwards he changed his opinion, at least in regard to one of the sufferers. Now, Dr. McNaughton Jones has been asked to look into the case by the Dominion government; and he on Thursday evening visited the two Chinamen, in company with a friend who had made a close study of the plague in Asia. Both concluded that the disease was leprosy without a doubt; and the doctor will so report to the department at Ottawa.

Legislative Assembly.

The House of Assembly was in session yesterday afternoon and evening.

After a good deal of routine business in connection with private bills, the following discussion took place on Mr. Keith's amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Mr. Keith, in moving the second reading of his bill for the regulation of coal mines, said that last session a bill had been passed unanimously to make it illegal to employ chinamen underground. The miners had, at that time, sent in a petition, signed by 1,421 male adults, praying the House to prevent Chinamen working underground. He quoted from the speeches of last session and said this was not an anti-Chinese cry, but merely a measure of safety. After several explosions it had been decided that the Chinese in mines were a dangerous element. White miners, indeed, who had been accustomed to employ Chinamen at \$1.25 a day, had also concluded that it was cheaper to employ white men at \$2.50. He quoted the speeches of the Attorney-General and others, who had favored the exclusion of Chinese from the mines, and read extracts from the reports of Committee on mine disasters, or which the miners held Chinese carelessness to be responsible. There had been two trials, under the Act, but it had been shown that the law was defective, and to this he had drawn the attention of the Minister of Mines. It was the sacred duty of the Legislature to defend human life as far as lay in their power. Since the Chinese had been excluded there had been no disasters.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said that when the House, last year, passed hasty legislation he had not been present. He denied that the Chinese had been responsible for any accidents, they had been caused by white men. He had been present, officially, at two of the inquiries, adding that when it were proved that Chinamen were responsible for disasters, then it would be time to exclude them. Mr. Pooley detailed at some length the circumstances of the late strike, and also quoted the Colonist of March last to show how the Nanaimo men were endeavoring to injure the coal mining industry of the province, and boycott the Wellington coal in the market at San Francisco. The bill ought not to be allowed to receive a second reading, as its effect would be to place the coal miners at the mercy of the union. If any legislation were adopted it should not be until after the most thorough investigation by commission had taken place.

Mr. Smith took up the subject of the dangers of mining, and said that there had been a far less number of gas explosions proportionately to the men employed among the Chinamen than among white men.

Mr. Hunter stated that the Chinese were employed principally above ground.

Mr. Hunter stated that the Chinese were employed principally above ground.

Hon. Mr. Beaven congratulated the member for Nanaimo upon the manner in which he had brought in his bill. He denied that the amendment passed last year was inoperative. Moreover, the law of 1877 made the employment of Chinese underground a misdemeanour, and punishable as such, under the provisions of the interpretation Act, though there was no specific penalty attached. He, moreover, failed to find either the law of 1877 or its amendments were unconstitutional. He referred to the numerous signed petitions, from Nanaimo and elsewhere, which had been presented against the employment of Chinese in the mines. Moreover, every one who knew anything about the Chinese could not fail to appreciate that, in times of danger, they possessed no nerve, and were in fact, a source of danger, and, therefore, should not be employed underground. If there were any doubts as to the efficiency of the laws they should be removed, and he, therefore, hoped the members would agree to pass the bill to a second reading.

Mr. Hall supported the bill, as being only in the direction of carrying out previous legislation.

Hon. Mr. Vernon took the broad ground as to whether or not employers should be restricted as to the class of people whom they employed. All the facts, he contended, and all the papers in possession of this House and its members showed that the Chinese were no more dangerous in the mines than any other people. He did not think that any class of the employers should be singled out and restricted in employment of Chinese. The proposed legislation was not for the general interests of the country, but of a few Union miners.

Mr. Cotton said he should support the second reading of this Bill, which was merely to make clearer and more effective the past legislation of this House. He denied that there was any comparison to be made between the employment of Chinese in coal mines and their employment elsewhere.

ment elsewhere.

Mr. Eberts said he had been called upon to take part in the inquiry into the disaster by which, in 1887, some 90 as fine fellows as he had ever seen had lost their lives in the No. 1 shaft, as well as something like forty Chinamen. The evidence showed that the accident had been caused by a white miner, who had lost his life in the accident. He had attended numerous inquests and never had heard anything to show that a single one of these terrible accidents had been caused by a Chinaman.

Hon. Mr. Davis said if it were conceded that the bill of last year was a proper one, it followed as a matter of course that the amendment should be passed. He was not prepared to admit that he had made a mistake, in connection with the act of last session. He complimented the member for Nanaimo on the way in which he had placed his facts and arrived at his conclusions. He had voted for the measure of last session without hearing the evidence. This year he did not intend to do the same and should not vote until he had made himself master of the evidence. He referred to the contradictory character of the statements made by the President of the Council and

the member for Nanaimo. He intended to carefully look into all the evidence obtainable, and until he had done so should not be prepared to vote. If this Bill were not passed the only logical thing to do was to repeal the Act of last session. He agreed with the President of the Council that the Miners' Union were the enemies of the Province. If the miners were prepared to relinquish their wages on an average of \$3 per day, it was their own lookout; but when they went to San Francisco to boycott the products of this Province they were the enemies of the Province and were entitled to no sympathy or consideration. As concerning the protection of life and limb, he should, if convinced of its necessity, be prepared to vote in favor of this bill irrespective of his opinions as to the union miners. He agreed with the leader of the Opposition as to the possibility of punishing a misdemeanor even though there were no penalty provided by the Act. The Court of Assize had ample power to deal with such misdemeanors. He moved an adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Brown objected to the adjournment as it would involve the going over of the whole question *de novo* as the points slipped out of the members minds and made it impossible for them to give an intelligent vote. It was not proposed to stop Chinamen from working underground because they were Chinamen, but because their employment was a menace to safety and a source of grave danger. He was not cool, he did not exercise his judgement, and could not be depended upon in time of danger. He should oppose the adjournment of the debate and should vote for the second reading.

Mr. Martin seconded the motion to adjourn the debate.

Messrs. Booth, Foster and Beaven opposed the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Davie undertook to allow this bill to come up again on Friday, and after some further discussion the motion to adjourn the debate was adopted.

The Nanaimo Tramway Bill, the University Bill, and the Upper Columbia Bill passed their third reading.

The Vancouver City Bill was considered in Committee.

House adjourned at midnight.

THE COAL MINES AMENDMENT.

Judging from the report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, a number of the members are inclined to take revenge on Mr. Keith's amendment to the Coal Mines' Regulation Bill, for something that the Union has or has not done. The subject matter of Mr. Keith's Amendment is a vital question and should be considered and acted upon solely on its intrinsic merit. What has the action of a delegate of the miners in California to do with the safety of the 3,000 men employed in the coal mines of British Columbia? When the House last year received a petition from the miners of Vancouver Island, asking that the Chinese be excluded from the underground works, on the ground that their presence was inimical to the safety of the men and the mines, the principle was enthusiastically, energetically and unanimously accepted by the House, and the bill passed without a dissenting vote. In the meantime it was found by a clerical oversight that there is some grave doubt as to the power of the amendment to inflict a penalty for the violation thereof.

Two complaints have been laid under the amendment and in both cases the doubt has arisen. Under these circumstances Mr. Keith has brought in a further amendment, the object of which is to remedy the defect as to penalty, and it is met with the most violent and virulent opposition from the Hon. Theo. Davis and others. The **FREE PRESS** will not in this article reply to Mr. Davis's charge that the Union Miners are the "enemies of the province" or his other malicious insinuations. The question in point is the exclusion of the Chinese from the underground workings of Coal Mines. Last year the House, certainly on the eve of a General Provincial Election, accepted the fact as proven that the Chinese were detrimental to the safety of the men in the Coal Mines. Now then during the year has there been anything in and around the Coal Mines that should change their views on this subject. The **FREE PRESS** says emphatically no. On the contrary the great immunity from mining disasters in the district, since the Chinese have been excluded is a most remarkable and significant endorsement of the wisdom of the policy that excluded Chinese from the coal workings. Last year there was a much larger amount of coal mined than in any previous year and yet no disaster. Let those who are calling for evidence in this matter just compare the records of disasters in our coal mines for the years the Chinese were in the mines, with those years the Chinese have been excluded, then further compare the outputs

of these distinct periods, and any unprejudiced man will say that the balance of the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the exclusion of the Chinese. Although the output of coal since the exclusion of Chinese, has increased by several hundred thousand tons annually, there has been a most phenomenal decrease in the fatalities of coal mines. The actual facts and not theories should be the criterion by which to judge the results of the exclusion of Chinese from the mines. If the Attorney General desires evidence on this point we would suggest that he obtain from the Inspector of Mines a report showing the amount of coal mined each year, with the number of fatal accidents annually, while the Chinese were employed underground, and then obtain the same information for the years that the Chinese have been excluded. The Faxe Papers could furnish the detailed information but the Attorney-General would not accept it from such a source, for the Faxe Papers is altogether too much in accord with the spirit of the times in regard to the protection of life and the improvement of the condition of the men in and around the coal mines, to be accepted as an authority by the Attorney-General and his particular friends. For this reason he would no doubt be better satisfied to obtain "official" information. The question at issue is: Are the Chinese inimical to the safety of the men and miners? If they are, and the unanimous vote of the last House said they were, then it is

in the best interests of humanity and the successful prosecution of coal mining, that they should be excluded. The FREE PRESS feels certain that there are enough unprejudiced and right thinking members in the House to see this matter in its true light and vote for the proposed amendment, the exclusion of the Chinese and the safety of the miners and the mines.

Legislative Assembly.

The House of Assembly was in session yesterday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Croft introduced a Bill to repeal the Coal Miners Regulation Act Amendment of 1890.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Keith's Amendment to the Coal Miners' Regulation Act preventing the employment of Chinese underground.

Mr. Hunter said that the act might have been better entitled an act to prevent the Union Colliery company from working Chinamen underground. The member who had introduced this bill was recognized as representative of labor unions, and he must say no one had done his duty as a member of this House more ably than he had. The coal mines, east of the Cascades, in the Nanaimo Basin, were the Wellington and East Wellington mines, worked respectively by the Messrs. Dunsmuir, and Messrs. Chandler, of San Francisco, and the New Wellington, the Nanaimo and the Southfield mines. During 1888 they had produced 548,825 tons, which at \$4 per ton were worth \$2,194,500, and in 1890, 608,603 worth \$2,434,412 or upwards of four and a half million dollars. How much of this it might be inquired, was the product of Chinese labor. Not one single ton of it had been mined by Chinese labor, and for this year there would be a similar output, not one pound of which the Chinese had produced. And how had this come about? No pressure had been brought to bear on the owners. It had been their voluntary action, on the part of the Wellington colliery, which had excluded the Chinamen.

But action had not been voluntary elsewhere. The first suggestion to this end was made by the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, at whose desk he had the honor of sitting for six years. To his own knowledge he had sent to the manager at Nanaimo, who had finally consented to withdraw the Chinamen and never again would they be operated by those people. It would, he assured the House, be a sacrifice, and a great sacrifice, to re-introduce them. What, he would ask, did the proprietors at the Wellington strike,

duce them. What, he would ask, did the proprietors at the Wellington strike, which cost such a great loss to them? They never dreamed of introducing them: but the result of the contest had been a great victory over the unionists, and over their great commercial neighbor, the Vancouver Coal Co. The Union Colliery was the only one that would be affected by this Bill. Long ago the emissaries of the enemy had been at the Union mines; but every time they had been sent to the right about. This Bill, however, would give the Unionists the power to crush this Union mine. That colliery was, he might inform the members, different to all the others. It consisted of thin seams of coal. White men had been tried there but at present there was not a white man employed, yet the colliery was paying a high rate of wages. The company had tried by every means to get white labor, but had failed. Were the bill passed the mines must remain idle until the price of white labor was brought down. The gentleman who had introduced this had made use of considerable literature, of which there had been a fund both in the Colonist and the Free Press. For his own part, he did not see why he should not make some quotations. In the the San Francisco Chronicle of February 8th, last, he found an article headed "The Coal Boycott—President Boyce comes to give it More Vigor." Tully Boyce was a name which inspired a good deal of dread and far too much respect. He (Mr. Hunter) did not know his nationality, but not an Italian, any how. He believed in he was unionism. To a certain extent it was good for labor, but whenever it terrorized over the capitalist or the laborer then he was against it. There was a line which defined closely the rights of the union and of the capitalist, but whenever either of them transgressed it committed an act of tyranny. Mr. Hunter continued to refute further statements reported in the San Francisco papers as having been made by Mr. Tully Boyce, adding that the cause of the Wellington lock out had been that the Messrs. Dunsmuir were determined to do their business in their own way without the impudent interference of the union. Mr. Tully Boyce had said that the coal seams at Wellington were uneven, and that the miners were in consequence, sufferers. The Wellington seams were not uneven,

give it More Vigor." Tully Boyce was a name which inspired a good deal of dread and far too much respect. He (Mr. Hunter) did not know his nationality, but not an Italian, any how. He believed in he was unionism. To a certain extent it was good for labor, but whenever it terrorized over the capitalist or the laborer then he was against it. There was a line which defined closely the rights of the union and of the capitalist, but whenever either of them transgressed it committed an act of tyranny. Mr. Hunter continued to refute further statements reported in the San Francisco papers as having been made by Mr. Tully Boyce, adding that the cause of the Wellington lock out had been that the Messrs. Dunsmuir were determined to do their business in their own way without the impudent interference of the union. Mr. Tully Boyce had said that the coal seams at Wellington were uneven, and that the miners were in consequence, sufferers. The Wellington seams were not uneven, so that this statement on his part was utterly untrue. In a word, the union was allowed to step in and tell the manager of the Vancouver Coal Company what he ought to do, and that gentleman meekly acquiesced. The Messrs. Dunsmuir had refused to be so dictated to, and now in their employ as many non-union men as they had belonging to the union. Tully Boyce and his people said in effect if men would not join the union let them starve. This had been the same with the London dock strikes. Mr. Hunter next referred to an interview with Tully Boyce published in the Westminster Columbian, of April 8th, which said that Tully Boyce still held the fort at Well-

ton. The Messrs. Dunsmuir, he would say, did not want to make a settlement with the union. They proposed to work their mines their own way. Tully Boyce said that though they were employing more men the Dunsmuirs were now at the most getting out only 700 tons per day. That was a notorious falsehood. The output on the day in question was 1200 tons. Mr. Hunter further quoted the boycotting circular, reproduced in the Colonist of July 13th, showing how it had been attempted to close the market to Wellington coal. He next took up the wages question and showed that while in 1890 the earnings of the men at the Nanaimo collieries had been from \$3 to \$5, those at Wellington had been from \$2.75 to \$5.60 and \$6. He further cited an advertisement of the Vancouver Coal Company, and signed by S. M. Robins, which set forth that these coals were mined by this company only and by union labor. In this way Mr. Robins had entered the field and tried to prolong the boycott on Wellington coal. He (Mr. Hunter) thought it a shameful, unneighborly, and an un-British act to try in this way to aid those men who had done the province so much injury for a mere temporary advantage, the mines being now in as full blast as ever. The House should not lend itself in the manner proposed to an act of tyranny which all would regret. There was no necessity for either the Wellington or Nanaimo collieries to employ Chinese, and there was no possibility that they would do so. The effect of the bill, he repeated, would be to shut down the Union Mines. For the last six years every dollar that had been earned at Wellington had been expended in improvements, there having been invested in this way some four or five millions for which not one cent of recompense had

been received. The present was a bill to prevent progress and to ruin the Union colliery that was of such an immense benefit to Comox.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he noticed that a Bill was to be introduced by his colleague from Cowichan, to repeal the Bill of last session to exclude Chinamen from mines. The only logical thing to be done, however, was to adopt the present Bill, so long as existing legislation was on the statute book.

Mr. Semlin said that the figures cited by the member for Comox showed how successful coal mining had been without the employment of Chinese labor. The present Bill was to render effectual the legislation of last session, which had been declared by some of the courts to be unworkable. It seemed to be the general impression that the employment of white labor in the mines was much more profitable than that of Chinese. He objected to the comments which had been made upon Mr. Robins method of advertising his wares.

Mr. Booth said that if the mines had been properly ventilated the explosions which had been referred to could not have taken place, and the fact of the mine owners having ceased to employ Chinese in their mines further proved that there was something wrong. In every mine the miners should have by statute something to say as to what they considered right or wrong about a mine.

In the mines it was not the Chinese alone who were to blame. There were hundreds who were both reckless and careless other than Chinamen. It was useless to talk against agitators, for no one of them could be successful unless there was something to be dissatisfied with. He thought this Bill a step in the right direction and should support it.

Mr. Croft said that the proof had not

Mr. Croft said that the proof had not been that the Chinese were more dangerous in mines than any other people. In the Island of Formosa Chinese were exclusively employed in the coal mines, and from correspondence which he had had he had ascertained that they had no accidents. At Comox, where Chinese were employed, the seams were thin, and could not be advantageously worked without cheap labor. There the mines were approached by slopes, and were therefore more easily accessible, and were not so dangerous as those approached by a shaft. Were the Chinese so dangerous as claimed in the mines, no mine managers or owners would be content to go down and be among them. They had quite as much interest in the protection of life and property as those who opposed the employment of Chinese. The opposition to Chinese, he contended, was caused by nothing more or less than the fact that they worked more cheaply than the white. If white miners object to working with Chinese, why did they not go to other mines? The Chinaman was in no way the ignoramus he was pretended to be. Mr. Croft showed how apt he was to learn, and this made certain classes of white men afraid of his competition.

Mr. Stoddart congratulated the member from Comox on his speech, but differed from his conclusions. If the Chinamen were not dangerous why should the mine managers have agreed to dispense with their services below ground?

Dr. Milne said the whole question was should we or should we not encourage white labor and keep out that of the Chinese? For a number of sessions the employment of Chinese in the mines had been debated in this House, and objected to by the Government, who had only consented to it in last session in anticipa-

Dr. Milne said the whole question was should we or should we not encourage white labor and keep out that of the Chinese? For a number of sessions the employment of Chinese in the mines had been debated in this House, and objected to by the Government, who had only consented to it in last session in anticipation of the general elections. Tully Boyce might have done what he ought ~~not~~ to have done, but he felt that if the Dums-muir had treated their men as Mr. Robins had done there would have been no trouble.

Mr. McKenzie spoke of the menace which the Chinese were when working in the mines. There had been four explosions at the mines compared with one in each of the other mines, and more than at all the other mines put together. He reflected upon the statements made against Mr. Robins, who had in a lawful manner made Nanaimo one of the prosperous places in the Province. The law of the Province was systematically violated by the Union company, which should be made to obey it.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved that the debate be adjourned to the next sitting of the House. Carried.

The debate was resumed on Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act.

Hon. John Robson alluded to the facts adduced to show the part coal dust took in explosions. The mines of this Island were well ventilated and inspected and accidents did not arise from bad ventilation. Mr. Haslam's amendment had been passed without investigation, acting on the statement that Chinese were dangerous underground. Since that he had investigated and had come to the conclusion that they were not a dangerous element. They were not desirable residents and he would rather see people of our own race in their places, but the Parliament could not legislate different for the coal mines, than they did to the canneries in regard to Chinese, and in the canneries they were a necessity. The House had no right to dictate what class of labor should be employed in private enterprises. He then alluded to the strike:

Looking at the strike from a pecuniary point of view, it had prevented at least a quarter of a million of dollars being paid out in wages, and altogether had cost the province half a million dollars. The miners had a perfect right to refuse to work, but they had no right, and should not be allowed to follow any course which trenchd upon the rights of others. The miners had not only refused to work at Wellington, but had endeavored to prevent and intimidate others from working. As to the methods of the miners at Wellington, their course had, he was sure, gone a long way to alienate the public sympathy. They had not only intimidated their fellow workmen, but had followed our coal across the line, and had boycotted it, and those who sold or consumed it. They had, too, gone the length of boycotting a dead miner. Such transactions must have brought the blush to the cheeks of many an honest British Colonist. He could not of his own

sumed it. They had, too, gone the length of boycotting a dead miner. Such transactions must have brought the blush to the cheeks of many an honest British Columbian. He could not of his own part understand how a coal miner, because he belonged to a union, could act as the strikers did to honest brother miners in order to prevent them earning an honest living, and, in addition, act as they had done towards a dead miner. Mr. Robson said it would make one blush to hear of a miner saying that he would give his right hand to hear of an explosion in one of the pits. He (Mr. Robson) did not know that the union could be compared with that secret organization in St. Louis, but their ways were secret and dark.

The only reason of the Wellington strike had been proved to be because the colliery owners would not allow the miners' union a say in the management of their mines. He had voted for the bill of last session in good faith, because coal mining was recognized as a hazardous employment, and he had been only too glad to pass a bill that in any way would tend to remove the elements which had brought about such terrible catastrophes as had happened. The union, it must be said, had done all it could to paralyze one of the most important industries of the province, and all the facts had led him to strongly object, as he now did, to anything that would tend to increase the power of the miners' union. He believed as an abstract principle that the true relation between capital and labor was that of a friendly arrangement. Were capital to organize, organized labor could never stand against it. Labor had a right to make all its arrangements and so had capital. These rights must be respected. Were this not the case we should come to trouble. Labor would, he was satisfied, find out in the end its grave mistake in

...the... to... in
this... capital. It could not
...against capital.
The only rule by which capital and labor
should be governed was the golden rule.
He had in his debate felt bound to say
many things which to him were painful,
but he believed it right to say them. The
proper course, in his opinion, to pursue
was to adjourn the second reading of this
bill until another bill, that of Mr. Croft,
now before the House, had been disposed
of. He should therefore move to ad-
journ the debate until Mr. Croft's Coal
Bills Regulation Bill had been dealt with.
When that bill debated, few members
would be left to make the present act

perfect, if the House decided that it should remain on the Statute Book.

Mr. Forster cited the Premier's speech of last session, in which he had strongly supported Mr. Haslam's Bill, and generally reviewed the debate on the other side of this question. He did not wish, he said, to advocate this measure on any ground other than that of the safety of the miners. He pointed out that the Wellington miners had themselves been the first to agitate against the employment of Chinese in the mines, and the Nanaimo and Wellington companies had carried out the change. He (Mr. Forster) represented both Union and non-union men, and wished to say that the Chinese had their own unions, as well as the whites, and eventually there would be trouble with them. In the north of England the miners had their unions, and it was there found easier to deal with the union than with those who were not union men. The great question of to-day was to provide for the safety of the mines. To secure this, men must be kept out of the mines who did not understand English, and those who were cowards. There were English speaking men who should be kept out of the mines just as much as the Chinese. But the Chinese were the representatives of a petrified civilization; they were, moreover, fatalists, and, after the Nanaimo explosion, when everything had been cleared away, would not go down until the high priest had driven the devil out of the mine. The Chinamen never paid any attention to danger from gas; provided the devil had been chased out of the mine, it was all right. Where you found one white man ignorant, superstitious and cowardly, it was the exception to find one Chinaman who had not these characteristics. He admitted that the Chinaman was a diplomat, he would never tell if he or another

mat, he would never tell if he or another man had done wrong, but white men, knowing that their safety depended on their own actions, would not screen a fellow white man, but looked for the safety of the whole of them. On a train everything depended on the engineer, but in a mine the common safety depended upon every one of the miners. He would not say anything against the ventilation of the Wellington or Nanaimo mines. They were ventilated as well as possible, but there remained other things on which safety depended, and any little mistake might involve the turning of the air in in another direction, with disastrous results. There must be intelligent men all over the mine. Generally, coroners' inquests did not give a full view of the case. In the report of the inspector of Mines, in 1879, it was shown that one accident at Wellington was directly traceable to a Chinaman, and so the coroner's jury decided. In most cases it was determined that accidents had been caused by blown out shots; but, if the dead could speak and all the facts be obtained, it would be shown that there had been carelessness on the part of some one. A white man, if he knew of anything, would tell some one else about it, and if it was felt the mines were not safe the men would report it; but this was not the case with Chinamen, who did not know the principles of working mines. Were a deputation to come down to the Premier to protest against the employment of Chinese in the mines, and other matters they would not, he was sorry to think, have been listened to then because it would be said they were unionists. The safety of the miners ought to be provided for, in order that there should be no reason for people to lament the deaths, as had been done in the house of scores of the finest young fellows that were ever seen.

On a vote of 15 to 11 the debate was adjourned till Wednesday.

In regard to the special edition of the Victoria Times giving a "so-called likeness" of the members, the following remarks were made:

Mr. Hall rose to a question of privilege, and exhibiting a copy of the Times, said he had been caricatured, as well as most of his colleagues. The leader of the Opposition had been made to look like a chimpanzee, the member for Cariboo figuring with only a piece of a nose.

Hon. Mr. Turner thought the pictures looked as if they belonged to a rogues' gallery, and if they were put in circulation people would be apt to say that they looked like a lot of ruffians, and would refuse to lend their money.

Mr. Hunter said his own picture did not go far enough. It should have been full length, with a bull pup hanging out of each of the side pockets.

Col. Baker said, after seeing the picture of the leader of the Opposition, he was inclined to believe in the Darwin theory, and to examine whether or not he had the tail left.

Mr. Rogers was of the opinion that, if his relatives East got that paper they would cast him off for ever.

Several other members spoke and the incident was productive of great laughter.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Mr. McKenzie, that the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to be sent down copies of correspondence and other documents relating to the application of T. L. Davis of Nanaimo, to prospect under the Coal Inspecting Act, 1883, a portion of the De Courcy Group of islands and Free Islands, and to purchase the same.

Legislative Assembly.

The House was in session yesterday afternoon and evening.

The De Courcy Islands correspondence is to be brought down.

The Constitution Act passed its third reading.

Mr. Croft moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1890.

Hon. Mr. Davis contended that the agitation against the employment of Chinese in the mines had not been because they were a dangerous element, but in order to strengthen the hands of a number of men who were entitled to no sympathy whatever. They were in fact, no friends to the province or its interests, but at the time of the Wellington strike had, in addition to their other actions, gone to San Francisco with the avowed intention of injuring a leading industry of the province and boycotting our coal which had not been produced by union miners. This bill had, been brought in order to benefit men who, in default of carrying out their own schemes, would bankrupt any or all of our interests. He reviewed his own course last session in connection with this bill, which it was now proposed to repeal, and at the risk of it being said that he had stultified himself, he felt bound to vote in a different sense from what he had formerly done. There had been only one accident which, with any amount of success, had been placed upon the shoulders of the Chinamen, but even that had not been done to his (Mr. Davis's) satisfaction. There were, it must be remembered, other ignorant people who were equally as dangerous as the Chinamen. There were not only ignorant whites, but there were Indians allowed in the mines, who could not talk English or even Chinook. There

were employed in mines in other countries Hindoos, Hottentots and Japs, who could not talk English, who had not been found so very objectionable or dangerous. The fact was that this agitation was aimed at a certain class of people, whom it was wished to keep out of the mines for political and other reasons. To be consistent, the agitators should keep out of the mines all people who could not speak English. Here and there, in case of an accident, a Chinaman was found to blame, but he had been astonished at the statistics which had been shown by the member for Lillooet. He had shown that there had really been a greater percentage of accidents among the whites than among the Chinese.

Referring to the Sessional papers of 1879 and the report of the Inspector of Mines, he said, he found three cases of accident, one among the white men and two among the Chinese, neither of which was of the character mentioned by the member for Nanaimo. One of the men had been the victim of an accident which he could not have foreseen, and the other was the dastardly act of some other man. So far as his research had gone, he had been unable to discover a single case in which the Chinamen were responsible. Most of the accidents were the result of the carelessness of good miners, who were so skilled and so self-confident that they thought they could do what other men could not do. Frequently experienced miners would take chances which men of less experience would not. There was not a Chinaman who did not understand the dangers of mining, and therefore they would not be likely to cause accidents. He had noticed, last night, that a death had been caused in one of the mines as the result of a premature explosion. These would occur, no matter who were in the mines. One was continually being shocked by reading the accounts of disasters in coal mines in connection with which there could be no suggestion of a Chinaman. With the information now before him he had no hesitation in concluding his

year of last year, and he should be a power. Did he not vote for the second reading?

Mr. Hunter explained the risks which miners had to run, saying that the speech of the Attorney-General showed that how ever much he might know about law he knew nothing about mining. He proceeded to read the official record of the evidence in 1870, as contained in the report of the Inspector of Mines in 1880, which he said was the Crown's jury. He said that a Chinaman was the person who was responsible. He spoke of the existence of the mining law in Great Britain, and he said that it was a law which was intended to protect the miners and their children from the mines. He said that the law was intended to make the mines safe for the miners, and he

no stopping place until they had made the mine as safe as it was possible for them to be. There had been very few cases of accident here since the bill of last year had been passed. The evidence was quite as conclusive this year as it was last. The longer mines were worked the more dangerous they became, as the gas accumulated more readily and in greater volume. He hoped the members would consider the claims of the miners who, if they did not need a bill similar to the one passed last year, would not have asked for it. It was the practice in matters of legislation to consider the views and feelings of those most interested, and they were the people who spoke and had a right to be heard. This was not a matter of dollars and cents, but it was one of lives. He held his present views because of his painful experience that the Chinese were unsafe. If the Chinese were not excluded there would be more explosions. Let members pause before it was too late.

Hon. Mr. Robson said there was no more reason to connect the Chinese with the explosion which had been referred to than to associate them with the man in the moon. The most experienced miner was frequently the most to blame, as he took the most risks. There was only one mine in the province where Chinese were employed. The proprietors of the other mines had voluntarily withdrawn them, and had no intention of ever again employing them. But though this was the case, they were not going to allow the union miners to close down their mines. At Comox the Chinese were only employed because the seam was too thin for white men to undertake to mine it. Surely men who banded themselves as the miners had done in antagonism to the best interests of the country could not expect that they would be allowed to paralyse its most important industries. It had not been found possible, and, indeed, was not safe to exclude Chinamen from the large industries of the country for capital would not come in unless it were guaranteed that it would not be interfered with, as had been the experience at Wellington.

The allegation that the presence of the Chinese in mines was dangerous had been proved not to be tenable, and mining

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ing as other industries. Labor must be free, and that was the only way in which there could be success. If white labor refused to follow an industry, is to be supposed that employers had not the right to secure the next best help they could get! The experience of the Union Mine had, he had previously said, illustrated the fact that the Chinese were no more dangerous than other people. Indeed, the evidence showed the reverse; He had been informed when the legislation of last session was brought in that there would be a strike. That had been a true prophecy. Since last session it had been demonstrated that the conditions, in view of which the Chinese Bill of last session had been passed, did not exist. The commercial industries must not be allowed to be boycotted and paralyzed as the coal interests had been. It would tell on every one, and the miners would be more injured than anyone else. He believed it to be a mistaken kindness an act of cruelty, to afford to the miners facilities to go out on strike when there was no necessity for it. There had been no reason for the Wellington strike, except that the mine owners would not recognize the Union and would not allow them to regulate the business of the mine. The men, he was free to say, had a perfect right to strike, but they had no right to attempt to paralyze industry. The bill of last session offered an inducement to strike. Let the members look at the mining community at Wellington. Many of them were living on the contributions of miners and others. They had gone out on strike because their employers would not allow them to arrogate to themselves the right to conduct their business. There was not a man who would not resent such an attempt as this. The other day when debating the Sabbath Observance Bill, the member for Nanaimo had spoken with force as to the rights of the subject. He (Mr. Robson) had no hesitation in saying that for the Miners' Union to attempt to trench on the rights of others—its members even going down to the wharves and interfering with the sailors, because the men who had mined the coal on board were not unionists—was outrageous, and for representatives of that union to talk in the way that the member for Nanaimo had done was a piece of perfect hypocrisy and abominable nonsense.

Mr. Sword said he was not prepared for any hasty legislation of this kind. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Semlin, that the bill be not read now but be read this day six months.

Semlin denied that the members had, last year, been taken unawares and had voted ignorantly in favor of Mr. Haslam's bill, which it was now proposed to repeal. The members of Nanaimo had advocated that measure as necessary to protect human life. The subject was well understood, and had been for years. It would be very singular if this House which, for humanity sake, had passed the existing law, should now repeal it because there was a strike at Wellington. The mines were just as risky now as they were then, and, on this account, the law must be made as perfect as possible.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Semlin ought not, on the motion of the six months' hoist, to enter so largely into the merits of the bill as he was doing.

Mr. Brown said that much as the subject had been debated he did not think that members were possessed of sufficient information as to the working of Chinamen underground to act upon this matter now. It would be dangerous, and it was therefore right and proper that there should be further delay. The point to be considered was—Is the presence of Chinamen in the mines a source of danger? From all the information he had, he concluded that the Chinamen was a source of danger. He (Mr. Brown) had no uncertainty about this, he believed the Act on the statute book should be amended and made workable; but he knew there were members who were uncertain how to act. They desired to be guided by the evidence, as he believed every member the House did. But so far the evidence was not sufficient to enable them to give an intelligent vote. He dwelt upon the conflict of evidence that existed, and continued that the question before the House was the lives of men which might be seriously imperilled were the bill of the member for Cowichan read a second time now and existing safeguards were removed.

Mr. Cotton felt that time must be taken to consider this Bill. On the debate on the sister Bill the Attorney-General had pleaded for time in order to study the Bill and the evidence of the Commission. The Premier had taken a similar position.

and according to the arguments of those two members of the Government he felt bound to object to voting hostile. This Bill was never heard of till Saturday last and every member would be justified in this case in following the advice which had been given by members of the Government.

—Dr. Milne and Mr. Keith having spoken strongly in favor of the six months hoist.

Hon. Mr. Davie briefly but sharply replied to the sophistry and sarcasm of the member for Vancouver, after which a vote was taken, the six months hoist being voted down by 15 to 13.

Nays — Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Kellie, Milne, Beaven, Brown, Foster, Keith, Stoddart, Booth — 13.

Ayes — Smith, Robson, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Fletcher, Baker — 15.

Mr. Semlin resumed the debate, and continued it for some time, holding that there was every reason why the present law should be retained and made more perfect.

Hon. Mr. Pooley moved the previous question, which was carried on a vote of 18 to 10.

The Bill was read a second time on the same vote as was given on the six months hoist.

"A Unionist Miner."

To keep our readers posted on both sides of a question that is likely to lead to a discussion, we reproduce from the Colonist a strong pro-Chinese reply from a person at Wellington signing himself "Wellington." The expression "Hot Scotch" pretty plainly discloses the identity of "Wellington" and it would be a safe prediction to say "Wellington" knows more of the "Calvinistic theory" than of practical mining:

TO THE EDITOR:--In the Nanaimo Free Press of the 16th, there is a letter from one who signs himself "A Unionist Miner," and headed "Mr. Hunter and Unionism." It is not my intention to defend Mr. Hunter, or to justify his utterances in his speech in the House of Assembly. I am satisfied Mr. Hunter is quite competent to do both himself I would simply make a few remarks upon some of "A Unionist Miner's" statements, unsupported as they are by either argument or proof.

He says that Chinamen are not miners—an assertion that is contrary to fact. There are Chinamen who are as good miners as the ordinary run of those who are their detractors, and this on the testimony of those as competent to pronounce an opinion as any Unionist Miner. There was the same senseless cry in the United States away back in the time before the war in regard to the Irishmen. Every advertisement in those days in American papers for laborers invariably ended with the intimation "No Irish need apply." There was the same cry then against the poor Irishman there is today against the poor Chinaman, and for very much the same reason. As to the Chinaman being "poor and pitifully ignorant," in this respect he will compare favorably with a good many of his white fellow miners. How many of the white miners are in the habit of studying out the copy of the "Miners' Regulation Act" of which "A Unionist Miner" speaks as being placed at the pit head? I venture to say that John, in his own way, is fully as well acquainted with its provisions as are a large part of the others.

"A Unionist Miner's," in the second place, is the old threadbare plea in favor of unions. He seems to be cram full of the idea that because Mr. Robins, of the V. C. Coal Co., does so and so, and therefore that must be the right and the only thing to do. Mr. Robins may transact all his business with his men through the union if he has a mind to. But that cannot bind the Wellington mine owners to follow the same course. In Wellington they do not make arrangements through

they do not make arrangements through the union for the digging of their coal; they prefer to deal with the individual miner, and, consequently, common sense says that in the case of any disputes arising it is with the individual that they have to deal and not with any combination the miner may enter into among themselves.

"A Unionist Miner," in the third place, renders thanks to Mr. Hunter for the "tribute" he pays to the "worthy" president of the union. I read Mr. Hunter's speech and all I can say is simply this: That "A Unionist Miner" is content to be thankful for small mercies, I am not aware that Tully Boyce has inspired any particular "respect" in Mr. Hunter's bosom, or in that of anyone else, except it may be among his fellow agitators. I do not think, either, that the opposition, whatever that may be, has in any way "terrorized" above measure. I have no doubt, however, that there are many miners of the same kindney as "A Unionist Miner," who will appreciate him so long as he continues to foment trouble between employers and employed, and makes his dupes believe that black is white and wrong is right. Tully Boyce is one of a class who are working against the best interests of the laboring man, as I think most of the striking Wellington miners have, long ere this fully realized.

I might ask "A Unionist Miner" to enlighten me as to how many of the miners of whom he speaks were "raised in the mines?" It is the first, I must say, I have heard of there being a nursery—a kind of a baby farm, I suppose—away down underground in a coal mine, for the purpose of raising miners. Our friend must surely have been indulging in a liberal allowance of "hot Scotch," or something equally inspiring before he sat down to pen his most lucid effusion.

As to "A Unionist Miner's" closing remark that nobody owning mines can run them as they like, I am not aware that any mine owners claim to do so. Owners are restricted by Acts of Parliament; in fact, there are none of us, no matter whether we are mine owners or anything else who can do as we like. A man cannot drive a horse and buggy along the streets or road just as he would like. Although we, in Wellington, are very often favored, especially on Sundays, with specimens of unionist miners from Nanaimo, driving through the camp at a pace that would not be tolerated anywhere else—except perhaps Nanaimo—but then that I suppose, is for the purpose of showing us benighted Wellingtonians what a fast man the average Nanaimo miner is, how much more he knows than we do, how far we are behind the age, and how he cares for nothing and nobody.

"A Unionist Miner" says, in conclusion "unionist or non-unionist, a miner is a man and he is a man for a' that." Now I am not so sure about that. There are some worthless men generally found at the head of every disturbance, leading every strike movement and raising Cain generally among their fellows.

WELLINGTON.

Wellington, April 18th, 1891.

1891.4.23.p.4. Columnist muses about the anti-Chinese amendment to the Coal Mines regulation act last year and attempts to repeal the amendment this year.

The acrimonious debate that took place in the Legislative Assembly in regard to the amendment introduced by Mr. [Thos. Keith, the member for this city, will be fresh in the minds of our readers. In 1890, Mr. Haslam, the then member for Nansimo District, brought in an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, to prevent Chinese being employed underground in and about collieries. This Amendment received the unanimous assent of the House, and in the light of the complete somersault of a majority of the members, it would be well to study the effect of "before" and "after" a general election. The ~~Free Press~~ republishes the full vote on Mr. Keith's amendment to make the anti-Chinese clause workable, and Mr. Croft's amendment to entirely wipe the anti-Chinese clause out of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. There is a significant lesson to be learned in a careful analysis of the respective votes on the two measures, when viewed through the lenses of Mr. Croft's second bill which was to prevent the Chinese being employed in and around *Canneries*. The idea of a pro-Chinese advocate like Mr. Croft bringing in a bill for the restriction of Chinese. The absurdity is enough to make angels weep and devils fear and tremble. The object of Mr. Croft's *Cannery Bill* must be apparent to the most obtuse intellect. It was a deliberate threat to certain members of the House who were largely interested in the cannery business, which unfortunately at present is dependent on Chinese labor. If you vote to exclude Chinese from the coal mines, this will force you either to justify yourself or vote for the exclusion of Chinamen from *Canneries*. If the employment of Chinese in coal mines and *canneries*, were on all fours then it would be perfectly consistent to call for the exclusion of Chinese from both industries. But they are not. The exclusion of the Chinamen from the underground workings of coal mines is asked for *solely* on the ground of safety as they are considered by practical and competent men to be

a dangerous element among the many natural dangerous elements to be found fathoms deep in a coal mine. It is not asked to prevent the employment above ground in and around collieries, the restrictions being confined to underground where the danger lies. If the mining community was to ask for the exclusion of Chinese from the above ground operations of a colliery, then would it be on "all fours" to ask for the exclusion of the Mongolian from the canneries and in fact all industrial enterprises. The difference between the vote of the expiring parliament in 1890 and the opening session of a new parliament, but with many of the old members, is one of those things that cannot be reconciled by any principle of consistency." Following are the respective votes:

MR. KEITH'S AMENDMENT.

FOR.

Beaven
Milne
Samlin
McKenzie
Cotton
Brown
Kitchen
Sward
Forster
Keith
Kellie
Booth
Stoddart
Punch

AGAINST.

Grant
Robson
Turner
Davie
Pooley
Martin
Croft
Rogers
Mason
Smith
Fletcher
Vernon
Eberts
Anderson
Hall

MR. CROFT'S AMENDMENT.

AGAINST.

Grant
Booth
Fletcher
Kellie
Keith
Forster
Punch
Brown
Cotton
Kitchen
Sward
McKenzie
Samlin
Beaven
Milne

FOR.

Baker
Smith
Rogers
Mason
Anderson
Robson
Davie
Pooley
Turner
Vernon
Eberts
Martin
Croft
Hall

Use PIMBURY'S BALSAHIC ELIXIR for
Coughs and Colds.

That "Wellington" Light.

EDITOR FREE PRESS:—

Will you kindly allow me to tender my worship to "Wellington" through your valuable paper, as I'm a terror on hero worship, especially when 'tis an intellectual hero.

Oh! illustrious Wellington, surely the gods did confer on us their last and greatest blessing, when, at their command, thy light and intelligence dawned upon the darkened minds of men, hurrying back into oblivion the dark cloud which, until thine appearance on our planet, had so completely enveloped us!

How crushing the effect on a "Unionist Miner!" Oh, prodigy of intelligence! when with thine avalanche of intellect thou did'st so completely annihilate that Chinamen—the sagacious Celestials—are "poor and pitifully ignorant." How can they, oh! luminous one, do any other than understand the purport of the "Miner's Regulation Act," as we see them at the pit head. Seeing they are printed in English, and a thousand to one chances against the queue adorned Chinese being able to understand anything but the "straight strokes and gibby sticks" we so often see on tea boxes shipped in from the home of Mr. "John" himself.

Allow me, thou greater light, to render thanks for the compliment paid to a "Unionist Miner," for he really is thankful to be recognized as one who is not sufficiently depraved not to be thankful for mercies received, and small mercies at that, if you please. And pardon my ungovernable waywardness, when by it I am prompted to ask: Did'st thou on starting on thy mission of light, shake hands with, and bid a last farewell to gratitude?

Thou again behold how my heart

Then again, behold, how my heart swelleth with admiration when I read in the Nansimo FREE PRESS of Friday, April 24th. 1891, how ably thou didst discover to the world the fact that in Wellington they prefer to deal with "individual miners." Yes, thou didst discover it well, but alas, too late! too late! For the world has known it this many months. Certainly, thou greater one, thou dost discover truth in its eternity. Then, again, behold, how the Chinamen tieth up his back hair, as doth the gallow-gate fish-wife, and hireth himself out at low wages, and then see how he doth like the busy bee "improve each shining hour" by doing that kind of work which perchance, needy females in the neighborhood would be only to glad to do. Thou knowest he hireth out at low wages, less wages than white men generally. Which fact disproves "A Unionist Miner's" assertion that the Chinese are pitifully ignorant, but bears out with a grand triumph thine own wise declaration, that he will compare favorably with his white fellow miners.

Surely thou speakest well when thou avest worthless men are generally found at the head of every disturbance else thou hadst not entered the lists as the champion of those who have disturbed to a disturbance. With respect to unionist miners from Nansimo driving through the camp at a pace that would not be tolerated anywhere else except perhaps Nansimo. One might think that man passeth an offence to the nostrils with all speed, only that the thought riseth up that they probably do so to escape the blinding brightness of the great light—there is no doubt O brilliant one, that if unionist and some of the name "Kidney" were haled down the all would be purer and strong enough to give to thy lamp of light a greater brilliancy. O thou greater light, while I endeavor to hide myself behind my own insignificance and humbly subscribe myself, A LAMPA LAMPT.
Nansimo, April 24th, 1891.

—A Contradiction—

1891.8.4.p.1. Boys throwing rocks at the Chinese on Bastion street claims it's for luck

For Luck.

A lot of boys were amusing themselves by throwing rocks at a wretched Chinaman on Bastion Street today, and when asked why they did so, replied "Oh just for luck, you know. It's always lucky to hit a Chinaman." This is hard on the heathen, but proves that in the eye of the small boy they are of some use in the world.

1891.10.2.p.2. Perception that all Chinese open laundries upon arrival in Canada

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The popular idea is that all the Chinamen who come to Canada immediately embark in the laundry business. This is not so, however, John Chinaman is engaging in a lot of trades, some of them large and important. Two Chinese capitalists, Ohu Lai and Ung Sun, who arrived in Victoria B.C. from Hong Kong recently, are to erect a big salmon cannery on the Fraser River. All arrangements are completed, and the cannery will be built in time to begin packing next season. A syndicate of Chinamen, with ample capital backing it, has purchased a site near Victoria for a rice mill, and work on erection of the mill will begin at once. The syndicate proposes to put up a mill large enough to supply the whole interior country with rice. The raw material will be brought from China. There is a large demand for rice throughout the country, and the syndicate expects to make lots of money.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Legislative resumed yesterday at 2 o'clock in Victoria.

Mr. Keith presented a petition from 2680 residents of Nanaimo, Comox and Wellington protesting against the employment of Chinese and Japanese underground.

A number of petitions were received, and the Private Bills Committee reported that several private bills had conformed with the rules.

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject matter of the petition of John Cross of Chilliwack.

Mr. Sword asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions, to which these answers were given, viz:

- 1 What amount of deposits made on applications to purchase lands have been forfeited since 25th February, 1891, by the applicants failing to complete their purchases? A. None.
- 2 Have their deposits of 10 cents per acre been returned to any applicant? If so, to whom, to what amount and under what circumstances. A. No deposits have been returned except in cases where the land has been reserved by the Government, or where there was a prior applicant for the same piece of land; or in cases where the land was not open for purchase; or in cases where two or more parties were applicants for the same piece of ground and the prior claim of neither was established.

The Report of the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works was brought down. The report of the Surveyor General will not be ready for a few days.

The Land Act Amendment was again considered. It was decided the rules for scaling logs should be "Doyle's Improved Rules by Scribner." Committee reported progress.

The Victoria Municipal Election Validating Act, passed its second reading.

Notice of Motion: Mr. Keith—For copies of Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents, in any way connected with the carrying into effect of the desire of the House, as expressed last session by resolution, respecting the making of the Chinese Immigration Act, of Canada, more restrictive in its provisions.

POLICE COURT.

(Before J. P. Planta, S. M., and M.
Bate, J. P.)

The hearing of the charge against W. Trounce was further adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the request of Mr. Simpson and with the consent of Mr. Yarwood.

Jean Baptiste drunk and disorderly fined \$5.25.

P. Vondres, Victor Devos and Louis Michot, three Belgians, belonging to Northfield, were brought up, charged with having assaulted a Chinaman at Northfield on Sunday evening. The Chinaman was seriously hurt, and is now lying in an unconscious state. Con. Stephenson arrested the men and brought them into the jail last night. The hearing of the charge was remanded until Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Chinese assault case was again before the Magistrates this afternoon.

Ah Few, the Chinaman assaulted last Sunday evening at Northfield, gave evidence. He said that three men had come to his house and that one of them had struck him with a stone.

The three men charged with the offence were in Court, but the Chinaman could not recognise any of them.

C. H. Rummings, clerk in the New V. C. Co's employ at Northfield, was the next called. He said that he had seen the row on Sunday evening but did not see the Chinaman struck, though he saw him fall to the ground insensible, and saw him carried into the house.

Two Chinamen were called to give evidence but they were unable to identify the assailants or to throw any light on the matter.

The Magistrates dismissed the charge against the three men as the evidence brought forward was of such an unsatisfactory manner.

Mr. F. McB. Young appeared for the defendants.

Mesdames Palmer Tessin and Marie Trefor, two Belgian women, who carry on a business in Northfield as washerwomen, appeared in Court this afternoon in answer to a charge of using threatening language towards Madame Marie Vannasseauf, another Belgian washerwoman at Northfield. Marie Trefor, was further charged with pointing a loaded weapon at the plaintiff on 21st March.

Mr. F. McB. Young appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Young said that the trouble had arisen between these people over trade jealousies. He would be willing that his clients should be bound over to keep the peace if Madame Vannasseauf was also bound over, as his clients lived in fear of her.

The plaintiff would not agree to settle the matter in this way.

Marie Vannasseauf was then put in the witness box, and told a long tale of how the defendants had abused her by word and deed.

The hearing of the charges was still proceeding when we went to press.

Chicken Stealing.

There have been a number of complaints lately from the owners of property on Haliburton Street, to the effect that certain evil disposed persons have been appropriating their fowls for their own use. Of course the blame was at first laid on the heathen Chinese, but later events have proved that he was only the purchaser, at a very low figure, not the actual stealer of the stolen birds. Three small boys, who are now in jail, were the thieves, and they carried the chickens to Chinatown where they sold them much below the market price. The last raid on the hen coops resulted in a gain for the thieves of 16 fowls, all of which were purchased by a Chinaman who will appear with the boys before the Magistrate to answer for his share in the affair.

POLICE COURT.
(Before J. P. Planta, S. M., and J. Hilbert, J. P.)

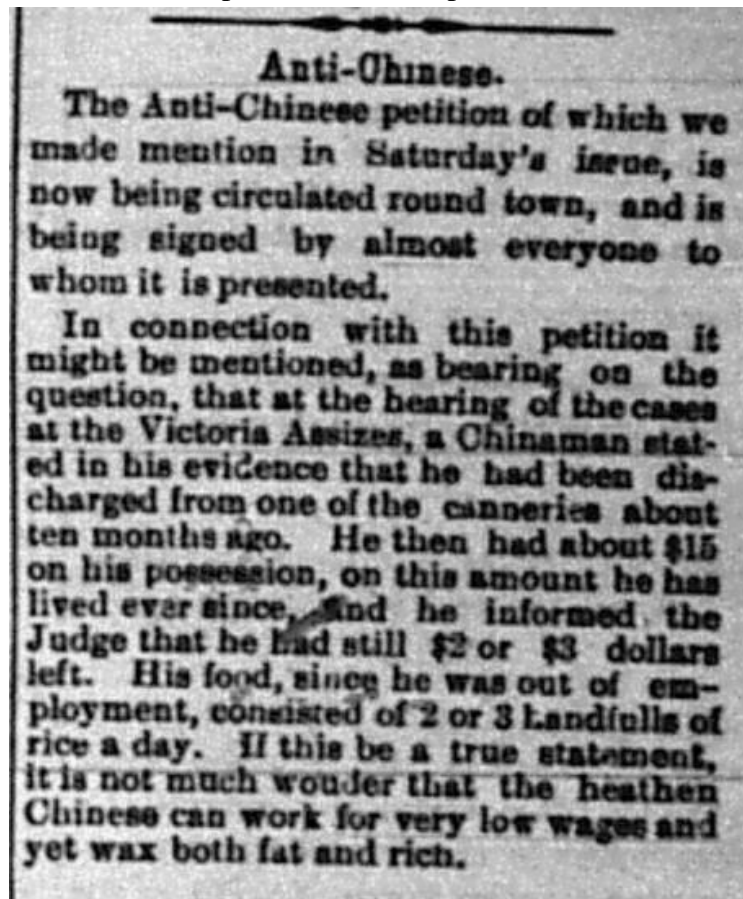
Oi Lim, a Chinamen, charged with receiving stolen chickens from the boys Andrew Williams and Bob Bradley.

Andrew Williams was put in the box to give evidence. When the nature of an oath was explained to him, the boy who is 13 years old said he had never been taught anything about God, that he never said any prayers, nor could he read. The boy then began to cry and said that his statement to the effect that he had stolen the chicken was not true, he had said he had done so because he was scared.

Const. O'Connell said that he could not in justice to the Chinaman allow such a boys evidence to be taken, he would ask that the case be dismissed and that the boys be sent home to their parents, who might with advantage to themselves their offspring and the people at large, bring up their children in a little better fashion.

The case was dismissed accordingly.

Further evidence was taken in the case of Lewis Woods, charged with the decent exposure of his person on two different occasions. The case was closed, the Magistrates decided to reserve their opinion until to-morrow.



One of the long felt wants of Nanaimo is to be supplied shortly, in the shape of a first-class laundry, run entirely by white people. Mr. P. A. Erch, formerly of St. Paul, Minn., a thoroughly experienced, practical laundryman, who has for the last five years been conducting laundry works on the Pacific Coast, is now in Nanaimo with the intention of starting up in the same business here. Mr. Erch means to open his laundry right away, directly he can make arrangements for the renting of suitable premises, he will send to Victoria for his plant. To start with, Mr. Erch, intends employing hand machinery, but as soon as he finds the business merits the expense he will introduce a steam plant. Mr. Erch will be able to give employment to fifteen hands right away, providing he has the necessary support from the townspeople, which if our citizens wish to practise what they energetically preach, he undoubtedly will have. The best and most legitimate manner in which to keep the Chinese out of this or any other city is, not to give them employment. As long as they can earn, what is to them good wages, they will stay, once they find that their services are not wanted their migration will be prompt. Since Nanaimo was, the work of washing the citizens linen has been done by Chinamen, because there was none else to do it. Now in a short time, a laundry in which none but white people will be employed, will be opened in this city, and the citizens will then have to choose between white people and the Chinese. The Chinese will do washing for possibly a few cents less per dozen than white people, will spoil most of it and purloin a lot of it. The white peoples laundry will turn out good work without spoiling the articles or misappropriating an odd pocket handkerchief or shirt every now and again. Their charges will rightly be somewhat higher than those of the Chinamen, but that white labor requires white pay, and deserve it, is we think a statement that will not be disputed in this town, at any rate. Mr. Erch is a stranger here, but he comes with excellent recommendations, he is not asking any one to lend him the money to start with, but is investing his

own money with the expectation that a white man, if he does good work at reasonable charges, will receive the patronage of white people. When Mr. Erch has secured his premises and started work, we shall have more to say on this question, but we have not the least doubt that if Mr. Erch proves himself capable of carrying out what he claims to be able to, the Chinese laundries will soon be a thing of the past, and Nanaimo will possess a new industry, employing a large number of white people at good wages. Money paid into a white concern circulates where the concern is situated, how much of the money paid into our Chinese laundries returns to the pockets of our merchants and tradesmen?

Chinatown Inspected.

Dr. E. A. Praeger, Health Officer and Chief O'Connell, Sanitary Inspector, made a thorough inspection of Chinatown this afternoon. Every house was visited and carefully examined. There was no sickness of any kind in the settlement and the cleanly state of most of the dwellings would put many a white man's home to shame

Provincial News.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Victoria, Dec. 5—The embezzler Waldrick was taken to 'Frisco on the City of Puebla by Detective Anthony yesterday. The amount he stole was \$20,000 from Khan, the merchant, who is the victim. He says that although Walderick is highly connected in San Francisco he will prosecute him to the utmost. Khan arrived on the Walla Walla this morning and returned on the same boat.

The storm this morning drove five steamers from the ill-fated San Pedro, where they were working pumping the water out of her hold. This is the last attempt on the Pedro. If unsuccessful the shell will be broken up.

Steamer Yosemite on the Fraser freight route brings a heavy load of salmon down to-morrow.

Fifteen Chinamen have been summoned for keeping filthy back yards. Lots of shacks in Chinatown were condemned today by Sanitary Officers to be destroyed. Their condition is described as awful.

Exemptions from taxes in Victoria this year amount to almost \$200,000.

A tramp this morning called at Mrs. Engelhart's house, asked if anyone else was in the house. She said no. Mr. Tramp then demanded 50 cents or he would slaughter her on the spot. He got the money and fled. The police have his description and are hunting him.

Provincial News.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 23.—E. Smith, a runner for the Oriental Hotel, slipped while boarding the Whatcom express at Hartings last night, and fell under the wheels. His left leg and arm were run over. The limbs were nearly severed and were amputated. He will recover.

The Westminster-Vancouver tramway Company will shortly lay a double track between the cities, and shortening the distance to 12 miles. The journey will be made in 35 minutes.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 22.—John Ferguson the school teacher of Metchoin, 30 years of age, was brought to the city to-day insane. He loves Nellie Outter of Metchoin, who won't have him, and some weeks ago he was sent to the New Westminster Asylum for the same cause. He was discharged cured a week ago. When he saw Nellie he went off again, yelling her name and calling on all the Gods to witness his affection. He will be sent to Westminster to-morrow.

The steamer and mail service is all out of time. The Islander left for Vancouver 10:30 this morning. The Louise leaves Westminster at six tonight. Great kick here over bad service to Vancouver.

Weather has moderated. It is now raining and the streets are like glass and very slippery.

A Chinaman charged with keeping over-crowded quarters in Chinatown escaped punishment on legal technicality.

The Bark Bittern was towed from Esquimalt to Spratt's Wharf where a new main mast is being put in.

Christmas trade is booming, everybody out, brisk sales, merchants happy.

Rolled in the Snow.

Louis Page will in future be more careful in playing practical jokes on the innocent Celestial. This afternoon he threw snow at a passing Chinaman, much to the white man's surprise and subsequent disgust, the Mongolian caught him by the scruff of the neck and the seat of his pants and rolled him in the snow. After thoroughly satisfying his desire to mend Mr. Page's manners the Chinaman let him go and went on his way smiling serenely. Quite a crowd witnessed Page's roll in the snow and sympathised with the efforts of the Mongolian.

1893.2.10.p.1. Mr. Keith has introduced amendments to Coal Mines Regulation Acts to exclude Japanese working underground

Anti-Chinese and Japanese.

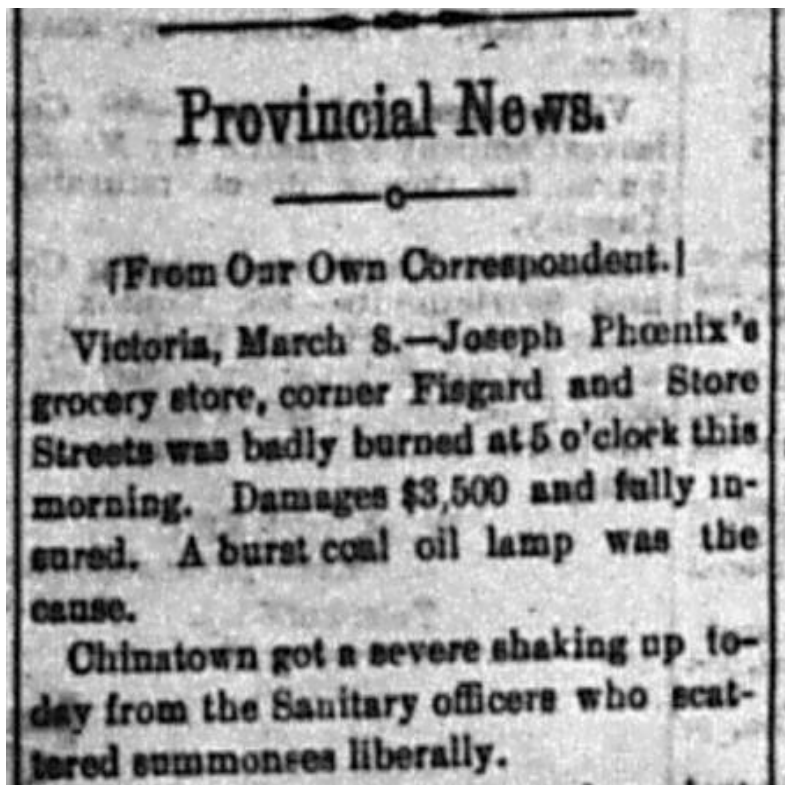
Mr. Thomas Keith, M. P. P., for this city, has introduced the following amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Acts:

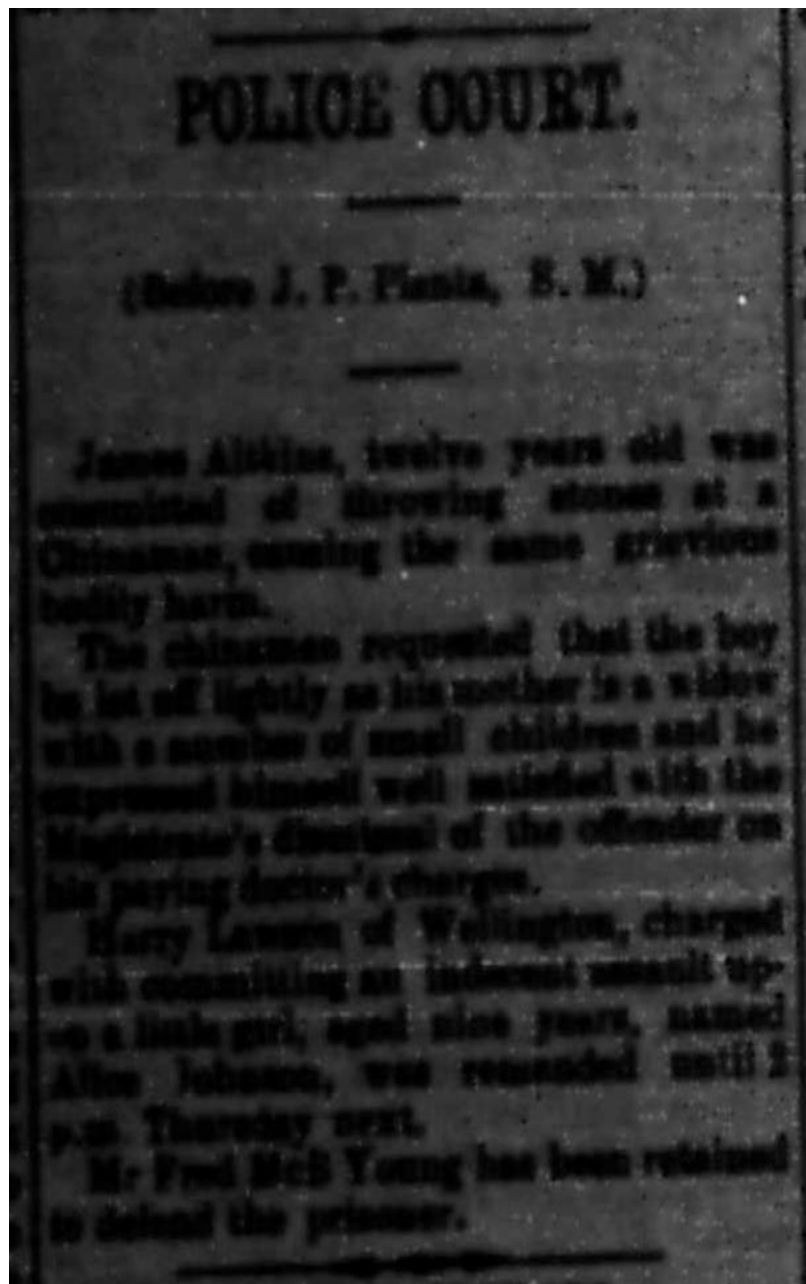
1. Section 2 of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"The term 'Chinaman' shall extend to and include any person of the Mongolian race, and the term 'Japanese' shall extend to and include any person of the Japanese race who, or whose parents shall have been born in the 'Japanese Empire'."

2. Section 1 of the "Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1890" is hereby amended by adding after the word 'Chinaman,' the third line thereof, the following:—"or Japanese;" and by adding at the end of the said section the following:—"Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act."

(2) The employment of any Chinaman or Japanese in violation of the provisions of this section, shall render the owner, agent or manager of such mine, and each of them, liable, on conviction, for each day, or part of a day, on which such Chinaman or Japanese shall be employed, and for each and every Chinaman or Japanese so employed, to a penalty not exceeding five dollars and not less than two dollars and fifty cents. The penalties hereinbefore set forth may be recovered with costs before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction, or any Magistrate having the powers of two Justices under the 'Summary Convictions Act.'





(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Victoria, B. C., Nov 28th—The Assizes opened this morning with the Carruthers murder case. The court room was filled with Salvation Army lasses and laddies to which religious persuasion the prisoner belongs. The evidence of the Chinese witnesses told heavily against Carruthers. The counsel for the prisoner objected strenuously to the Chinese form of oath.

The Stroebel murder case from New Westminster comes up a week from tomorrow and is expected to take a long time.

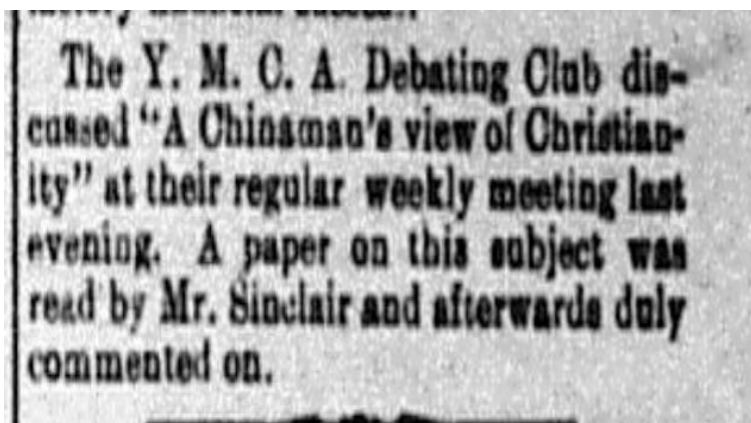
The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Provincial W C T U, opened this morning in the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Mrs. James Cunningham of Westminster in the chair.

A man here who served in the bark Geo. Thompson denounces the story of Princess Louisa of Tahiti, going the rounds of the press as an imprudent fabrication.

The woman begged Cap. Barnes to take her aboard at Tahiti, which he did after much persuasion. She worked as a servant in the captain's family here and at Port Townsend for \$15 a month. She was occasionally very wild and maltreated the children, but was never cruelly treated by the captain or his wife. She was often told to go but would n't. She finally left of her own account. Steve-dore Frank Yorke fully corroborates this story.

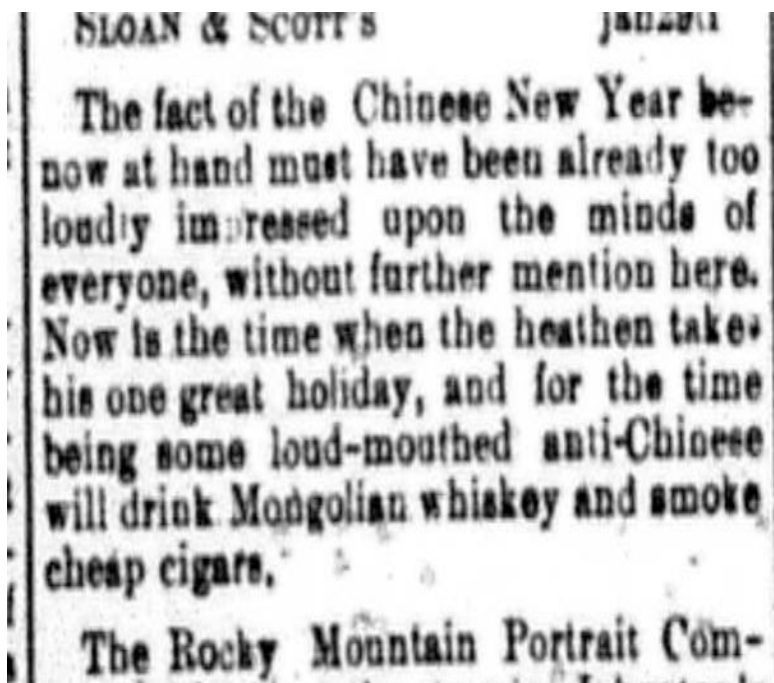
Five local gold hunters left this morning over the C. P. R. for the South African gold fields.

1893.12.22.p.1. YMCA Debating club discusses "A Chinaman's view on Christianity"



The Y. M. C. A. Debating Club discussed "A Chinaman's view of Christianity" at their regular weekly meeting last evening. A paper on this subject was read by Mr. Sinclair and afterwards duly commented on.

1894.2.5.p.4. Anti-Chinese will be drinking Mongolian whiskey and smoke cheap cigars during Chinese New Year



SLOAN & SCOTT'S JAN 20/11

The fact of the Chinese New Year being now at hand must have been already too loudly impressed upon the minds of everyone, without further mention here. Now is the time when the heathen takes his one great holiday, and for the time being some loud-mouthed anti-Chinese will drink Mongolian whiskey and smoke cheap cigars.

The Rocky Mountain Portrait Com-

1894.3.7.p.1. Workingman's Platform demands ban on government and municipal employment of Chinese

9 That no person of the Chinese or Japanese race be employed under any Government or municipal contract, directly or indirectly.

1894.4.9.p.2. Keith insists that his position has been consistently anti-Chinese

Keith—I agree with you.
The same questioner continued to criticise the employment of Chinese by Union miners and expressed the opinion that no Chinaman should be allowed to live in the country.
Keith—Every word the speaker has just said endorses the views expressed by me in the House. Have I not always worked for the total exclusion of the Chinese? I have worked hard and persistently in the Legislature, but the combined interests of capital and monopolists have been too much for me. I say that no man should employ Chinese labor. If you don't believe me when I say I have thus spoken in the House, you can examine the records. My position has been perfectly consistent and honest throughout.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council has received the following letter from Colonel Prior, M. P., in reference to the employment of Chinese on the Esquimalt fortifications:

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a telegram from you dated 25th instant, asking me to protest against the employment of Chinese on the Esquimalt fortifications. I had already done so long before the receipt of your telegram. Before I left Victoria I heard that one or two Chinamen were being employed on the works, so I wrote the officer commanding that I had some forty odd men in the garrison artillery that were out of work, and as they were the men destined to fight the guns in case of trouble arising that I considered that they should have the first chance at getting work. His answer was most unsatisfactory so I forwarded it to Ottawa. As soon as I arrived here I interviewed the Government on the subject and protested against the employment of Chinese on government works. The works are being carried out by the Imperial government, and thus the Dominion government has no say in the question of labor, but inasmuch as the Dominion government are contributing to the cost of the same, I consider they can with fairness ask that their own taxpayers should be employed. In order, therefore, to bring the matter prominently before the house, I put a question on the paper (a copy of which I now enclose you) and I hope to have an answer in a few days to the question. I am afraid the government here will not act directly with Esquimalt, as I do not

see how they can, but I think they will urge the Imperial government to use white labor.

I may say I have written to one of my personal friends in the English House of Commons, asking him to bring the matter up.

1894.5.9.p.4. The "heathen" Chinese is wily and has a multitude of tricks

as a step in the right direction.

The "Heathen Chinese" has no monopoly of "ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," but he is a wily rascal all the same, and resorts to all sorts of devices for coming out on top of the Caucasian. He has been trying to palm off brass for gold in Queensland, and he has found that the trick was indeed vain, for it has landed him in jail. A splendid imitation of a 7cwt. gold nugget made of brass was recently submitted for sale by a Chinaman to several private persons at Georgetown, but they were either suspicious or without the disposition or means to buy, and no business resulted. The son of Confucius then hied him to the bank of N. S. Wales, where he was bowled out by the experienced bank officials and landed in limbo. He is now doing six months hard, and probably planning further schemes for turning the baser metals into gold.

1894.5.14.p.4. Crowd at train station disgusted to find the passengers to be three Chinese

There was quite a crowd at the station yesterday morning to meet the morning train. The passengers thereon were three Chinese and the crowd's disgust was audibly expressed.

1894.6.23.p.4. The "heathen" Chinese is gradually assimilating the fashions of the Occident

The heathen Chinese is gradually assimilating the fashions of the Occident. A Mongolian was seen on the streets today wearing red socks, which made a striking contrast to the orthodox and immaculate white ones worn by his accompanying cousin. One thing creditable to John is, that he is usually clean about the feet.

1894.8.3.p.2. Authorities are urged to break up agency supplying white wives to Chinese

White Wives for Chinese.
The Providence authorities should do their utmost to break up the agency that is supplying white wives for Chinese, says an American contemporary.
Most of these girls enter upon matrimony with their pig-tailed husbands with no idea of what such relations means. Apparently they do not know that it means certain moral degradation and equally certain abandonment when the Chinese get ready to return to the mother country. Never yet has there been an instance of a Chinese husband taking his white wife back to China, for the old mothers of Mongolians do not take kindly to foreign daughters-in-law.

1894.8.20.p.4. Remains of Chinese are being exhumed and returned to China

The remains of over 100 Chinamen buried between Port Moody and Kamloops are to be exhumed and sent to China.

1894.9.20.p.2. No Chinese has ever truly embraced Christianity

A correspondent has no hesitation whatever in saying that there is not a solitary Chinese convert, and moreover, that there never has been a real convert. No genuine Chinese has ever really embraced Christianity; but many have appeared to do so for purposes of their own. We can confirm his correspondent's declaration by saying that the same opinion was expressed by the well known Chinese missionary, the Rev James Gilmour, after a sojourn of twenty years in Manchuria.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The secretary received a communication from the Presbyterian General Assembly on the subject of Chinese immigration, accompanied by a letter from Rev Principal Grant on the same subject. The communication gave a number of reasons why the action of the Government was worthy of condemnation.

It began by reciting the various actions of the Government in relation to the subject since the appointment of the commission in 1884, and in brief referred to the various legislative acts based on the commission's report. Special stress was laid on the fact that no tax was to be levied on Chinese entering Canada should they be the wives of persons other than Chinese.

The letter of Principal Grant speaks of "the unjust and odious discrimination practised by Canada against the Government and people of China," and says that "the object is to secure united effort in bringing such influence to bear on the Government of Canada as may result in the removal of the present unjust restrictions."

The memorial records that "the immigration of the Chinese into the British colonies was at the express request and urgency of the British Government, and that it was contrary to the traditions and policy of the Chinese empire," and that, therefore, "the discrimination against the Chinese is more offensive than it would be in the case of any other race."

The memorial also says that the main objection urged against Chinese immigration is that by working more cheaply than others they degrade labor and drive out our own countrymen by their severe competition and that the numbers are so great that free immigration would practically convert British Columbia into Chinese community.

In answer to this the memorial submits that "whenever labor is engaged in conflict it can triumph only by appealing to the principles of justice and the rights of humanity and that its cause must be lost when it refuses to recognize that God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth, and when it draws distinctions based upon

race, co'or, creed or sex." It concludes by stating the mission of the church to be to Christianize the world and holding up the great power that could be exerted in China, by the return to it of hundreds of thousands of their own countrymen brought to Christ during their sojourn in Canada. It is designed to ask the co-operation of all church bodies in condemning the action of the Government. The memorial does not say so, but the reference to "Chinese wives of persons other than Chinese," is no doubt a reference to the recent experience of a missionary who had married a Chinese wife, and who was taxed upon her entrance into Canada. The matter was sent to Committee.

AN EXCITING SCENE



The Chinese Assault Case.

John Thompson and George Grey were up in the police court again this afternoon on the charge of assaulting a Chinaman, Ah Lum, on Sunday, September 6, last.

The defendant George Grey gave his version of the affair in reply to questions put by Mr G F Cane, who appeared for the defense. According to Grey, who knew nothing about the assault upon Ah Lum, the start of the fight was due to a general challenge, issued by the Chinese to the whites. He (Grey) took one of the mongolians in hand and was having a spar with him when two other Chinese pitched in. Thompson and Jim Baker then joined in and took off the two fresh assailants, leaving witness and his particular choice to conclude their contest. By the time they got through, Thompson and Baker had run away and he (witness) saw nothing of the alleged assault upon Ah Lum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, Grey admitted that there need have been no trouble if they (the white men) had not interfered, but when he arrived on the scene the Chinese were about to attack one of his friends and he forthwith pitched into the nearest Mongolian.

McGargle, the next witness for the defense, gave a similar version of the affair as that given by Grey. He swore positively that Grey did not touch Ah Lum in any way, and was positive that Grey did not throw a stone at that or any other Chinaman.

In cross-examination McGargle added a few particulars to the affair which were rather contradictory to Grey's statement. According to this witness, Thompson did not run away after his fight with Ah Lum but watched Grey struggling with his opponent, and further that Ah Lum, not satisfied with the pounding he got from Thompson, again pitched into Grey, on this occasion being pulled off by Jim

Thompson, brother of the defendant.

John Thompson, the other defendant, gave the following version of the trouble. He and others heard there was a fight in progress between Chinese and whites. Arriving on the scene one of the Chinese called him a name and asked him to fight. Witness declined but Grey took him on. Two other Chinese then interfered and he (Thompson) caught hold of one of them, Ah Lum. A wrestle ensued, in which witness partly downed Ah Lum and whilst so engaged the Chinaman caught his finger in his mouth. He (witness) told him to let go and as he refused to do so, he (witness) kicked him twice with the result of making him release his finger.

In cross-examination, Thompson also gave another version of what Ah-Lum did after he (witness) kicked him.

The evidence throughout was of a most contradictory nature. The magistrate hinted that he believed the Chinese were as much in the wrong as the defendants and practically endorsed Thompson's action, though he deprecated his having used so much force. Mr Young pointed out that the witnesses called for the defense all gave a different account of the affair and were all quite positive that their respectable versions were entirely correct. He would have to call more evidence in face of what had taken place. An adjournment was accordingly granted until Tuesday.

Where Chinese Abound.
Says the Hong Kong Telegraph:
"Half a million Chinamen do every month without God," said a missionary in Victoria the other day. In other words, according to the good old missionary logic, six million Chinamen go to sheol annually. The Chinese are a very, very old nation, which seems to have started in the early dawning of the first day, and, at the very lowest estimate, this process has been going on for 5,000 years. This means that there are thirty thousand million Chinamen in sheol, and they still keep going on at the rate of 500,000 a month. There is an endless stream of Chinamen pouring, like Niagara, down the slippery slope which leads to the final drop—an endless ceaseless torrent of dead men with pigtales flying behind them—howling blasts of yellow ghosts, screaming in strange, angular characters, and trying to brace their fleshless feet against nothing to stop their descent. Perdition, in short, is a place which is full of Chinamen, which lends a new horror to the hereafter, and adds a new odor to the bottomless halls of night. This is an impressive view of the case, and one which has not received the attention it deserves. The material horrors of Gehenna have been worn threadbare, but the fact that Gehenna is full of Chinamen has not been impressed on the public mind as it ought to be. Yet, as an incentive to piety, it should be of immense value; therefore the Sydney Bulletin suggests that this great truth should be printed in huge gilt letters above every pulpit, where all the congregation can see it. Think of the impressiveness of it: "Brethren, hell is full of Chinamen!"

An Anti-Chinese Dog.

Magistrate Planta had an amusing case before him this afternoon. A Chinaman charged the dog of Mr. D H Beckley of Haliburton Street, with having, on two occasions, viciously assaulted him to the great damage of two pair of trousers. Evidence was given that the dog had decidedly anti-Chinese propensities. It was as a rule a peculiarly quiet and well-mannered animal but the sight of a pig-tail invariably sent it into a perfect fever of excitement which could only be allayed by the application of its teeth to some portion of quene-ed one's anatomy. Mr. Planta decided that the dog's propensities in this direction must be curbed and further ordered Mr. Beckley to make fair recompense to the Chinaman for his damaged garments.

QUITE A BIG HAUL.

A Chinese Merchant Robbed of \$810 in Notes, Gold and Silver.

Chinatown was in a fever of excitement all day yesterday, Now Yuen, one of its leading merchants, had been robbed of over \$800 in cash during the previous night, his premises had been ransacked and his papers treated most unceremoniously. Now Yuen, is short, fat and very deaf. He also suffers greatly in cold weather, particularly at night, so that when he retires to rest he invariably rolls himself up in numerous blankets, taking good care to envelope his head, consequently nocturnal visitors run but little chance of awakening him. Someone, doubtless well acquainted with Now Yuen's peculiarities, and also with the fact of his possession of considerable cash, visited his place of business during the early hours of yesterday morning, obtaining entrance by a window, carefully went through his stock, examined all papers, books, etc., and appropriated the contents of the sleeping merchant's purse, amounting to the goodly sum of \$810, made up as follows: \$760 in notes, two \$20 gold pieces, one \$5 ditto and \$5 in small change. The visitor left as he came without rousing Now Yuen, who slept on contentedly till 9 o'clock. When Now Yuen awoke he immediately felt for his purse, placed as usual before retiring under the pillow of his bed. His consternation and grief when he discovered his loss may be more easily imagined than described.

Now Yuen did not delay in hurrying off to town to notify the police, but policeman was not to be found. Later in the day he and others of his countrymen came down in search of "Alex" or "Blown," returning homeward unsuccessful in their mission, forced to the conclusion that the police, in common with the rest of the citizens, were taking a holiday. It was not until late last night, when a telephone message was sent to the Central office from Lung Kee's, that the police learned of the robbery. Constable Wadsworth at once proceeded to investigate. He ascertained facts as given above, further that Now Yuen's sleeping room was located at the back of the store, admission to which could be gained either by a door or a window, the thief, in his first entrance, preferred the latter means. He had apparently removed his boots before entering the building. Having access to the store proper, he appears to have made a rapid but thorough inspection of the contents and then turned his attention to the bed room. The window through which he must have scrambled next, is situated directly over the head of the bed, and is only a narrow aperture, but thanks to Now Yuen's deafness, he managed that part of the business without hindrance. The visitor retired by the windows, closing both after him, and, it may safely be conceded, at once made himself scarce. Owing to the delay in notifying the police, the prospects of nabbing the thief are remote, as there is practically no clue to his identity, and he is certain to have made good use of his start. Now Yuen says he thinks he knows who the thief is and was positive he could identify him on sight.

1895.1.12.p.4. The Attorney General repeals right to vote in Provincial elections for Chinese, Japanese and "Indians"

The Hon Attorney General has introduced the following amendment to the "Provincial Voters' Act:" Section 3 of the "Provincial Voters' Act" is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor: "3. No Chinaman, Japanese or Indian shall have his name placed on the register of voters for any electoral district, or to be entitled to vote at any election of a member to serve in the legislative assembly of this P.ovince. Any collector of any electoral district, or polling division thereof, who shall insert the name of any Chinaman, Japanese or Indian in any such register, shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

1895.2.11.p.4. Chinese man reports being knocked down and robbed of \$15 by a white man

of the British Pacific Railway Co.
A Chinese yesterday reported having been knocked down and robbed of \$15 by a white man Saturday night. The city police are working on the case.

The Wily Chinese.

A Seattle deepatch says: British Columbia is overrun with the forged Chinese certificates executed in San Francisco by the "ring" which was recently exposed by customs officials in that city, and their Mongolian holders are anxiously awaiting the result of the trial on a charge of forgery of the two Chinamen who were recently bound over to the grand jury on motion of United States District Attorney Brinker, and of Ah Ching, who was yesterday before Commissioner Emery on the same charge. The two Chinamen first mentioned had forged certificates in their possession, and Ching is believed to be in the same box. The law provides a penalty of five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 for this offense, and, if these three unhappy forerunners should be convicted, the awaiting battalion is not likely to give the United States any trouble.

The forgeries are very cleverly executed, and the inspectors must be familiar with the signatures of the officers issuing certificates in San Francisco, as that is the only flaw that can be detected.

The cunning of the heathen in trying to effect a landing in this port is easily detected. He thinks that if he works his way out of the Sound country his forged certificate will not be so easily detected, as the officials away from the coast are not nearly so familiar with the signatures of the San Francisco deputies. A strict watch is being kept on the stores and laundries, and raids are becoming quite common.

Chinese Restriction Act.

The carrying out of the Dominion Chinese Restriction Act, by a recent Order in Council, has been relegated to the Customs Department, and the Collectors of Customs for Nanaimo, New Westminster, Osageon, Kootenay, Victoria and frontier ports in the other provinces are appointed Controllers. Mr. B. H. Smith, the Collector for Nanaimo District, has received official instructions to enforce the Act in its entirety. According to the instructions, unless a Chinaman registers within a given period, should he leave the province, he will have to pay the \$50 on his return. From the tenor of the instructions, it would appear that the Dominion Government are in earnest in their endeavors to limit the influx of the detested Chinaman. We are glad to see this spirit manifested, for recent events in the neighboring states show that the Mongolian evil has grown to such an extent that it has sapped the life blood of the working men and industrial classes, and in pure self defence they have turned around on the Celestial vampires. In the states the people have taken the matter in their own hands, because the restriction law has been openly and glaringly violated through the intermeddling of the Courts. While we deprecate in the strongest possible manner any resort to rapine and murder, still we cannot express anything but feelings of sympathy with those who by the "force of right" are compelling the Heathen Chinese to make room for the white man and his family. Unless our Federal Authorities show an earnestness in this matter and by legislation prevent any increase in the evil of Chinese competition, the people of this province will have to rise in their might and by the "force of right" provide for the Anglo-Saxon the privilege of working so as to sustain themselves and their families. Already the influx of Chinamen has commenced from the C. P. R. and

Saxon the privilege of working so as to sustain themselves and their families. Already the influx of Chinamen has commenced from the C. P. R. and in a few months the Island Railway will also disgorge its Celestial minions. Then we will find the Mongolian crowding into every avenue of labor and the evil magnified. The people should now assist the Government and the Government the people in grappling with this Chinese locust, ere it assumes such proportions that a revolution will be necessary to clear the country of the Chinese hordes that have already blighted the prospects of fair Columbia.

1895.11.6.p.1. Justice Drake rules Chinese can sell vegetables at 9am

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Vancouver, Nov. 6—Justice Drake has decided that the city has no power to prevent Chinamen selling vegetables before 9 in the morning. The green grocers are indignant.

TO CARRY CHINESE.

A Big Move in Steamer Competition.

The big tramp steamer *Evandale*, says the San Francisco "Chronicle" the largest carrier that has ever entered this port, is being fitted up to transport Chinese passengers. She is to be sent to China this time with 340 of these passengers as an experiment, and if it is found that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the owners of the steamer, it is likely that she may be permanently chartered by the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company for this trade.

This move, of great consequence to the company and to its allied corporation, the Pacific Mail Company, is taken with the aim of keeping the Oriental passenger trade closer to San Francisco and to offset the almost frantic efforts of the northern steamship companies to carry the transpacific business to Puget Sound.

The *Evandale* had hardly touched at the dock here before arrangements were being made to fit her up for this Chinese business. A gang of thirty carpenters was engaged and as soon as the freight had been taken out from between decks and the construction of tiers of bunks in that part of the steamer was commenced.

For years an important part of the passenger list on these Oriental steamers has come from the Chinese stevedores. The money paid for Chinese transportation has been so small part of the revenue of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental companies. The northern companies are trying very hard to cut into this by offering to carry these passengers at ridiculous figures.

The Evandale is a cargo steamer only. She has no accommodation for passengers, unless half-a-dozen staterooms designed for the officers of the ship may be taken as such. If such a steamer as this, with enormous freight-carrying capacity, can be fitted up to carry Chinese along with the freight it will be possible to make her pay big money and at the same time make a very close rate for the Chinese passengers. Men familiar with the Oriental trade predict that the experiment will certainly succeed.

The last steamer to leave this port for the Orient, the China, carried fully 500 Chinese. The hordes of Mongolians filled the Chinese part full and to overflowing. Their benches were strung even on the decks, and every inch of space was pressed into service.

There was quite an excitement this morning in Chinese quarters. It appears that a man named Al. Allison, had a contract for getting out timber for the Wellington Colliery Company, employing about 24 Chinamen in the work, to whom he became indebted in the aggregate several hundred dollars, one report says \$1000. Yesterday he sold out his contract to R. Kilpatrick of Wellington. The Chinamen got suspicious, and said he was going to leave on the steamer with their money. However that may be, Allison returned to Wellington on this morning's train, with a valise which the Chinaman thought contained the money that rightfully belonged to them for their labor. At the crossing near Wellington, Allison jumped off the train, with his valise, and the Chinaman again got excited. However, the final result was that Allison this morning paid the Chinamen for their labor, and the Celestials are correspondingly happy.

The Chinese View of Christian Missions-

It has always struck me that Protestant missionaries never give sufficient weight to the extreme astuteness and subtlety of a Chinese intellect which has been trained in dialectics; nor do they seem sufficiently to appreciate the improbabilities of the Christian scheme of salvation as regarded from the same point of view. Early associations, careful training in its doctrines, and social influences do not prevent many professed Christians from freeing themselves from the trammels of this creed. How, then, is it likely to affect minds brought up amidst a different and antagonist environment? The very language in which its most solemn mysteries are sought to be conveyed to these subtle brains is often said to be barbarously inadequate to the purpose. A Greek myth told in "English as she is wrote" would be accepted with some difficulty as an article of faith by one of our students.

Is it possible to expect a better result with translations of doctrines of which some of the most important factors find no equivalent in the tongue in which it is attempted to render them? How can the essence of such a doctrine as the Incarnation of Christ be conveyed, through such imperfect channels, to men habituated to the highest forms of literary expression? What meaning are they likely to attach to it? Oriental minds are wont to ratiocinate on all such subjects with brutal frankness. Their method of handling this one is better left to the imagination. But in the revolting and shocking doctrines attributed from time to time, in Chinese pamphlets, to Christians one cannot fail to see that a good deal is due to a probably quite genuine misunderstanding of some of their most sacred dogmas.

The case of the missionaries in regard to the ethics of Chinese philosophy seems to be, that while they contain many most admirable precepts they have become a dead letter, and have ceased to form the rules of conduct of the people or their governors. This is a charge easier made than refuted. But I think it very doubtful whether the cult of the Chinaman does not strike deeper root into his daily life than the Christian religion does into that of any nation in Europe. Certain primitive and cardinal virtues are, beyond question, a living force among them; and although they may not live up to all the precepts of Confucius or Lao-tse, they strive to pay their debts, honor their parents, and be charitable according to their means. Even Englishmen do not sell all that they have and give the proceeds to the poor; nor is the quality of meekness very widely practised among them, because they are aware that they could not exist as a prosperous and victorious people if the commands to act in that manner were carried out in their completeness. Nevertheless, charity flourishes among them, and the practice of humility is not extinct. Chinese official documents probably do protest too much, but their citations from their sages and masters are not the sham those whose duty it is to controvert them often believe. I think we ourselves would find it much more difficult to justify our treatment of China by anything to be found within the four corners of the New Testament, than the Chinese would to find a sanction for their dealings with us from the teachings of their sacred books.

The simple fact is that there do not exist any reasons for the christianisation of China, except from the standpoint of the missionaries themselves. Their superstitions, if ridiculous in European eyes, are, surely, perfectly harmless. Wherein lies the moral harm of Feng Shui? The errors they fall into as the meaning of natural phenomena are not such as Christianity can dispel. The Bible itself has been shown to be full of similar errors. A deeper and wider scientific knowledge alone can cure them. Chinese philosophy, if it were based on a more profound knowledge of natural knowledge, might not ineptly be compared to the doctrine of evolution and the survival of the fittest. Western science has, of course, left this curious people far behind, but beyond doubt the germs of many modern discoveries can be found in that country. In the crossing and hybridisation of plants, in which such vast strides have been made in Europe within recent years, the Chinese were not long ago decidedly our masters.

Again, why should a Chinaman abandon, at the bidding of any one, a cult so essentially humane and deeply poetical as the worship of his ancestors? The Chinaman who did so would not be a better Chinaman. The chances are that he would be a vagabond, a declassé item, instead of a link in an endless chain of social continuity. His quaint respect for written papers is but a poetic form of his worship of what he considers the highest product of the human mind, itself a gift from Heaven. To destroy his faith in such things is to pick out the mortar which holds together the fabric of society.

Why, again, seek to graft similes and images drawn from the desert and from nomadic life on to the literature of people brought up in settled communities and amid flowing rivers? A Chinaman of the great well-watered plains has no particular respect, for instance, for sheep. When they say that foreigners smell like sheep, it is in a spirit of opprobrium. A command to "feed my sheep" possesses, therefore, no poetical significance to them, but is rather ridiculous than otherwise.—T O Hayllar, in the Nineteenth Century.

1896.2.19.p.4. "Heathen" Chinese to pay tribute to their 'Joss'

The heathen element of Chinatown will pay tribute to their Joss on the 25th and 26th instant, with the usual accompaniment of firecrackers. This particular festival has a religious significance and is conducted on very elaborate lines in the Flowery Kingdom.

1896.2.22.p.4. 16 Chinese slave women arrive as "native daughters"

Sixteen Chinese slave women got in last week as "native daughters." Fourteen are known to be in dens, and are worth twelve hundred and fifty dollars apiece. Social Purists have all along been silent on the Chinese question, which includes the most diabolical forms of prostitution. Thereby they prove their hypocrisy. Many of them employ Chinese, and thus individually support in a worse form what they denounce in another—the old story of the mote and the beam. "Woe unto you scribes and pharisees, hypocrites!"—San Francisco Star.

1896.2.27.p.4. Joss Celebrations at Chinatown attracted white people.

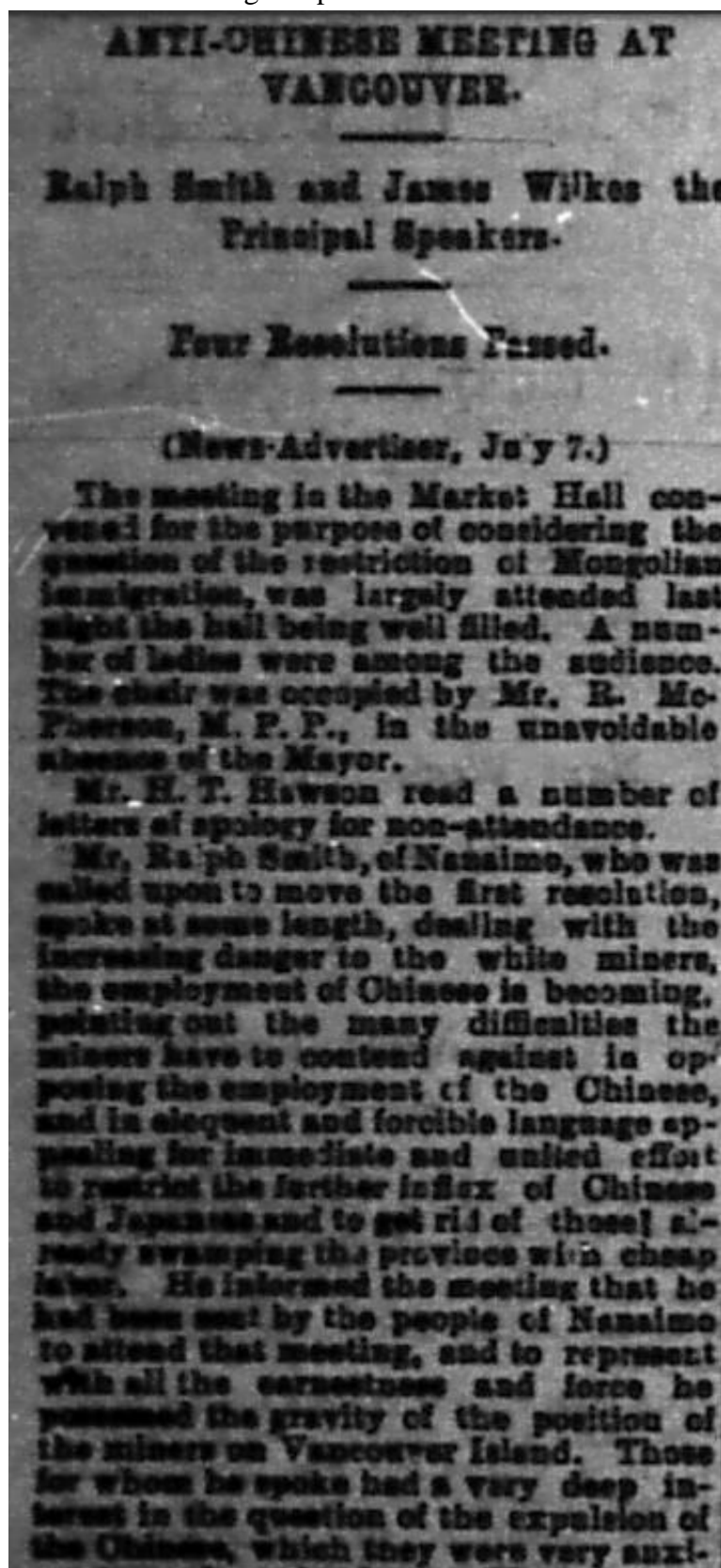
The Joss celebration at Chinatown last night attracted crowds of white men, women and children. The fusillade of fire crackers was incessant from dusk till an advanced hour of the evening. The "tyces" among the Chinese population kept open house, and hospitably welcomed all comers with absolute indifference as to nationality. Not a few had stocked the genuine white man's whiskey in honor of the occasion, very little of which it is safe to say, will be left over at the conclusion of the fete this evening. It is really surprising, what a sudden affection the European acquires for the Celestial at this particular period of the year.

1896.3.3.p.2. The Chinese government contracts Anglo-American railway company

That Chinese Railway.

Much interest will be excited by the statement that the Chinese government has signed a contract with an Anglo-American syndicate for the construction of a railway from Hankow to Peking. This line, which, if built, will be over 700 miles long, has been contemplated for some years, and was sanctioned by the emperor in 1889. Chinese public sentiment, however, is strongly adverse to the introduction of modern methods, and every obstacle has been placed in the way of this enterprise.

The completion of and operation of a real railway in China—for the pioneer road now running from Tientsing is chiefly a coal carrier and has little but local business—will doubtless work a revolution in sentiment and ultimately result in a very large amount of railway building in the great empire, in which American builders and operators will have no small share.



men to see brought about. Whilst he had no desire to place any obstacle in the way of the improvement of the moral condition of the Chinese or of their methods and habits of living, he could not allow this sentiment to blind him to the special danger these aliens are to the white population. And since they were a danger, sentiment must not be permitted to weigh with them. The danger must be removed and the only effective way to remove it was to remove the Chinese themselves. He next referred more explicitly to the employment of Chinese in the coal mines on the Island, and pointed out that notwithstanding the existence of a legislative enactment forbidding the employment of Chinese underground, some of the mine owners acted in open defiance of it. Although six years had passed since this provision for the protection of the white miner had been made, they had now to commence again and to spend hundreds of dollars in testing its constitutionality. He referred to the gallant fight against the employment of Chinese labor the Manager of the New Vancouver Coal Company had long made, but he had to tell his hearers that unless relief came very soon this unequal contest would have to be relinquished. The manager had already been advised by his directors that he would have to employ Chinese and he had communicated to the Miners' Association to that effect. They knew that they had his sympathy and his desire to help them stand out against this Chinese competition, but under the circumstances he would not continue to hold out against them who employed Chinese in their mines.

He further dwelt upon some of the disabilities white labor is under, by reason of this unfair competition, and expressed the opinion that if the people are united they can obtain the expulsion. But so long as the workmen of the

He further dwelt upon some of the disabilities white labor is under, by reason of this unfair competition, and expressed the opinion that if the people are united they can obtain the expulsion. But so long as the workmen of the Province work against each other and fail to unite and organize for their mutual benefit they will not succeed in furthering their own interests in such directions as this. Want of further political organization is another obstacle to success in protecting themselves from the competition of the Chinese. He protested against one of Vancouver's members of the Provincial Legislature walking out of the House and failing to vote in favor of anti-Chinese legislation. He also said that members of the Provincial Government themselves are responsible for the employment of Chinese, and advocated a strong opposition to any government who will support the employment of Chinese labor. In conclusion he 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 importation of such Chinese is a serious menace to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion, and of 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 the Chinese Immigration Act (48, 49 Vict., Chap. 71) from \$50 to \$500.

Mr J W Brown seconded the motion.

Mr J W Fowler seconded the resolution. He thought that after what had fallen from the mover there was little need for him to say much. This Chinese question had been pretty fully discussed during the recent election campaign, and he had no doubt that their member, Mr Maxwell, will endeavor to have legislation introduced into the Dominion Parliament with the object of restricting Chinese immigration, and that the members representing other districts in the Province will support this movement for restrictive legislation. He referred to the employment of aliens in the various industries, and expressed the opinion that if the countries in the East are to run without Chinese labor, those in this Province ought to be also. He thought however that they must proceed in such a manner as will have proper regard for the rights of capital, so as not to be subject in their action.

M. J. J. Smith, of Queensland, Australia, supported the resolution, repeating what he said at one of the election meetings upon this question. He stated that it was the intention to hold meetings throughout the province, so as to have the support of the people of British Columbia in this agitation against the Chinese.

The resolution was put and carried with much applause.

Mr. James Wilton, of Union, was asked to move the second resolution. He told the audience of the intense competition of the Chinese and Japanese at Union, where one of the coal mines is worked exclusively by Chinese, the officials only being white. In the other mines, every white miner has a Chinese or Japanese working with him. A result is that aliens crowd to number the white men of the Union district. This, he thought, is a serious reflection upon the legislation re-

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

those present and others in the province were united, they would succeed, since the will of the people must prevail. The member for the district for which he was then speaking will support any fair and honorable means to secure the end in view. In conclusion, he hoped that they would succeed in obtaining what they so much needed—protection for their labor. On Vancouver Island they are now suffering more than on the Mainland from the effects of the competition of Chinese and Japanese, and there is a prospect that very shortly another coal mining company will be compelled to employ these aliens. Under these circumstances, they were very earnest in their desire to obtain relief. He moved the following resolution:

"Whereas in the opinion of this meeting the importation of Japanese into the Dominion is injurious to the best interests of the country, by unfair competition of such Japanese in the labor market; and whereas, the labor of such Japanese is unnecessary for the development of the resources of the country: Therefore be it resolved, that we call upon the Federal Government to take such steps as may be necessary to restrict such Japanese immigration, upon the same lines as proposed in connection with the Chinese."

Mr. Field-Johnson seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hawson proposed the third resolution, as follows:

"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."

set forth in the resolutions passed at this meeting; and that a representative Provincial Committee be appointed from this meeting, with power to add to their number, draft such petition, obtain signatures thereto, and forward same to the British Columbia representatives, for presentation at Ottawa."

As the hour was getting late, and there were several other speakers to follow him, Mr. Hawson briefly pointed out the necessity for united and persistent action to bring about the restriction that they were working for.

Mr. F. O. Cotton, M. P. P., seconded the resolution. He said that he had accepted the invitation to be present at the meeting so that he might learn what the speakers had to tell them about this matter. He referred to a meeting held in Vancouver nine years ago, and which he had attended, when the Chinese question was under discussion. Resolutions were passed at that meeting, but nothing came of them. Then there was another meeting held in 1891, which, too, had been resultless. He thoroughly endorsed what a previous speaker, Mr. Smith, had said, that in the matter of the failure to restrict Chinese immigration, the fault lay with the people themselves. He would go a step further and would say that the fault lay with the Local Legislature. During the six years he had been a member of the Provincial Parliament he had always recorded his vote in favor of anti-Chinese legislation. The Opposition had made it a rule, notwithstanding their inability to get support at the beginning of each session arrange that one of their members should see that an anti-Chinese clause should be inserted in every private bill that came before the House, where the employment of labor was involved. Last session they had inserted such a clause in four bills.

He claimed that where any individual or corporation sought any concessions from Parliament, they had a perfect right to insert in any charter such a provision for the benefit of the people of the Province.

He urged the necessity of showing their own earnestness in this matter, and of doing all they could themselves before going to Ottawa. If when they appealed to the Dominion Parliament to help them it was seen that the Local Legislature was voting down anti-Chinese resolutions, it could not be expected that the appeals would be taken earnestly. The electors of this city and province should vote only for men who, disregarding private interests, would support restrictive legislation. As to the law relating to the employment of Chinese in mines, there was a possibility of framing a law, the constitutionality of which could not be doubted. A letter lately published in a city newspaper had stated that the Chinese were coming into this province at the rate of 1000 per month. There was no necessity, though for such exaggeration. During the local fiscal year, although large numbers passed through in bond, only 911 Chinese remained in Canada, and of these 350 were on return certificates; whilst probably as many more went home without an intention of returning here. He agreed with Mr. Smith that there was a want of unity among the people, especially among the working men. He said that the working men were not true to themselves or their interests if they sacrificed principle for a little temporary advantage. They must be willing to put up with hard times for a while, rather than consent under any pretext whatever, to the introduction of Chinese for railways or other works. They must, too, require their Dominion and Provincial representatives to pledge themselves to anti-Chinese legislation and see they carry out their pledges. He did

...they carry out their pledges. He did not wish to see any unconstitutional methods adopted in dealing with this question. All—both Conservatives and Liberals—should join in endeavoring to get measures passed at Ottawa to restrict Chinese immigration. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr N. O. Schon moved the fourth resolution. He emphasized the fact that the question of organized Japanese immigration promises ere long to become a far more serious question than that of the Chinese. The unskilled Japanese laborer is every whit as bad as the Chinese, working for low wages and living in almost as miserable a manner. He alluded to the way the Japanese are sweeping the white fishermen off the Fraser river. He expressed the opinion that the laws of this country are now too easy for the admission of ignorant Japanese to all the privileges of citizenship. There is a serious danger of Japanese being able with their votes to largely influence provincial legislation. They are also a menace socially—most of them are single men, so having no families, are able to undersell white men in the labor market. He referred to the comparatively small number of white men in the province and showed that it would be very easy for the numbers of the aliens to be increased beyond those of the white men. Not only are our laws inadequate, but their administration is defective. The Japanese Consul last year informed him that there were not more than 500 Japanese in the province. Yet there are now 1,500 now employed on the Fraser river, a large proportion of them having fishing

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licenses. He suggested that there must be a number of these men who have obtained these licenses by fraud, and advocated a strict inquiry to ascertain whether this be so or not. Not only are they ousting the white fishermen from the river, but they are taking the places of the white laborers in the lumber mills as well.

He moved the following resolution:—

Resolved that copies of the former resolutions be forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, with the request that the same shall receive official endorsement and support; and that the various members of the Provincial Legislature be requested to use their best endeavors to secure such endorsement.

All Buthurs seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr R Burtwell, referring to the contention appearing in that evening's issue of the World that "no interference can be made with the Japanese unless with the consent of Great Britain and Japan—the two nations which were parties to the 1894 treaty" said that this is not the case. Canada had three years within which to accept that treaty, and as she had not yet done so, it does not yet apply to this country. He complained that the City Council had failed to give the relief against Chinese peddlers, asked for by a number of Vancouver business people.

In reply Mr 'chou explained that the Council had no power to stop the peddling referred to, but must first be given power by the Dominion Government.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded a very orderly and enthusiastic meeting.

Among the numerous

CHINESE HIGHBINDERS.

San Francisco, July 25—The bitterness of the vendetta of local Chinese merchants was shown today in the arrival of and warlike preparation of thirteen of the most notorious hatchetmen in the state. The appearance of these highbinders and the announcement of the prize held upon the heads of Joe Gar and Lee Mee Loy had been increased to \$1000 created the greatest excitement in the Chinese district. Four Chinese reported to the authorities they overheard a conversation in which Lee Yip Duck guaranteed to pay \$1000 for the life of either Joe Gar or Lee Mee Toy. These men are willing to swear to their statement, and insist that a series of new murders are being planned.

TREMBLOUS FLOODS.

Anti-Chinese Act Reference.

R. Smith, secretary of the Miners' Protective Association, has received from the Provincial Attorney-General an invitation for the Association to be represented at the forthcoming reference to the Supreme Court of the amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground in coal mines. The question to be decided is the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the provision prohibiting the employment of Mongolians underground. The invitation has been accepted and Mr Chas. Wilson, barrister, of Vancouver, will represent the Association. The date of argument will be set at the next sitting of the Court.

ANTI-CHINESE
MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE
Nanaimo Opera House
ON WEDNESDAY
AUGUST 5, 1896
AT 7:30 P. M.

The question to be discussed being one of paramount importance to the future welfare and prosperity of the Citizens of Nanaimo and the Province of British Columbia in general. It is urgently requested that the meeting be numerously attended and that every interest in the City be represented.

The Meeting will be Addressed by Mainland and Local Speakers.

J. H. DAVISON,
Mayor

Lower Gallery reserved for Ladies.
at, 3td, itsw.

ANTI-CHINESE CRUSADE.

Large and Enthusiastic Public Meeting.

The Opera House Crowded to the Doors.

The Opera House was filled to the doors last night and the interest in, and the sympathy with, the anti-Chinese movement displayed by the large and unanimous audience must have been most encouraging to those of the Provincial Committee who have commenced the work. A number of ladies were present in the gallery and boxes.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Mayor Davison, the following gentlemen being on the platform: Messrs H T Hawson, R T Burtwell, J G Melvin and A G V Field-Johnson, of Vancouver, and Ald A Wilson, Rev T W Hall, Canon Good, J McGregor, M P P, Thos Keith, Chas E Stevenson, Dr Walkem, M P P, and Dr McKechnie.

The Anti-Chinese Meeting.

Editor FREE PRESS—In the course of last night's meeting the chairman announced that he had asked all the clergy of the city to be present on the platform, that the Revs Messrs Good and Hall had accepted the invitation; that the Rev Mr McRae had written giving reasons for absence; but that the other clergy had not taken any notice of his letters.

Will you allow me to say by way of explanation, that no such invitation has as yet reached me. Doubtless His Worship thought that having given up the charge of St. Albans, I was no longer to be counted among the city clergy. Being, however, in the fullest sympathy with the object of the meeting, I was of course present, and but for the crowded state of the hall (my seat was under the gallery) should gladly have taken the platform, when I heard the Mayor's announcement.

—
GEO. W. TAYLOR.
—

ANTI-CHINESE ORUSADE.

Large and Enthusiastic Public Meeting.

The Opera House Crowded to the Doors.

The following is the report of the speeches made by Messrs Ralph Smith, Thos. Keith and Harry Sheppard at the Opera House on Wednesday evening, which were inadvertently crowded out of last night's issue.

Mr Smith opened with a tribute to Dr Walkem's eloquent and broad-minded address, and continuing said that the question before the meeting was one that should be excluded entirely from party politics. The introduction of Mongolian labor effected adversely about 93 per cent or more, and benefitted about 2 per cent or less of the citizens, and when such was the case, all should unite and seek to bring the question to a grand close. He was prepared to give his influence in the cause of right, regardless of political consequences.

The question of the monopolization of labor by the Chinese had been closely associated with the miners of Nanaimo, though some tried to wave the question by saying that the trouble was confined to a few people of one character. He wished to emphasize that the removal of the Chinamen from the mines or from any other industry was not the solution of the problem. The general benefit of the community was the thing that should influence the people to oppose their influx.

He thought, however, that Dr. Walkem had made a slight mistake when he said that no workingmen had been examined before the Commission of 1884 for he remembered that among the witnesses were five or six miners and he thought the report was sufficiently strong and straight to have obtained some proper legislation on the question long ago and to have removed the necessity of such a meeting as this so many years after.

this so many years after.

Mr. Smith thought the action of Parliament would be based very largely upon the attitude of the Provincial Legislature and was anxious to see the British Columbia house take so strong a stand that the ministers at Ottawa might know the feeling of the Province.

He said, however, that if he was not wrongly informed, nine out of ten of the members at Victoria bought their clothes from the very shops mentioned by Mr. McGregor, employing a full staff of Chinese tailors.

Why is it, asked Mr. Smith, that meeting after meeting is held, resolution after resolution is carried unanimously and yet nothing more important is done? If the two per cent were all that desired Chinese immigration why was it that the other 98 per cent did not speak out their needs and force others to accede to their desires. (Applause.)

He believed that the people were this time in earnest and that if they continued in earnestness and unity and kept out of political contention something would be accomplished.

Mr. Theo. Keith being called upon expressed pleasure at the presence of the gentlemen from Vancouver for they had appealed to the common sense of every one present.

The point in the discussion of the Chinese question was that self preservation was the first law of nature, and we all had a right to preserve ourselves. All admitted that the capitalists were the only ones in favor of Chinese immigration and the working classes were all against them, and yet so far the working man had had to suffer for the sake of the capitalist.

But the workingman now had an opportunity to show to the Canadian Government his opinion on the subject by signing the petition now being sent to Ottawa, and he could give his best influence towards furthering the movement, though it could not be expected that these things would be obtained all at once. He had had some experience with the Chinamen himself and it made his blood boil to think that our workmen were compelled to compete with such a people.

He believed that the country should be for the benefit of the people who belonged to it and to those who would work it to the best of their ability for the good of all, and he hoped that every one would use his ballot and work his hardest to obtain this end.

The Chairman then announced that the programme of speeches was at an end, and gave an invitation to any one in the audience who wished to speak. Mr Harry Sheppard mounted the platform, and related his experience of the influence of the Chinese. He said that when he came to this district in '87, he was told that the Chinamen were a detriment to the country, so he did not employ them in any shape or form. After having an accident in No 5 shaft he decided to grow vegetables, and had land cleared at a cost of \$450, which could have been done by Chinamen for \$150. He grew vegetables, but found that the greatest anti-Chinese advocates would not buy from him saying that they could get vegetables cheaper from the Chinamen. One lady when he offered her a cabbage at 10 cents had said that she had bought the same from a Chinaman for five cents, and when he asked to see it and she brought it the Chinaman's cabbage weighed two pounds while his weighed ten pounds. There were in this city about 700 Chinamen, about 400 of which were employed by the New Vancouver Coal Company, and the remaining 300 were supported by the patronage of the workingmen of this city.

He desired to say that there were two in the city who had bought from him in preference to the Chinamen. They were Arthur Wilson and Richard Booth.

A lady's voice from the Gallery—And another, please.

Mr Sheppard—I can liberate her with two bits worth of onions.

The lady rose to explain. She said she had bought the first time Mr Sheppard had called, but owing to a discussion on their respective nationalities, he had never come to the house again. She would buy from him the first time he came.

Mr Sheppard desired to explain, but the privilege was not granted, as the business of appointing a Committee as reported last evening had to be transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Anti-Mongolian Association

Notice of Meeting.

A meeting of the Anti-Mongolian Committee will be held in the Council Chambers on WEDNESDAY, August 12th, at 7:30 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

Li Hung Chang's Visit to Canada.

A special cable says that Li Hung Chang informed Sir Donald A Smith that he would be most happy to be the guest of the Canadian Government, and said he looked forward to his Canadian visit with much interest. He said he had heard much of the Canadian scenery in the mountains and knew that many of his own countrymen had settled in British Columbia. He was offered facilities to sail from San Francisco to China, but he preferred the Canadian route. He regretted that his visit would be very short.

He said he would leave Southampton by the steamer St Louis, on August 22nd and would enter Canada from New York at Niagara Falls, and spend a day at Ottawa, proceeding thence straight through to Vancouver, sailing on the Canadian Pacific steamer on September 18th or 14th. He did not speak of the Canadian poll tax on Chinese. It is understood that he has earnestly represented to Lord Salisbury and Mr Chamberlain that this tax is an indignity on China, which a friendly nation like England should remove. Mr Chamberlain explained that the Colonies were self-governing in such matters. The Imperial Government could only make friendly representations.

THE CHINESE TAX.

Is the Liberal Government Pledged to
Admit Chinese Free.

Liberal Ministers Opposed to Protecting
White Labor Against the Chinese.

Ottawa, Sept. 8 —Two important discussions took place in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Maxwell, on a motion for papers, raised the Chinese question, and strongly advocated an increase of the coolie tax. He blamed the Canadian Pacific and Mr. Onderdonk for the introduction of this pest on the Pacific slope.

Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro, who visited the Coast with Mr. Laurier last year, took the ground that they were all children of our common Father, and that it was against the genius of the British constitution to exclude any man because of his race or color from Canadian soil. He was opposed to protection in any form, even to the protecting of our workmen against Chinese cheap labor.

Sir Henri Joly said the last thing Li Hung Chang said to him was: "Do not abandon us." Sir Henri continued: "I told him I would not abandon him. He is about to sail from Canada. The cheers with which he was received everywhere are still ringing in his ears. Tomorrow he will see the attack brought against his country today. I do not in any way desire to say whether the attack was just or unjust, but I appeal to all members of this House as Canadians to give me a chance of showing that a Canadian can keep his word. I want him to know before he sails that when I said I would not abandon him I meant to keep my word, and when I am allowed to open my mouth on this subject I shall seek to dispel that dark cloud which is hanging now over the reputation of the country men of the viceroy who was welcomed so heartily to this country. I merely ask the House for permission to make this statement, in order to let him know before he leaves this country that when the rules of the House allow me to speak I shall endeavor to clear as far as it lies in my power, the reputation of his countrymen. It will be my duty to do it and I will do it. [Applause].

will do it. [Applause].

To-night Mr. Taylor's alien labor bill was under consideration. A dozen members, Liberals and Conservatives, supported the principle of the measure. Hon. Mr. Prior delivered a telling speech in favor of protecting Canadian workmen. His speech elicited an important statement from Hon. Mr. Laurier.

The Premier said the government would ascertain if there was any prospect of securing the withdrawal of the American law as against Canadians. If this is not done there will be no recourse left but for Canada to adopt a similar measure, much as retaliation is to be deplored. [Cheers.]

CHINESE RESTRICTION.

Rev Maxwell's Appeal for Increased Tax—Joly and Fraser Speak for the Celestials.

The following extended synopsis of the anti-Chinese speech in the Dominion House of Commons by Rev Maxwell, member for Burrard Inlet, together with the replies of Hon Joly and Mr Fraser we reproduce from a late issue of the Montreal Star:

It was on the next motion that the speech of the afternoon sitting was delivered. Chinese immigration was the subject and Mr. Maxwell, of Burrard, British Columbia, the speaker. Mr. Maxwell is new to parliament and largely new to active politics. He is a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and resigned his charge last spring in order to contest the new electoral division of Burrard in the Liberal interest. He won, and now sits on the back row of the Liberal benches beside Mr Morrison, of New Westminster. They are bright young members and worthy representatives of the people of the coast.

It was Mr. Maxwell's first speech, and he did himself credit. One listening to Mr. Maxwell saw that he had received his training as a public speaker in the ministry. There was much in the manner of delivery and in the style of expression that smacked of the pulpit. But this was lost sight of because he put his case so clearly before the House. His arguments were excellent, and through them all ran an intense earnestness.

Mr. Maxwell felt every word that he spoke, and the House listened attentively. His motion was as follows: Order of the House—Copies of all petitions or memorials presented to the government on the subject of Chinese immigration.

At the outset Mr. Maxwell said that he regretted that his first speech in parliament should be delivered upon such a subject; still he had a mandate from the people of British Columbia to deal with this matter; he felt it to be his duty to press the matter upon the attention of the Administration. This question suffered from the fact that it was one not directly concerning the Dominion gener-

ally; it was British Columbia's grievance but he invited the House to look at it not from the standpoint of an eastern resident, but from that of the people on the Pacific coast. And further, it was not a party question. British Columbia candidates on both sides were pledged to attend to this matter. Had his Conservative opponent been elected, he would have stood on this question in the same position that the speaker was then occupying.

Taking up the grievance complained Mr. Maxwell's first point was that it was a growing evil. Year by year it became worse as the number of Chinese in Canada were increasing.

A common reply was that the presence of these people gave Canadians a good chance to Christianise them, but what was the effect of their presence upon the material and moral interests of our people. Mr Maxwell's answer was as things were now going on, a grave injustice was being done to our own people. "Is it not an unwise policy to flood one province with a semi-barbarous people."

The history of the case was reviewed. The Chinese first came to British Columbia to work upon railway construction, but the promise was given that when the work should be completed the Chinese should be sent home. The promise was not kept, but when the work was done the Celestials were turned loose upon the province. Then the trouble began. A commission, headed by the Hon J. A. Chapleau, had visited the province and enquired into the question. In their report they had stated they found the people of the province in favor of prohibiting the immigration. That was true then and true today.

Notwithstanding this the findings of the Commission were simply outrageous. To be sure some evidence had been obtained in favor of the Chinese; but by whom was it given? By persons interested. The great mass of the evidence was in favor of shutting out these people.

Against the Chinese was brought the charge of immorality. It could not be denied, said Mr Maxwell, that the whites have their vices too, but the vices of the whites were controlled by the higher influences of civilization, while the vices of the Chinese were controlled by the lower forces of barbarism. They were opium

users, they were gamblers, they were grossly immoral; the laws they obeyed were those prescribed by the secret societies to which they all belonged; they had introduced leprosy and given to the province several smallpox scares, all of which cost the public much money and delayed the development of the country. "No self-respecting people," said Mr Maxwell, "wished to have dumped in their midst the scum of eastern barbarism."

He next proceeded to consider the effect of the presence of a large Chinese population upon the moral life of our people. It was degrading, he claimed, in the extreme for this moral and social couch could not exist without corrupting the whole body politic. He urged the Government to consider the high moral aspect of the case rather than the monetary consideration. "And this stream," said he, "is pouring into our land over the accumulated filth of Chinese goals and dens of vice and crime."

The labor aspect of the case was next taken up. There was a plea that the province required cheap labor. And why did British Columbia require cheap labor more than other parts of the Commonwealth? British Columbia was rich enough to pay white man's wages for a white man's work. The Chinese took the bread from the mouth of the whites, closed their homes, and drove our own people from their own land. In what respect were the conditions of the Pacific province different from those of the other provinces that cheap barbarian labor was required for its development? It was said that Chinese were so docile, so easily managed. For these qualities he might be liked by an employer who wished to swear at and kick his laborers. "Thank goodness," said Mr Maxwell, "our white people will tolerate that. The men who made Britain and Canada are good enough for British Columbia."

Mr Maxwell told how Chinese labor filled the fish canneries, the O.P.R. steamships, the kitchens of the city homes and everywhere they displaced white labor.

According to his calculation Mr Maxwell held that there were 20 000 Chinese in the Province. The people felt that it was high time to stop or at least check this immigration. And now what did they ask? It was simply this: that

and immigration. And now what did they ask? It was simply this: That the import tax be increased from \$50 per capita to \$500. About this matter the people were in earnest, and they now looked to the government for relief long delayed.

"Let the Chinese continue to come and soon the condition of British Columbia will be similar to that described by Goldsmith in the 'Deserted Village,' but give us the desire of our hearts, stop this flood of barbarism, and we will make of Brit-

ish Columbia a Province beloved at home and respected abroad."

It was nearly six o'clock, and the remainder of the sitting was occupied by Mr Fraser. The brawny form of the member for Guysborough loomed up in defence of the mild celestial. He was directly opposed to the views expressed by Mr Maxwell. One objection was that such a law would be a feature of the worst protection, and it was therefore wrong.

Canada should be open to all people, and if Canadians could not compete with the new comers, then they must abide the consequences. Instead of shutting people out, Canada should invite all who were willing to work to come here and take up the broad acres awaiting the plough. However, he did not explain what prospects there were of Chinamen taking up land and becoming farmers.

"And are we afraid," asked Mr Fraser, "of these people, not able to take care of ourselves, but have to resort to a law in order to shut out competition?" He pointed to England whose shores were free to all comers, irrespective of race, creed or color. She received them all, and made all contribute to her prosperity.

members say.

After recess a comparatively small number of members were in their places and an air of languor pervaded the whole House.

Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, who had not had an opportunity of speaking before six o'clock when the Chinese question was under discussion, rose to make a personal explanation. He spoke earnestly and clearly though quietly, and said: "I desire to ask a great favor of the House. I may say even a personal favor, but I will not occupy the time of the House for more than two or three minutes. I had the honor of being chosen by the Government of Canada to go as its representative to meet Li Hong Chang, the Viceroy of China. I spent some time with him in friendly intercourse, and I heard him express the gratitude which he entertains and which he acknowledges for the urbanity shown him in Canada. Let me tell the House that almost the last words he said to me before I took leave of him were these: "Do not abandon me; do not abandon me." I told him that I would not abandon him. He is about to sail from Canada; the cheers with which he was received everywhere ringing in his ears. Tomorrow he will see the attack brought against his country today. Mr Speaker I do not in any way desire to comment or to say whether that attack was just or unjust, but I appeal to all the members of this House as Canadians to give me the chance of showing that a Canadian can keep his word. I want him to know before he sails that when I said I would not abandon him I meant to keep my word, and when I am allowed to open my mouth upon this subject I shall seek to dispel the dark cloud which is hanging now over the reputation of the countrymen of the Viceroy who was welcomed so heartily in this country.

I merely ask the House for permission to make this statement in order to let him know, before he leaves this country, that when the time comes for me to speak, when the rules of the House allow me to speak, I shall endeavor to clear, so far as lies within my power, the reputation of his countrymen; then it will be my duty to do it, and I will do it. I thank the House with all my heart for the attention they have given to my remarks.

The Anti-Chinese Situation.

Editor FREE PRESS.—Would you allow me space to make a few remarks, on an article which appeared in last Tuesday's Mail, headed "No Cause for Alarm," dealing with the recent discussion in the House of Commons, when Mr Maxwell raised the question of increasing the poll tax on Chinese entering Canada. I like to find a newspaper giving an honest opinion on any question affecting the public interest, but the explanation given of some of the Liberal members' conduct on that occasion, is so weak and absurd that I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed. The Mail would like us to believe that Sir Henri Joly took advantage of Sir Henri Joly's good nature, to obtain a promise from him which places Sir Henri in the ranks of those opposed to any measure that may be brought in, having for its object the restriction of Chinese Immigration. Such is not the case. Sir Henri in common with his colleagues has always held such opinions, and I'm afraid it will be a hard thing to change them. The action of Mr. Fraser is also commented upon although the writer is honest enough to say that Mr. Fraser was consistent in the stand he took upon that occasion. The Mail claims the whole blunder was made by Mr. Maxwell approaching the subject at that particular time. Now, Mr. Editor, let us be honest. The Chinese question is the most important one confronting us at the present time. All the Liberal members from this province are pledged to anti-Chinese legislation. In fact Mr. Ralph Smith admitted at the anti-Chinese meeting held in the opera house, that all the Liberal members in British Columbia owe their election to the stand they took upon the anti-Chinese question, and any one who knows the situation in this town, will realize the fact that when Mr. Smith makes a statement of that kind it can be relied upon. It pains me to hear of anyone belittling the efforts of a gentleman of Mr. Maxwell's ability. Surely Mr. Maxwell, sitting in his seat in the House of Commons, ought to be a better judge than the editor of the Mail, as to whether the times and conditions were favorable for bringing forward that subject. The writer consoles himself with the thought that we have a member who knows when to speak and when to remain silent. When had he read the proceedings of that day, he would have found that our member was not present in the House

member was not present in the House during that discussion. And, I understand, it is very bad form for a member to speak on any subject before the House when not present.

If the Mail wants to do justice to all parties, let them give credit where credit is due. All the Liberal members from B. C. were returned upon an anti-Chinese pledge. Our late member, Mr Haslam, was blamed for not bringing up the Chinese question. Mr Maxwell is blamed for bringing it up, and Mr McInnis is complimented for not interfering with it. This may seem just to the editor of the Mail, but thinking people will take a different view of the matter. We contend that Mr Maxwell was only doing his duty to his constituents and fulfilling his election pledges in bringing that question up at the earliest opportunity. Mr McInnes did not do so, it is true, in moving the adoption of the Speech from the Throne he touched upon the subject, but Mr Maxwell brought it before the House in a debatable form, and I consider at a very appropriate time. I hope that no carping criticism will deter Mr Maxwell from going ahead, and working until he is successful in his efforts to place a higher tax on the Mongolians entering into Canada. All that is now necessary is for Mr Laurier to redeem his promise made in the despatch to the Liberals of British Columbia before the election, when he said the wishes of the western members would influence the government. Let Mr Maxwell aided by the rest of the members from the Province keep hammering at the subject until the five hundred dollars poll tax becomes law.

JUSTICE.

ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION.

Trades and Labor Congress Calls For It.

[From the Montreal Star.]

Quebec, Sept 16—After the reading in English and French yesterday afternoon of President Jobin's address, the reports of the Executive Committees of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia were, on motion of Delegate Fies', seconded by Delegate O'Donoghue, referred to a committee on both the president's address and Executive Committee, when said committee is named.

The Credentials Committee reported that fifty-four delegates were present.

The report of the secretary treasurer, Mr. Geo. W. Dower, was then submitted and referred to the Audit Committee.

Mr. St. Laurent was appointed French secretary.

Some twenty-five important resolutions were laid upon the table. Reports from every branch of the Canadian labor societies were read. The Executive Committee reported that, although the late Government had consented to grant the eight-hour day in the Ottawa Printing Bureau and the Quebec cartridge factory, the present Government has not yet given notice whether it has been extended to the workshops of the Intercolonial Railway, for which a similar request had also been made.

Mr George Barthby from Nanaimo City, is the bearer of a resolution passed by his home brethren, treating mainly with the Oriental cheap labor problem.

The election of officers for the year 1896-97 will take place on Thursday.

The proceedings were continued at 10-30 this morning, and were very interesting, most of the time being taken up on Mr Smith's motion for anti Chinese legislation.

When the meeting began the president Mr Jobin, read a despatch of greetings from the Grand Secretary of the Patrons of Industry.

A letter from Hon R. R. Dobell was read, informing the Congress that no anti-Chinese legislation would be put through this session.

Mr Ralph Smith of Nanaimo, seconded by John Appleton, of Winnipeg, moved the following: Whereas the people of British Columbia have a petition in circulation calling upon the Dominion Government to increase the present head tax placed upon the importation of coolie Chinese labor into the Dominion from \$50 to \$500.

"Whereas a second petition is being circulated, calling upon the same Government to make stricter supervision in the carrying out of Japanese naturalization law, and also to increase the present specified three years necessary for such Japanese, to become naturalized subjects, to five years.

"Be it resolved that the Trades and Labor Congress be held in Quebec, September, 1895:

"First—That the Executive Committee of this Congress wait upon the Dominion Government at its next session, in conjunction with the deputation from the people of British Columbia, conveying such petition.

"Second—That the several Trades, Unions and Trades Councils represented by the delegates of this Congress, be officially instructed to impress upon their respective representatives of the Dominion Parliament, to use their utmost endeavor to secure the enactment of measures which will carry out the object set forth in the petitions aforementioned."

Mr Smith spoke at length and in an eloquent manner on his motion, and was listened to with the greatest attention.

TERMINAL CITY NOTES

Another Burglary — Anti - Chinese Meeting—Indians Instead of Chinamen.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Sept. 26—Devlin & Scott's dry goods store was entered by burglars last night.

The tie between Vancouver and Westminster lacrosse teams will be played off in Vancouver on Oct. 3rd. Both teams are practising hard for the event.

A big projected can manufacturing Co. have been informed by the Finance Committee that if they choose a site in bylaw for exemption and free water will be submitted.

The postponed anti-Chinese meeting at Westminster was well attended. There were many prominent speakers. Reeve Schon of Burnaby said the canneries could easily unite to employ Indians instead of Chinamen in their canneries. A committee was formed to secure signatures to the monster petition.

ANTI-CHINESE OR ANTI-ALIEN.

The Chinese, and then the Japanese, have for years been considered the greatest menace to Anglo-Saxon labor in British Columbia, and a united and determined effort is now being made to increase the restriction tax of \$50 per Chinaman to \$500 per head, and that five years shall be the term of residence, instead of three years, to enable Japanese to obtain the rights of citizenship. One of the great arguments for Chinese exclusion was the interference with the fishing industries. But if the New Westminster correspondent of the Province is correct, a greater labor evil than the Chinese fishermen has arisen, in the shape

CHINESE RESTRICTION.

Full Text of the Speech of W. W. B.
McInnes, M. P.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, the Member for Vancouver Island District, closed the second debate in the House of Commons on the proposed increased Chinese Restriction, with the following speech which is reported in full:—

Mr Speaker, when I heard the able and comprehensive explanation of this Chinese question which was given to the House last week by the hon member for Barrard (Mr Maxwell). I thought it was unnecessary for anything more to be said in justification of the position which is taken on this question by the people of our Western Province. It seems, however, that notwithstanding the convincing and complete argument of my hon friend (Mr Maxwell) there is still some diversity of opinion among hon members upon the question of increasing the restrictions upon Chinese immigration. As this matter is undoubtedly one of the most vital consequences to British Columbia in general, and to the district which I have the honor to represent in this House in particular, I wish to endorse the remarks which have been made by different speakers who have spoken in favor of increased restriction, and I wish more particularly to refer to a few of the arguments which have been advanced by hon gentlemen who expressed an opinion different from that of the introducer of this motion was the hon member for Guysborough (Mr Fraser), and sir, I must confess that I was surprised to find that hon gentleman take the position which he did, because we have always regarded him, and in fact we know that he is still, a stalwart friend of those who are laboring under unjust and unfair conditions of society, and on this occasion it seemed peculiar to find him in opposition to those whose interests he has always championed. But, he explained away the surprise of most of us when he stated to the House, that there were practically no Chinamen in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Sir, if there were no Chinamen in Nova Scotia, and if that hon. gentleman were brought in contact with the evils of the presence of large numbers of Chinese he could not hold the views which he at present does. If he lived in British Columbia or in any place where there are a large number of Chinese, he would see the interests of the white men undermined by Chinamen in the most unfair manner. He would see the white laborer driven from his work; he would see white farmers forced off their farms; he would see the white families reduced to the verge of starvation; he would see these things as we see them in the West, not in individual instances but in numberless cases, and seeing them I know that he would sympathize with those of his race who are looking to this Parliament for relief. The hon. gentleman, in justification of the position which he has taken on this question for the time being—I say for the time being because I believe that both he and the Controller of Inland Revenue after further ventilation of the question, will be inclined to accept the views held by those members of the House who are most directly concerned—I say the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fraser) has advanced certain arguments in favor of his present position, to which I wish to refer briefly, because I have no doubt there are other members of this House holding similar views. The first idea suggested by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fraser) was, that the movement in favor of restricting Chinese immigration was something of a class agitation which is supported by the working classes only. That is altogether a mistaken view of the situation. There can be no doubt but that the first effect of the presence of this large number of Chinese is manifested upon the working classes, but, sir, it is equally true that the injurious effect falls upon all other classes of the community. The farmers are as much interested in this question as are the workingmen, and it is not too much to say that the tradespeople are also similarly interested. It must be remembered that while there are 20,000 Chinamen in British Columbia, these Chinamen observe a rule not to patronize any white establishment if it is possible to do otherwise. The great bulk of their supplies and provisions are imported direct from China. Now if these 20,000 Chinamen were not in British Columbia, there would be

In British Columbia, there would be somewhere like 10,000 white men to take their places, and the majority of these being in all probability heads of families, the condition would bring an enormous trade to the merchants of that province. The fact is that all the people of British Columbia, no matter what their calling in life, are desirous of restriction being placed upon further Chinese immigration. I shall not dwell upon this phase of the question at the present time, because in a very few months there will be

A MONSTER PETITION

The Asiatic Evil.

Editor FREE PRESS—Much has been said of late both for and against the Asiatics, and to the surprise of many people of both parties some of the most prominent Liberals have already shown themselves in their true colors, by bitterly denouncing the policy of the Anti-Asiatic workingmen's party of this province, under the nauseating plea of "Free Country," or to put it in other words, "If the workingmen cannot compete with the Asiatics he must either starve or leave the country." Such is the opinion of such men as the Hon. Fraser and a colleague of his—a Jolly Knight. Of course, these men are easterners, who know nothing about the welfare of British Columbians, and probably care less. True, they may both have visited here, but what knowledge can be gathered on a fleeting visit? Sir, do these humane statesmen call themselves christians? If so, is it the policy of christians to bring the working classes to the level of brutes, by compelling them to compete with those leprous opium fiends, or do they wish to subdue them in order to establish a firmer hold, and manipulate the state with a freer hand? We have elected the Liberals and to them we turn for justice, an antidote for the menacing evil which besets us. It is generally conceded that the citizens of a state are its foundation; and when an evil menaces the state it is the duty of the legislators to efface that evil and preserve the foundation ere it falls, (for no evils are necessary) and if they fail, the duty of the people is plainly apparent. Sir, if we are compelled to abide by the decision of the eastern majority, then let the tax be taken off, and let a few carloads of Asiatics be shipped, and compelled to remain there, and compete with the whites, perhaps they would be regarded as desirable companions. If such were the case, it would be extremely beneficial to us.

Sir, to British Columbia belongs the right to dispose of this question, as it is the only Province injured by them. Why should we be compelled to cringe and beg favors of the eastern legislators or the Imperial authorities? Is it not time for British Columbians to awaken from their lethargy if they respect their moth-

their lethargy if they respect their mothers and sisters, wives and daughters and banish forever the blind indifference with which they view the gravity of the situation, for the continued influx of those loathsome celestial means poverty and dire distress to the working classes and the chief sufferers will be the women and children.

It is a well known fact that some unscrupulous and avaricious individuals will employ the most mercenary methods to obtain Asiatic cheap labor. Hundreds are employed as domestics instead of white women. Why is that, Sir, are they more desirable associates for women and children than white girls? But people say they are not associates. I say emphatically they must be associates when they are day after day under one roof, and being constantly brought in contact with one another. Mr Editor, do the opium fiends ever contaminate their friends? Everybody knows that persons brought daily in contact, will sooner or later, consciously or unconsciously, exercise an influence over one another for good or for evil. Probably Asiatics are an exception to the rule. Undoubtedly, the celestial owes much of his success to his docile servility. The cause of his servility is well known, because his employer rules him with a rod of iron, but once relax that rule and the order of things would be reversed. Like the caged lion, while it is so confined the surrounding masses are safe, but once let it burst its bars, then it would rush infuriated among the terror-stricken masses spreading death and destruction along its bloody trail. So it is with the Chinaman, he is caged and fettered. Vituperation and even blows he receives with an idiotic grin, and apparently without ill-feeling. But when the fetters have rusted and broken, his docility will have vanished, and he will be able to dictate his own terms to that attenuated aristocracy that supports him now.

The abject servility of some of our sycophantic statesmen and civic officials who have been obtruding themselves before that wily unscrupulous diplomat, Li Hung Chang, is positively degrading. (Some of our newspaper editors also require a little attention.) One Victoria paper in particular, has been soliciting notoriety with maudlin sentiment, whining about the honor of Canada, and in reference to the missionaries' address to Li Hung Chang, he says (of the missionaries)

ing about the honor of Canada, and in reference to the missionaries' address to Li Hong Chang, he says (of the viceroy's answer) "that there was no reason why his expressions should not be regarded as sincere." Sir, how prominent the ignorance of that editor shines forth. It is plainly evident that he knows nothing of Li Hong Chang's history. Is it possible that such papers are edited by children; is it by elderly genta who have crossed the border? If the latter it is to be regretted, for eminent physicians have frequently demonstrated the fact that one of the most critical periods of humanity is during change of life. Such probably is the trouble with those editors. They are passing from their intellectual manhood to their dotage and henceforth must be recognized as educated imbeciles, fit only to edit sycophantic journals.

Where now are those militant divines who have been making the welkin ring with their lamentations of late? Whose ineffable tenacity to achieve notoriety often assists in their downfall. Whose inordinate vanity or egotism causes them, Sabbath after Sabbath, to send forth bitter denunciations against the "gilded dens"? Whose prying natures are superabundantly endowed with curiosity, which often compels them to pry into other people's affairs by prowling around at midnight like the loathsome coyote seeking its prey? All through a morbid desire to emulate the New York crank, Dr Parkhurst.

Sir, if these worthy gentlemen are so anxious to efface the evils of the Province, let them commence a crusade against the Asiatics, and assist in elevating the working classes. Ninety per cent of the clergy think more of one yellow proselyte, than a thousand half-starved whites, despite what they say to the contrary. It has been said that the two most powerful factors in reform are the pulpit and the press. If that is true now is the time to ferociously assail the scheming supporters or friends of the Opium, for by striking at the root the plant is easier destroyed. Let, also, the women stand side by side with the men, for their voices will be more effective, and as women play important parts in all the leading dramas of the day, it is their duty to assist in ridding the country of a dangerous and pernicious foe, ere it is too late.

RUSTIC.

CHINESE RESTRICTION.

Full Text of the Speech of W. W. B.
McInnes, M. P.

CONCLUDED.

The hon Controller has extolled the morality of Chinamen in opposition to the experience of the people of the west and the experience of almost every person who has come in contact with the Chinese people there; and, as he has referred to books, I shall speak by the book also. I have here the report of the Minister of Justice of this country for last year, in which I find a statement of the nationalities of the convicts in the penitentiary of British Columbia; and I find that out of 108 convicts in that penitentiary 38 are Chinamen. There are more Chinamen there than native born Canadians. Now, at the outset, there are not more than 20,000 Chinamen in British Columbia, this means that while not more than 20 per cent of the people of British Columbia are Chinamen, upwards of 30 per cent of the convicts in the penitentiary are of that nationality. I do not know that that stands very well beside the contention of the hon Controller in regard to the morality of these people. But, sir, it is certain that the fact, as disclosed by the report of the common juries of the Province, it would be found that the report would make it more apparent still, that the morality of the Chinese, as we know them in British Columbia, is of the very lowest kind. The hon Controller also extolled the intelligence of the Chinamen.

In that connection, I looked up the statistics of the asylum of British Columbia and I find that out of some 109 inmates 20 are Chinamen. So you will see, if you speak by the book, that it can easily be proved that the class of Chinamen which we have in British Columbia are neither of the very highest moral or intellectual standing. But we, from British Columbia, upon this occasion, need not confine ourselves to books as meet the hon Controller of Island Revenue, who lives 3,000 miles away from the condition of affairs which we have described tonight. He has gleaned all his information from works written by parties whose interests I do not know; but the representatives from British Columbia have personal knowledge of this question and are agreed in declaring that a different condition of affairs exists in

that Province from that which the hon the Controller would lead this House to believe exists and I think that hon members will be more inclined to take the view of my hon friend from Burrard (Mr Maxwell), backed up as it is by the unanimous expression of the experience in British Columbia, and by legislation in the great nation to the south of us and down in the Australian colonies, than the views which are to be found in the works of unknown authors.

But the hon. member for Guysborough (Mr. Finner) furthermore sought to raise a prejudice against our agitation in this matter, by saying that we are copying the legislation of the United States just as we had taken our protectionist theories from that nation. Well, I do not know that the judgment of a nation of seventy million people is to be disregarded altogether. I think quite the contrary, but if there are any objections from free traders to our adopting the judgment of that great protectionist nation to the south on the Chinese question, I would refer them to the colony of New South Wales. That colony, which has strong free trade predilections, has passed the identical legislation which the people of British Columbia are now asking this parliament to pass. But the point we make is this, that wherever commerce have been brought in contact with Anglo-Saxons, whether in the

United States or Australia or British Columbia, there has been the same unanimous desire on the part of Anglo-Saxons to be rid of their presence. Everywhere we find the same unanimous verdict that the two people cannot live together in the same country to their mutual advantage.

There is another argument which has been advanced in this discussion, though I do not know that it has been strongly advanced, but it is one which if it were well based, would be one of the strongest arguments that could be advanced by pro-China advocates. That argument is that undoubtedly, while it would be to the advantage of British Columbia to have Chinamen excluded, yet that advantage would be entirely Provincial, and that the national trade of Canada with China, which would be interfered with, is of more importance than the mere Provincial benefits which would accrue to British Columbia from the exclusion of the Chinese. Now, I have looked this matter up, and so far as I can gather from the statistics in the Statesman's Year Book, I find that for the three years prior to 1892, when the Americans passed the Exclusion Act, the United States exported to China goods to the value of 4,000,000 taels, and that during the three years after the passage of that Act, the annual value exported, averaged 6,000,000 taels, or an increase of 50 per cent. after the Exclusion Act was brought into effect.

It is therefore idle to contend that if we raised our restrictions on Chinese immigration, there would be any falling off in trade between Canada and China. The case of the United States is on all fours with ours. They have shown greater hostility than the people of British Columbia have shown and are now asking this parliament to give expression to, but notwithstanding that, the people of China bought 50 per cent more goods from the United States, after the Exclusion Act, than they did prior to that Act. There is a reason for this. The Chinese are not only unsentimental in trade as in other things but are otherwise very peculiar. They are conservative, they do not wish for any change in their system of civilization. They wish to go on, as they have been going on for centuries, undisturbed by outside nations, and the result is they look upon all outside countries with disdain. They do not exercise any discrimination whatever, but class all outside people as "foreign devils," no matter to what nationality they may belong. The result is that when they make purchases from these outside peoples it really makes very little difference to them whether they purchase from a Canadian, a German or a Frenchman.

There is another reason which explains why trade increased with China, even in the face of apparent hostility. It is this. The whole trade with China is done through commission agents at the sea ports of that country, so that the Chinese themselves are not brought into immediate contact with the people they purchased from. There, I do not think that we need attach any weight to this trade argument, when considering the legislation asked for. The hon member for Guysborough (Mr Fraser), and one or two others spoke of humanity in connection with this question, and they suggested that it is every man's right to go where he wishes on this globe without restriction. The hon member for Guysborough spoke of a common fatherhood, and I shall not enter into that view of the case, but let me point out one fact in this connection. While it may be true that the Chinese do not place any restriction in a technical sense upon the immigration of Canadians into their country, as a matter of fact that statement is very far from being correct in the practical sense, for while the Chinese may have no law against Canadians or British subjects entering China, yet as a matter of fact, there are conditions existing there which attain the same object.

object.

It is well known that if a white person attempted to enter the interior of China, he would simply take his life in his hands, and that is the most effective exclusion that can possibly be inflicted on an outside people. It seems to me that when Li Hung Chang melodramatically implored the hon. Controller of Inland Revenue not to abandon him, he had no doubt, in his mind the fact that he was about to enter the far interior of this country, and remembering the massacres of foreigners which have taken place in the interior of his own country, he feared that a similar fate should await him here. Just exactly as a white person on the coast of China would no doubt have to appeal to the Imperial authorities of that country for protection, if he attempted to enter the interior, so Li Hung Chang appealed to our hon. friend: "Do not abandon us." If the question of humanity be considered, I would suggest that the highest and most practical kind of humanity requires that we protect the interests of those who are nearest and dearest to us.

Now, there has been a question raised as to the jurisdiction of this Parliament to interfere. It has been contended that there are international difficulties in the way. It appears to me that is rather late in the day for these difficulties to arise. The proper time for the difficulties to have been ventilated was in 1885 or 1886, when the first restriction was placed upon the Chinese immigration. We have acted upon that restriction law for ten years. Having endorsed the principle for that length of time, it seems to me that it is rather late in the day to attempt to criticise it, or to attempt to upset it now. But, in connection with this question, it is well to note the fact, that when Earl Li Hung Chang interviewed the Right Hon Mr Chamberlain in Great Britain, and made some kind of protest against the restriction which was placed upon this immigration into Canada, Mr Chamberlain informed him that in these matters the colonies were entirely self-governing. There we have the opinion of one of the highest authorities we can possibly have, that it is competent for this Parliament to deal with this matter as it sees fit.

We have the further fact that in New South Wales, which is a British colony and in the same position as we are—in fact, in a less advantageous position than we are—they have placed a restriction of \$500 upon Chinamen coming into that colony. If they have the jurisdiction to pass such a law, surely we have similar jurisdiction in this country. The position, then, is just this: It has been found in British Columbia, in fact it has been found wherever the Anglo-Saxon race has been brought in contact with the Chinaman, that the presence of the Chinaman is incompatible with the enjoyment of the Anglo-Saxon of the opportunities of his country. And, as there seems to be no doubt that we have the right in this Parliament to put further restrictions upon immigration of Chinamen to this country, I hope that hon members will consider the facts which have been laid before them in this discussion, that they will consider this question from the point of view of those who are most in contact with the conditions complained against, and those who are most interested in it, and when, in the near future, a definite proposal is laid before the House, asking for relief by restriction upon the entry of Chinamen into this country, hon members will be prepared to grant that relief, which is so urgently needed and so unanimously desired by the people of British Columbia.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Controller Joly's Views of the Restriction of Chinese.

Following is a full report of the speech delivered by Controller Joly in the House of Commons on the above question:

House resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr Maxwell for:

Copies of all petitions or memorials presented to the Government on the subject of Chinese immigration.

The Controller of Inland Revenue (Sir H Joly de Launay). This question of Chinese immigration is one very little understood by us in the east, however well it may be understood by our friends on the Pacific coast. I now arise, as I did the other day, not so much to discuss the merits of the question, as to do what I think every member of this House would do in my place. I think that no member of this House who would have had the honor of being chosen to accompany a distinguished man who was looked upon as the guest of our country, and who was to be treated with honor when he was our guest; there is, I think, no member of this House, who having heard the remarks made by my hon friend from Barrard (Mr Maxwell) who would not have felt it his duty to get up and, if not in any way to support such a policy as appears to be obnoxious to British Columbia, at all events to help to redeem the word he had given; to stand by these men and not to abandon them. That is the position I mean to take now. I do not want to support any policy this evening either of one kind or another in relation to the Chinese. I understand too well the difficulty that exists, and I know that hon. gentlemen will believe me when I tell them that what I will say this evening I say in my own personal capacity. Never have I had any communication with my colleagues on the subject, and I am perfectly persuaded, so far as I know, that they have never even considered the question of the treatment of the Chinese in British Columbia. It is only my own opinion that I will take the liberty of giving to the House, in answer to the character given to these poor Chinese by the hon. member for Barrard (Mr. Maxwell). I thought it was my duty to study the question. I have studied it as carefully as I could from this report which has been characterized by the hon. member for Barrard (Mr. Maxwell) as outrageous, but which I characterize as one of the best reports that have ever been laid before this House. Before I went to meet Li Hung Chang I was convinced that he would bring up the subject. I expected to hear reproaches from him in connection with the way his countrymen were treated in this country, but instead of hearing reproaches from him, I heard

him say, and he repeated it several times, that it was a comfort for him to be under the shade of the British flag where there was justice and equity for every one. Never a word of reproach was uttered by him, only he asked me not to abandon his fellow-countrymen. As I have said before, this report on Chinese immigration which has been characterized by the member for Barrard, (Mr Maxwell) as an outrageous report is perhaps the best report which has ever been laid before this House. I got a copy of it bound and presented it to Li Hung Chang in order that he should study it, and learn from it what can be said against his countrymen as well as in favor of them. If any one takes the trouble to read a part of this report, he will find that everything that could ever be said against the Chinese has been said against them. Every accusation of immorality, and every accusation of crime was laid against them, and you will understand readily why it is so when you know, that the evidence was not only taken in British Columbia, but also in California, where there is a bitter feeling against the Chinese. I tried to draw the attention of Li Hung Chang to that report, in order that he could learn for himself what were the serious objections against his countrymen. On the continent of America where there is already one color and race problem to settle I understand how imprudent it would be to take upon ourselves the solution of another problem, and to have a yellow problem added to the black problem. The conclusions of this report, especially those prepared by the Hon. Mr Chapleau, prove how well he understood the question, and how he prudently drew the attention of the country to the difficulties which were in the way. The concluding words of the report said:

That therefore if restrictive legislation were considered opportune, it should aim at gradually achieved results, and the history of the question, as well as the evidence, shows that by legislation regulating, not excluding Chinese laborers, every purpose can be effected which those who apprehend evils from Chinese immigration could and actually do desire.

He speaks of "regulating," and in this report you can see at every stage how carefully and prudently the question is stated. You will find in the report such words as these:

The best friends of the Chinese must admit that it is indispensable to regulate that immigration.

I want to be perfectly understood, Mr Speaker, that I speak only in my own personal name and not in any way as representing the ideas of my colleagues in the Government who, to my own personal knowledge, have not considered the subject. I speak in order to redeem as well as lies in my power the character of those men who have been treated in what I consider such a cruel manner by my hon. friend from Barrard (Mr Maxwell.) There are three points of view under

There are three points of view under which this question can be considered. It can be considered first, from the point of view which was adopted by my hon. friend (Mr Maxwell), and which represents the idea of those whose mandate he was exercising here, and whose mandate he declared it was his bounden duty to carry out. There is another way to consider that question, and it is to consider it from a Chinese point of view. There is a third way of considering that question, and it is certainly the way the great majority of this House consider it. On the one side, the hon. member for Barrard cannot find opprobrious terms enough in which to qualify the morals of the Chinese who are settled in British Columbia, and to show how fatal their presence is in that Province, forgetting completely the services they have rendered. If their usefulness is gone now, we ought, at all events, still to remember what they have done. The third opinion, which stands between that of the advocates of the Chinese on the one side and that of the opponents of the Chinese on the other, is the opinion of those disinterested men who not adopting exclusively the views of either one party or the other, can express themselves with the generous, manly feeling with which the hon. member for Guysborough (Mr Fraser) expressed himself the other day, when he asked, what was the

meaning of this in a country like ours? Was it possible that we were going to exclude any one class of people because we were not able to compete with them? Was it possible that we were going to acknowledge our inferiority? Every hon. member of this House must remember the generous sentiments expressed by the hon. member for Guyaboro in answer to the accusation brought against the Chinese by the hon. member for Burrard; and that is the way in which a disinterested man would naturally feel inclined to look upon the question.

I would like for a moment to be allowed to deal with the question from the Chinese point of view. There are two points to which I propose to draw the attention of the House. First, what is the material result accruing to British Columbia from the presence of these Chinese immigrants; and, secondly, what is the moral and intellectual effect produced by them? Without following the example of the hon. member for Burrard, without trying in the way in which he did to stamp the character of those who supported the Chinese, I would say that after all they are only poor heathens, and if their ideas of the treatment of their neighbors are not so elevated as ours are, let me tell you that they had among them more than 3000 years ago a man, Confucius, who, although he did not rise to the height of the Golden Rule of Christianity, yet expressed the negative of the same truth when he said: "Do not to others what you would not have others do to you." So I think I can fairly say something on behalf of those poor heathens whom the hon. member for Burrard has given up the idea of converting to Christianity. And, by the way, I must say I was painfully affected by that declaration. I had thought there was hope even for the poor Chinese, that they might be converted to Christianity. At all events, we send missionaries among them to try to convert them; and I am astonished to hear the hon. gentleman declare that it is perfectly useless to think of converting them in British Columbia. Is it possible that in a Christian country it is useless to try and convert the Chinese to Christianity? Is it possible that where they are surrounded by churches

ness to Christianity? Is it possible that where they are surrounded by churches and Christians and such excellent examples as are presented by those who live around them, there is no chance of converting them? Then, what is the use of sending missionaries all over the world to seek the heathen and to attempt to convert them in the wilder regions where they live?

As to the material advantages of the presence of the Chinese in California and in British Columbia, there is no doubt that they have done a great deal to open up to civilization those two countries. California and British Columbia would not have been redeemed for a generation or two but for the building of the several railroads that cross the continent, and carry to those countries the population of the east. At the time those railroads were begun it was next to impossible to transport any great number of laborers from the east across the prairies to work upon them, but it was the easiest thing in the world to bring the Chinese across the Pacific in ships. They were brought, and it was by their labor that those great railroads were completed. And not only so, but they were utilized in redeeming those valuable swamp lands in California, tule lands, which, once drained, give the most wonderful returns, and which cannot be drained by European labor, but must be drained by Chinese or Negro labor. I will spare the House a number of quotations which I might make from this report to show the services rendered by the Chinese in helping to construct those great lines of communication which have opened up the far west to the people of the east.

Mr. Wilson—Give us the quotations.

The Controller of Inland Revenue—I might give many of them; but here is one statement by Mr. Briggs, who, though most bitterly opposed to Chinese immigration was nevertheless fair enough to admit:

I think the Chinese have been a very important factor in the development of our public works in the development of the resources of the state up to a certain period. We have out-lived that day.

That is to say, their usefulness is gone, and now we do not want them any more. We are ready to cast them away like useless tools, after we have grown rich by their aid, after they have done work for us which we could not do our-

selves. There is a very striking passage in that report showing the way in which the Chinese were treated in California. On the 4th of July, 1852, they were actually invited to join the great procession which celebrated that day. They were still wanted, because their services were still appreciated. In 1862 they were not invited any more, because the people had begun to feel that they could do without them; if they had joined the procession in 1872 they would have been stoned; and they are treated in the same way now, because their usefulness is gone. It is said that they make their money, and then go home to spend it. Well, I would like to know what we do when we go to China? I would like to know if the hundreds and thousands of Englishmen and other Europeans who go to China, go there to settle, or whether they do not go there to make money and then return and spend it at home. This is the position that Europeans occupy in China, and I do not see why they should reproach the Chinese with the modest ambition of coming here and trying to earn a little money and then return home and spend their savings in comfort in their own country. And we must not forget that we forced our way into China at the point of the bayonet, and that, by the opium war, we forced on the Chinese the use of that drug, with the indulgence in which we now reproach them. I think it is a shame for Englishmen to reproach Chinese with being opium smokers, when they remember the iniquity of Great Britain in forcing, at the point of the bayonet, the use of opium on the Chinese.

That was one of the most shameful acts that ever disgraced the fair fame of a civilized nation. As to the moral and intelligent aspect of the case, everyone knows that the Chinese civilization is much older than ours. Every one knows that 2,000 years ago, when we were utter barbarians, the Chinese had reached a very high state of civilization. We know that they then had the use of the compass, gunpowder and printing press, and a number of other valuable things, which with us are only the production of our modern civilization. We ought to look upon such a nation with respect, in memory of its past, even if it be now in a state of civilization inferior to our own. This decadence we can easily account for, when we consider the isolation in which that country has itself kept for so long a period, and the same isolation we are cultivating ourselves, when we seek to drive these people from our shores. We know very well that in China, instruction is the one means by which every man gains promotion and may rise to the highest grade in the service of the state; and a nation which has such a grand past and in which instruction takes the precedence of everything else, is certainly one deserving of some consideration at our hands. As to their

consideration at our hands. As to their habits, I know that the habits of the Chinese are such that I would not advise my friends in British Columbia or anywhere else to adopt. But as I have said, the opium habit is one with which Englishmen ought to be the last in the world to reproach them. As to their bad morals, I might quote again this report, only I think my hon. friend from Burrard (Mr. Maxwell) does not like me to quote much from it.

Mr. Maxwell—What book is that?

The Controller of Inland Revenue—The report of Mr. Chapleau and Judge Grey.

Mr. Maxwell—I have that, and the hon. gentleman may quote all he likes from it.

The Controller of Inland Revenue—If I were to quote all I like, I would quote the whole of that book. Instead of being the outrageous report which my hon. friend described it to be, it is, in my opinion, one of the fairest reports we could find anywhere. It is a report in which everything is contained, both on one side and the other. I might quote something more in connection with the example which the Chinese give Europeans in commercial matters. I have a book here written by a man who is well known by all who take an interest in Chinese matters, Mr. Robert K. Douglas. Speaking on the morality of the Chinese, he says:

The Chinese are in no way behind us in that respect; in fact I know of no people in the world I would sooner trust than the Chinese merchant and banker. I may mention that for the last twenty-five years that bank has been doing a very large business with Chinese at Shanghai, amounting I should think to hundreds of millions of taels, and we have never yet met with a defaulting Chinaman.

This is a quotation which the author gives from some remarks by a Shanghai bank manager. I wish to state exactly the position which I take in this matter. I do not take the position that this question does not deserve serious consideration, or that this immigration must not be regulated carefully, nor do I pretend that we must open the door wide to all who choose to come and join in this immigration. I do not even outline any plan in which I would propose to treat the Chinese, but my purpose, in rising to address this House, was to say

rising to address this House, was to say that they do not deserve the character given them by my hon. friend the member for Burrard (Mr. Maxwell). They have come here to earn their living honestly, and deserve to be treated like honest men, who do an honest day's work for an honest day's wage.

1896.10.7.p.4. Anti-Chinese Legislation

ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings the **FRAN FRANK** published the official report of the masterful speech of Mr. W. W. B. McManis, Member for Vancouver Island District, in answer to the pro-Chinese speeches of Hon. Controller Joly and Mr. Fraser. The Chinese and Japanese in British Columbia, has become the burning question of the day, and is consequently attracting considerable attention. To enable our readers to follow intelligently the discussion in the Dominion House of Commons, on the question of increasing the Chinese Restriction Tax of \$50 to \$500, the **FRAN FRANK** will publish, in full, the several speeches made on this question. Today appears the speech of Hon. Controller Joly, in which he gives the Eastern side of the question, and it is a pretty fair indication of the line of opposition that the demand of British Colum-

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Hon. E. G. Prior's Views of the Restriction of Chinese.

Following is a full report of the speech delivered by Hon. E. G. Prior in the House of Commons on the above question:

Mr. Prior. However much the hon. member for Barrard (Mr. Maxwell) and myself may differ on subjects with regard to the trade policy, I am glad to see that there is one subject on which we are both fully agreed, and that is with regard to the legal exclusion of Chinese from the Dominion of Canada. The hon. gentleman has, in a lengthy and very eloquent speech, given this House very full information in regard to that question, and, therefore, I need not speak upon it at any length tonight, nor repeat what he has said, because, although I was not present when he spoke, I read his speech with great pleasure—leaving out the question of the report which the Controller of Inland Revenue has spoken about, because it is so many years since I read it that I could not give an opinion. I will say that the hon. member for Barrard has spoken nothing but the exact truth in regard to British Columbia. Now, I know there are a large number of gentlemen in this House, as there were in the last House, who think that this is a matter that does not need much attention from the Parliament of Canada, that it is a question that solely applies to the province of British Columbia. Let me tell the hon. gentleman present, on both sides of the House, that it is a matter of the greatest importance, not only to them but also to large masses of the wage-earning population of this Dominion. This is not a new matter. It has been brought up time and again for years past, by hon. gentlemen who have represented the different sections of British Columbia. There may be some present here tonight who remember when Mr. Banister spoke on the subject, when Mr. Baker and Mr. Shakespeare expatiated upon it in this House, and also when I myself brought it before the attention of the Government of the day. I remember perfectly well begging for the sympathy of the Government in regard to the employment of Chinese on the for-

years past, by hon. gentlemen who have represented the different sections of British Columbia. There may be some present here tonight who remember when Mr. Bunster spoke on the subject, when Mr. Baker and Mr. Shakespeare expatiated upon it in this House, and also when I myself brought it before the attention of the Government of the day. I remember perfectly well begging for the sympathy of the Government in regard to the employment of Chinese on the fortifications which were to be built, and which are now building at Esquimalt, near Victoria. The officer in charge was, I understood, about to employ Chinese, and I applied to the Government to get them to use their best endeavors with the Imperial authorities not to allow any Asiatic labor to be employed. I am very glad to say that very little, if any, Chinese labor has been employed; but still they stated that they had a right to employ it, and would do so if they saw fit. Now, this Chinese question was a serious one many years ago, but not nearly so serious as it is at the present moment; and I will tell this House, if you will allow me, the reason. In British Columbia, in the earlier days, there was a much smaller population than there is at present, although it is not very large yet. But wages were very much higher than they are now, times were good, and there were very few laboring men indeed who, if they wanted work, could not obtain it at remunerative wages. At the present time, I am sorry to say, and for the last two or three years, it has been the case that there have been large numbers of men, good, honest, faithful laboring men, who have not been able to get regular and steady work at anything like decent wages; and they contend, and I think with a great deal of truth, that the principal cause is that Chinese labor is employed by private individuals and others in the province of British Columbia.

Now, the hon. member for Burrard said he and all the other members from British Columbia were pledged up to the hilt—I believe those were the words he used—to do their best to get this Chinese Exclusion Act passed. Now, I beg to differ from the hon. gentleman on that point, because I myself personally gave no pledge whatever. The matter was never brought up on the platform at the last two elections I ran, and I do not remember the subject ever having been

mentioned. But the reason why it was not brought up, I presume, was that every one of my constituents knew exactly where I stood in the matter. They all knew perfectly well that I, together with the other British Columbia members, believed most sincerely that the influx of Chinese must be stopped. Now, Sir, the hon. member for Burrard said that he believed the leader of the Government and also the leader of the Opposition were in full sympathy with him on this question. I have a copy of a telegram that was sent by the leader of the present Government in May last, addressed to Mr. J. O. McLagan, Vancouver, B.C.:

Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the east. Views of the Liberals in the west will prevail with me.

(Ed.) WILFRED LAURENCE.

Now, I do not quite agree with that telegram, because I say that this Chinese question is equally a question in the east as it is in the west, for although the west is the gateway through which these hordes, as my hon. friend from North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) calls them, enter the Dominion, still they are just like clouds. If they are not stopped they will spread from the west to the east. Now, I may say that I know the late Government was fully in sympathy with British Columbia members in regard to this question, and that on every occasion when the matter was brought before them, they showed that they were in sympathy. So far as I recollect, on all occasions it was simply the international question that debarr'd them from passing some act. I may at once say that I know full well that the principle of the exclusion of any man is wrong; but I think that circumstances alter cases. If we were trying to exclude a lot of men who had the same mode of living as we have, or as Canadian or British workmen have, I say it would be wrong to try to exclude them. But where we have men who live in a totally different manner, I think that should be taken into consideration. The white men have to make a decent living, they have to make decent wages to be able to keep what they consider a proper and decent house over their heads. They marry and raise children, which the Chinese never do in our country. The Chinese live 15 or 20 in a small room, they have food that no white man

they mean that no white man could exist on; and therefore, I do not consider that we are violating any moral principle when we try to exclude such men from our country. The hon. member for Harvard (Mr Maxwell) went very fully into the moral aspect of this immigration. The hon. gentleman, from his early training and the calling he has followed for so many years, is far better qualified to deal with that subject than I am, and I will, therefore, say very little in regard to the morals of the Chinese. I may say this, however, that there are just as good Chinamen as any other men in the world—some of them. There are

first-class Chinese merchants, well-educated men, resident in Victoria today, and there are plenty of the laboring class of Chinese who are good, honest men, and can be trusted almost as well as some white men. Their vices are different from the vices of the white people; but we all know that white people have vices which none of us would seek to condone. The hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr Charlton) drew the attention of the House to what has been going on in the country south of us. He showed, and very properly showed, that for many years the Americans have been allowing a stream of immigrants to come in that have in the end proved to be a burden on the communities in which they have settled, and a menace to the good government of the country. Those people, although they were what we call white people, were an undesirable class; still, as regards the majority of them, whatever wages they earned, they spent on their families and themselves in the country in which they settled, but such is not the case with the Chinese, nor with the Japanese either. They come into the country and work for wages which it would be cruel and most unfair to ask any decent white man to accept; they save all the money they can, the majority of the laborers living more like pigs than men, and send out of the country every dollar they can possibly save. I say men like that cannot possibly do any good to the country, and assist in building up this country to the position to which we desire it to attain. Unfortunately there are plenty of white men who are obliged to work for very small wages; that is the case in every country in the world. There are various kinds of work, however, such as clearing land, where the owner cannot afford to pay large wages; but I contend it would be far better for Canada as a whole if the Chinese were excluded, and we were to get some of the cheap labor of which you have so much in the east, and send it to British Columbia. I am informed there are men working in Montreal today for 70 cents and 80 cents a day. There is no Chinaman in British Columbia who could be found to work for such wages. So,

be found to work for such wages. So, instead of the Chinese, who are employed by nearly every contractor or manufacturer, give us some of this cheap labor to be found in the east, and let it do the work, instead of the Chinese. I think every hon. member is aware that for years I have been a consistent protectionist. I believe in protecting the industries of the country, but I also believe in protecting the labor of the country. I believe that, whether a man is a Liberal, or a conservative, a free trader or a protectionist in regard to the commodities produced in the country, you cannot point your finger to a single workingman who is not a strong protectionist so far as his own labor is concerned. Now, what do we see? Workingmen joining unions—the majority of them belong to unions. What is the purpose of these unions? They are for nothing but the protection of the labor of the unionists against outside and unfair competition. That being the case, they will not allow white men, even their own brothers, to work on the same job with them unless they belong to the union with which they are connected. If that be the case, do they not believe in protection to labor just as much as we believe in protection for the manufacturers of the country. We are told there is an international difficulty here. I always firmly believed there was, because it seemed to me, at first sight, that the Chinese might, if they "cut up rough" and we kept them out, keep our people out of their country. But what do we see! We find New South Wales, a dependency of the British Crown, as much as Canada is, has passed a law imposing a tax of \$500 on every Chinaman going into that colony, a tax which the people of British Columbia ask to be imposed on Chinese coming here. If it is lawful and proper to enact such a law in New South Wales, why is it not possible to do so in Canada? I firmly believe that the Chinese and Japanese in British Columbia and Canada now should be treated honestly and fairly by us, but I say this, and in regard to it I agree with the hon. member for Burrard (Mr. Maxwell) that we have plenty, if not too many, Chinese already for the class of work for which they are fitted, and for which we could not get cheap white labor. The hon. member for Guysborough (Mr. Fraser) came out to British Columbia a few months ago, in company with the hon. the Premier,

in company with the hon. the Premier, and he spoke at a meeting held in Victoria, when, I may say, he "took the house;" but I could wager a good deal of money that, if the hon gentleman had delivered there the speech he gave to this House the other day on the Chinese question, he would have been hissed off the platform. There is no doubt that the general feeling of the public in British Columbia is deadly opposed to Chinese immigration. The hon gentleman said, the other day, "We should open our gates to all from other lands." Well, Sir, I, for one, must protest emphatically against that doctrine. I do not think any member of this House wants to see our laboring men brought down to the level of the Asiatics, and it is impossible for the white man to live, if he has to compete with such labor. The hon gentleman further said, "We must bring our best moral and spiritual efforts to bear on them." I do not think that will make very much difference to the wages they will work for and the way in which they live. I have heard it said in the States that the only good Indian was a dead one; and the majority of the people of British Columbia believe that is the case with the Chinese. The hon gentleman again said, "If we exclude them, we give up our claim that we are able to compete successfully with them." We do not intend to try to compete with Chinese or Japanese labor; it is impossible with the different mode of life of the white man that he can compete with such labor. I also wish to warn this House against the competition we are bound to receive in the Japanese in their own country, where they are carrying on manufactures. Per-

haps hon members have not taken notice of these facts, but a short time ago the Americans sent a commission to Japan to find out what competition they would have to meet in that country, and they found the Japanese were building mills of all descriptions, were turning out goods, such as cotton, iron-work, engines and other kinds of manufactured goods at such prices as rendered it impossible for our manufacturers or any other manufacturers in any civilized country to compete with them. With the cheap transportation such as we have now across the Pacific, a very short time will elapse before Canada and the United States, and even Great Britain, will feel the effects of that severe and serious competition. There are a certain number of people in British Columbia who contend that they cannot do without Chinese. The owners of canneries declare they must have Chinese to work in those establishments. They have my most heartfelt sympathy in their efforts, because they have to compete with the American canners who utilize Chinese labor, and I must say that unless they can obtain cheaper labor than the white labor in British Columbia at the present time, they would not be able to compete successfully with the cannery men to the south of us, and on the Alaska coast. I must say also that the Chinese do make first rate household servants; and that up to the present time it has been very hard indeed in British Columbia to get girls to fill these positions. However, I cannot help thinking, that if the number of Chinese were reduced, from some portion of the globe or other we should be able to get as many white domestic servants as are needed. Sir, as long as the Chinese are allowed to come in people will employ them, because it is only human that when you want work done you try to get it done as cheaply as you can. I wish to say in conclusion that I am heartily in accord with the resolution moved by the hon member for Burrard (Mr Maxwell), and I sincerely trust that hon gentlemen on both sides of the House will look upon the matter seriously and not as a joke, because it is no joke. I trust that the Government will by some means or another find a way by which they can put a stop to these Chinese hordes now coming to our country, either by imposing a higher tax on them or by passing some law which according to their mind is more effective than a tax.

1896.10.15.p.4. Anti Chinese and Japanese Petition reaches over 700 signatures

The Anti-Chinese and Japanese petition, in charge of Mr. R. Pollock, has now over 700 signatures, and is being practically unanimously signed.

1896.10.29.p.4. Underground employment of Chinese

The question of the constitutionality or non-constitutionality, of the amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1877, prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground in the coal mines of this Province, is one of vital importance to the laboring and industrial population of this city and district. It is a matter of public knowledge that at the Union Colliery the Chinese are allowed to work underground in large numbers in the mines there, in fact, one mine or shaft is worked exclusively with Chinese. Several charges have been laid under the Act, but on one ground or another they fell through. To obtain a decision as to whether the enactment was within the powers of the Provincial Legislature the Hon. Attorney-General, arranged that a "reference" should be made to the Full Court. The following letter to Dr. Walkem, M P P., from the Deputy Attorney-General shows that in all probability the argument will take place next week:

Victoria, B C, 27th Oct, 1896.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of today's date and in reply to inform you that the argument upon the constitutionality of the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act has been set down for the November sittings of the Full Court which are fixed by statute for the first Monday in November,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
Deputy Attorney-General.

UNDERGROUND EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE.

At the November sitting of the Fall Supreme Court held a few days ago at Victoria, the "reference" as to the constitutionality of the amendment to the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground in the collieries of British Columbia, was laid over till the December session. The Supreme Court Judges present were Justices McCreight, Walbran and Drake, but their Lordships decided that it would give greater satisfaction, and be more in the public interest, if this important and far-reaching constitutional question was adjudicated upon by the full complement of five Judges. Owing to the serious illness of Chief Justice Davis, and the fact that Judge McColl had not received his commission in time, only a bare quorum could possibly be present at the recent session. It certainly is to be regretted that this matter has been held in abeyance for such a lengthened period for it works a severe injustice on those colliery managements who conscientiously accept the law as it appears on the Statute Book and abstain from employing Chinese underground in their collieries, while their less scrupulous competitors openly, glaringly and defiantly evade the law every day in the week. However, take it all in all, this further delay of a month may perhaps, in the long run prove beneficial, inasmuch as the people will have the opinion of five judges instead of three. But on the other hand what guarantee can be given that even at December sitting more than three judges will be available. It is important that a decision, if only the judgment of a trio, instead of a quintette, of judges should be obtained before the next session of the Provincial Legislature. The frequent violation of the Act, by one or more colliery managements, must cer-

tainly work a business hardship on those who honestly conform to the requirements of the statute. If the act is constitutional it should be uniformly enforced. If it is not constitutional the answer the present anomalous condition of affairs is needed the better, and a law passed that will exclude Chinese or Japanese from working in the galleries.

THE FULL COURT DE- CLARES THE ANTI- CHINESE CLAUSE

PROHIBITING CHINESE WORKING IN COAL MINES LEGAL.

Special to FREE PRESS:

Victoria, B O, Feb 3—The Full Court, consisting of Justices Drake, Walker and McColl this morning declared the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which prevents the employment of Chinamen in mines, to be constitutional. Pooley, for the Danesmuirs, fought against the Act in Court. A long written judgment was delivered.

MARINE NEWS.

PROHIBITION OF CHINESE FROM COAL MINES.

Declared "Intra Vires" of the Provin-
cial Government.

As announced by special dispatch published in the FREE PRESS last evening, the Full Court has declared the Anti-Chinese provision in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, fully within the power of the Province. The matter came before the Full Court under the Reference Act, the questions being submitted by the Provincial Government, at the request of the Miners' Association of this city. The questions submitted for the opinion of the Full Court was the amendment to the act prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground in the collieries of this province.

Mr Justice Walkem gave a lengthy judgment, which quotes at considerable length the authorities bearing on the question. We reproduce the judgment of Mr Justice Drake, which, while following the lines of Judge Walkem's decision is much more condensed:

Mr Justice Drake's judgment was as follows:

"The question submitted to the court is whether the restriction against the employment of Chinamen underground in coal mines is within the legislative authority of the province. The argument against its validity was presented under different heads: 1, as being an interference with the rights of aliens; 2, as an interference with trade and commerce; 3, class legislation; and 4, infringement of British treaties.

"It is necessary to examine the act in which this restriction appears. The act is one making regulations with respect to coal mines and miners, and is divided into parts under different captions. In the first part we find regulations regarding the employment of women, young persons and children then regulations as

persons and children these regulations as to the payment of wages, the constructions of shafts and so on. The act is strictly confined to regulating the manner in which coal mines are to be worked, in the interests of the employees and their protection, as the occupation of a miner is one of danger and risk.

"The first portion of the act is the one with which we are concerned, section 3 prohibits the employment of boys under 12 years of age in or about a mine; section 4 prohibits the employment of women and girls and also Chinamen below ground; sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 regulate the hours of labor for boys, women and young persons. Every one of these sections in some sense affects trade and commerce, but they are not thereby ultra vires—the protection of women and children is a subject which every legislature is entitled to control, until such time as the Dominion parliament passes a law applicable to the whole Dominion. This protection is of dual character, in one sense it protects the women and children from being employed in work unsuited to their powers and sex, and in the other it protects the miners from the risk arising from the want of skill and knowledge of persons employed with them in a dangerous occupation. The legislature has thought fit to place Chinamen in the same category, the reason of which is not obvious, for they are as able and as well fitted to work in a mine below ground as men of another nationality—the restriction apparently was imposed on the ground that, by the employment of Chinese, the wages of the white laborer were reduced, and that involves the larger question of right of employer and employee of absolute freedom of contract, it is a clear principle of law that the employer of labor, may engage whom he pleases, and an employee is free to contract for his labor, with whom and at what rate, and upon what terms he chooses. But the legislature has imposed a restriction on this freedom of contract, a restriction which may be supported on the ground that it deals with property and civil rights and is a merely local matter.

1897.2.18.p.4. Debate on "Resolved that Anti-Chinese Legislation is Undesirable"

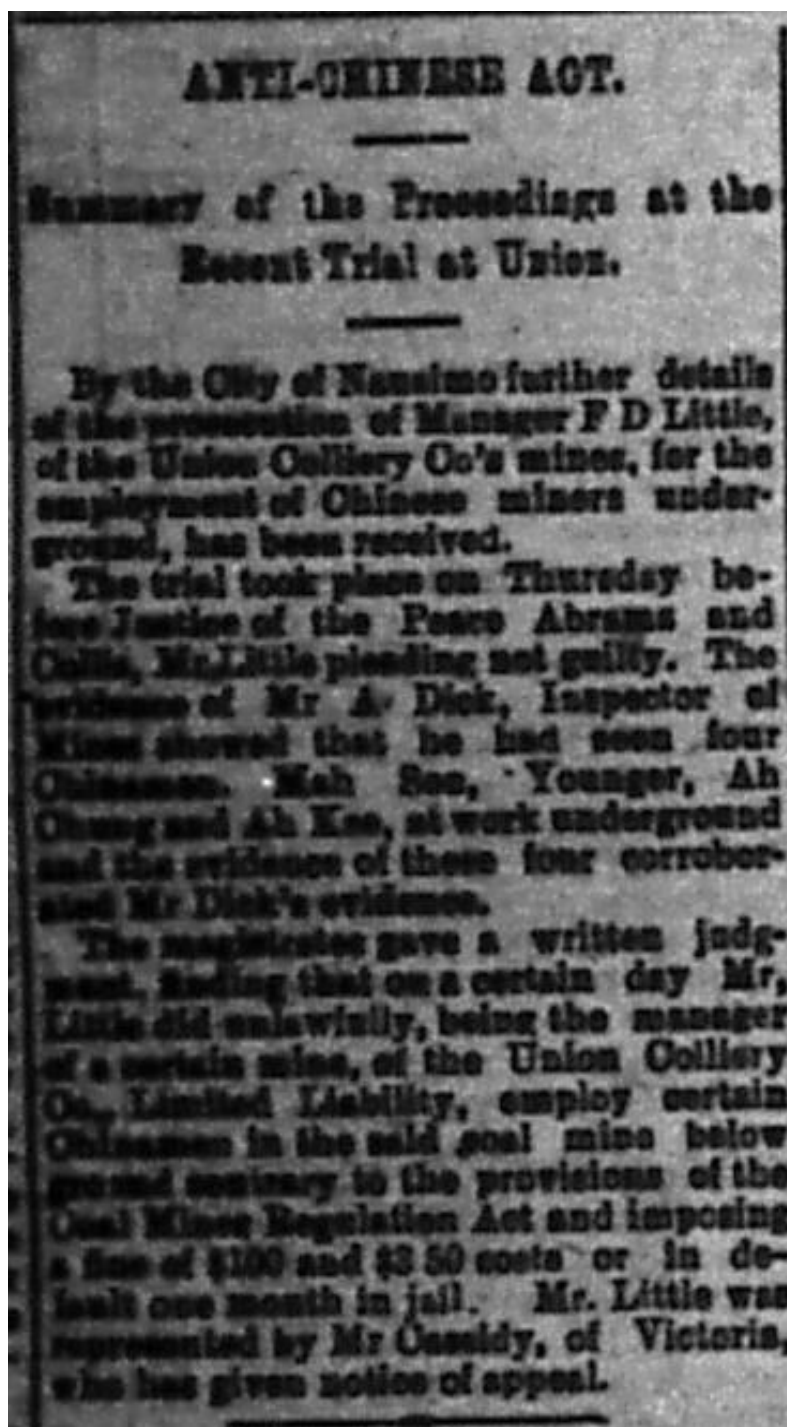
A debate on the subject, "Resolved that Anti-Chinese Legislation is Undesirable" will be held in the Y. M. C. A. by the debating club of that Association next Thursday evening. The affirmative will be led by Mr McDonagh and the negative by Mr T. B. Booth.

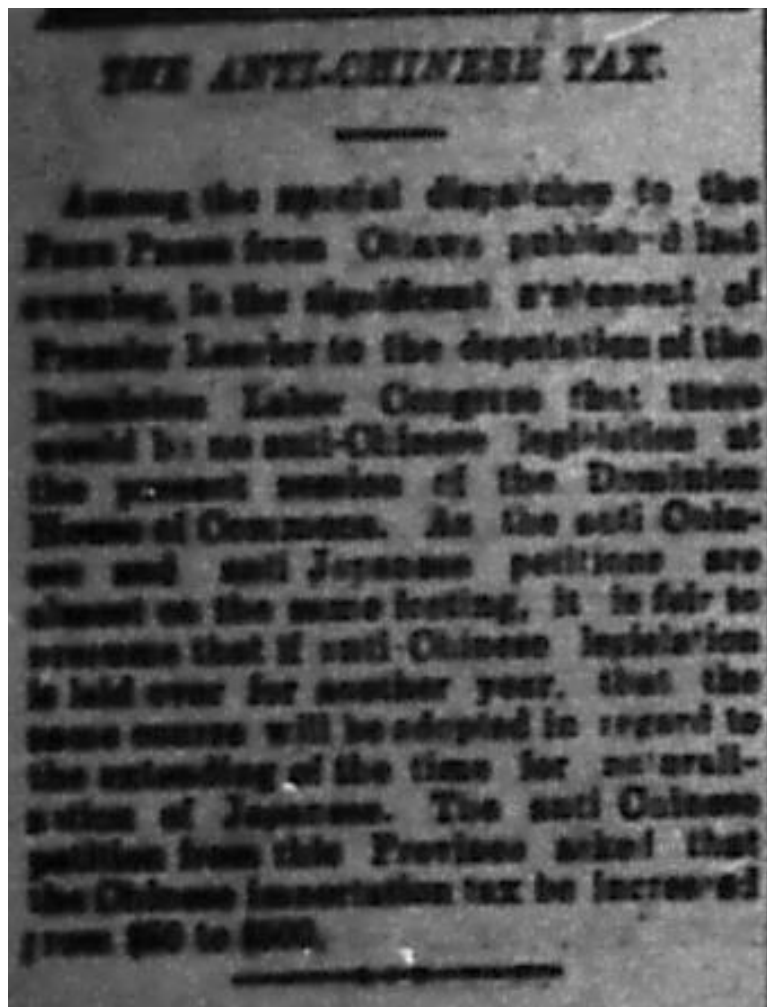
1897.3.11.p.4. Manager Little of Union Fined \$100 for anti-Chinese act violation

Manager Little of Union Fined \$100.
Notice of Appeal Given.

A special dispatch to the Free Press from Union this afternoon states that Justice Abrams fined Frank Little, Manager of the Union Colliery, one hundred dollars for employing Chinese underground in the Union colliery, contrary to the recently declared constitutional Anti-Chinese amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Notice of an appeal to a higher court was at once given.





CHINESE UNDERGROUND.

**Manager of the Union Mines Again
Summoned For Breach of the Act.**

Union, May 7—Six summonses have been served on Mr F D Little, manager for the Union Colliery Company at Union, for employing Chinese miners underground, contrary to the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Mr Little was fined \$100 for this same offence a short time ago and he will now be brought up on six different charges. The summonses were issued on the information of Mr A Dick, of Nanaimo, Inspector of Mines, and the case will be brought up before Justice of the Peace Abrams and Collins next Thursday morning.

DEPOSING CHINAMEN.

White Men, Women and Boys Being
Engaged to Work in Fraser
River Canneries.

The Vancouver World says: The Chinamen is to be deposed on the Fraser so far as seven canneries are concerned, these belonging to the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co., managed by H. Bell-Irving & Co., of this city. This firm is sending out a large number of white men, women and boys under contract to work in the canneries, the Phoenix being made headquarters. Last night 10 people were sent out and today 40 others followed, while more are to go this evening, making the number over 90.

There was a busy scene on Water St. this morning with men and teams, getting ready to drive out to Lulu Island. After the Klondyke, it was the all-absorbing topic amongst those who were willing to work. It is gratifying to learn that employment is thus provided for those who want it, and the thin edge of the wedge having been inserted there is every hope that it will be pushed home and kept there. The company which has entered upon this commendable innovation owns the following canneries: Phoenix, Britannia, British American, Canoe Pass, Wadham's, and the British Columbia.

CHINESE TAX.

The following resolution by Delegate Smith was unanimously adopted:—

"That this congress considers the answer made to the Trades and Labor Congress Executive Committee by the Hon the Prime Minister of the Dominion regarding the increase of the poll tax from \$50 to \$500 on Chinamen coming into the country very unsatisfactory and completely ignoring the strong appeals made first by the people of British Columbia in their petitions forwarded to the Government, these people who are most affected by said Chinese; (2) the representation of the whole of the British Columbia members on both sides of the House making such demand; (3) the unanimous resolution of the Provincial Government of British Columbia appealing, as they did, for such increase of tax. The want of some active steps being taken has resulted in a much larger increase since that time, has practically made a bid to this class of people which must ultimately result in banishing the white laborer out of the Province of British Columbia altogether; and the copies of this resolution be forwarded to the several members of the Dominion Government."

TUESDAY OCTOBER 19 1897

The Act Constitutional.

**The Appeal Against Constitu-
tionality of Anti-Chinese
Clause Quashed.**

**Chinese Are Prohibited From
Working Underground
In Collieries.**

The following telegrams received just as we go to press will show that the Provincial Act has been sustained and it is illegal to employ Chinese underground in the collieries of British Columbia.

Ottawa, Ont, Oct 19th,

RALPH SMITH,
Secretary Miners' Union,
Nanaimo.

Case heard today. Objection to court's jurisdiction upheld. Appeal quashed.

W. W. B. McLENNAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Victoria, B.C., Oct 19.—A special to the Times says the Supreme Court of Canada has declared that the Coal Mines Regulation Act, excluding Chinese from underground mines is constitutional.

MARINE NEWS.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE UNDERGROUND IN THE COLLIERIES.

At the session of the Provincial Parliament held in 1890, an amendment was passed to the Coal Miners Regulation Act of 1887, which on the face appeared to prohibit the employment of Chinese underground in the collieries of British Columbia. However the uncertainties of the law were soon made apparent. On June 20th 1893, Mr A Dick, Inspector of Coal Mines laid an information before Mr J P Pianta Specially Magistrate, charging Mr Frank Little, Manager of the Union Colliery, with employing Chinese underground contrary to the statute, etc. The magistrate decided that he had no jurisdiction "owing to the omission in the Act, which does not constitute the same to be an offence in respect of which conviction can be made and penalties enforced by magistrates."

The matter then laid in abeyance till early in this year, when at the solicitation of the Miners Union, the Provincial Government submitted the question of the constitutionality of this anti-Chinese amendment to the Full Court of British Columbia and the constitutionality was sustained as the following extracts from the judgment clearly shows:

"The question submitted to the court is whether the restriction against the employment of Chinamen underground in coal mines is within the legislative authority of the province. The argument against its validity was presented under different heads: 1, as being an interference with the rights of aliens; 2, as an interference with trade and commerce; 3, class legislation, and 4, infraction of British treaties.

"It is necessary to examine the act in which this restriction appears. The act is one making regulations with respect to coal mines and miners, and is divided into parts under different captions. In the first part we find regulations regard-

ing the employment of women, young persons and children, then regulations as to the payment of wages, the construction of shafts and so on. The act is strictly confined to regulating the manner in which coal mines are to be worked, in the interests of the employee and their protection, as the occupation of a miner is one of danger and risk.

"The first portion of the act is the one with which we are concerned, section 3 prohibits the employment of boys under 12 years of age in or about a mine; section 4 prohibits the employment of women and girls and also Chinamen below ground; sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 regulate the hours of labor for boys, women and young persons. Every one of these sections in some sense affects trade and commerce, but they are not thereby ultra vires—the protection of women and children is a subject which every legislature is entitled to control, until such time as the Dominion parliament passes a law applicable to the whole Dominion. This protection is of dual character, in one sense it protects the women and children from being employed in work unsuited to their powers and sex, and in the other it protects the miners from the risk arising from the want and skill and knowledge of persons employed with them in a dangerous occupation. The legislature has thought fit to place Chinamen in the same category, the reason of which is not obvious, for they are as able and as well fitted to work in a mine below ground as men of another nationality—the restriction apparently was imposed on the ground that, by the employment of Chinamen, the wages of white laborers were reduced, and that involves the larger question of right of employer and employee of absolute freedom of contract, is a clear principle of law that the employer of labor may engage whom he pleases, and an employee is free to contract for his labor, with whom and at what rate, and upon what terms he chooses. But the legislature has imposed a restriction on this freedom of contract, a restriction which may be supported on the ground that it deals with property and civil rights and is a merely local matter.

"We must come to the conclusion that it is not a case affecting trade and commerce, but a question of property and civil rights and regulations of a particular business hitherto untouched

by the Dominion legislation.

"The question of how far treaty rights are involved in this legislation was not argued and we were not referred to any treaties alleged to have been violated. We must therefore consider that no such objection exists. Under the circumstances I am of opinion that the question put to us must be answered in the affirmative."

On the strength of this decision Inspector Dick immediately laid a second information against Mr Little, and the Union Magistrate convicted, fining Mr. Little \$100 in each case. An appeal was taken from this conviction to Judge Bouché, who in the following judgment quashed the conviction purely on technical ground.

"A rule was obtained in two cases, which are exactly similar, except that the Chinamen employed are different. The grounds of the rule are that the convicting Justice had no jurisdiction; that the Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment Act, 1900, was ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature; that the employment of Chinamen in coal mines underground is not made an offence by the said act as amended; and that no penalty is provided.

"The rule in both these cases must be made absolute, and the conviction and all moneys paid by the defendant in respect thereof must be returned.

"The employment of Chinamen under-

ground is forbidden by the amendment act, 1890, but any such employment is not made an offence under the act for which any penalty imposed. Section 12 of the act of 1888 states in detail the several breaches of the preceding sections which shall be considered as offences against the act. The employment of Chinamen underground is not one of such breaches, which is to be treated as an offence against the act. Sections 13, 15, 18, 19, 50, 57, 71, 79, and some others, all deal with particular cases which are to be treated as offences against the act and the legislature has been very careful in the enumeration of these various breaches for which penalties under section 95 can be recovered. A penal act should not be extended beyond the reasonable construction which the words will bear. The Statute has prohibited the employment of Chinamen underground, one effect of which would be that in case of breach of contract damages could not be recovered. The Court is asked to read into the act a penalty which does not exist. The Statutes Interpretation Act, section 8, sub-section §21, was cited as supplementing the want. That section says "any wilful contravention of an act which is not made an offence of some kind shall be a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly. Independent of the question whether the Provincial legislature can in view of the B N A Act pass a penal law of this character the language used clearly cannot be invoked to supply the want of jurisdiction in the justices. It has the contrary effect and conclusively proves that the conviction in question was beyond the jurisdiction of the justices. This being so there is no need to discuss the question of ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature in passing the Amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act. If it was necessary I am bound by the opinion of the Full Court which has the effect of a judgment, although only given at the request of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. It is not usual to give costs in questions where on certiorari the conviction is quashed, so there will be no costs."

Against the reference opinion or decision of the Full Court of British Columbia, the Union Colliery Company took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada to have the same set aside. This appeal came before the Dominion Court at Ottawa yesterday, and in the afternoon Mr Ralph Smith, Secretary of the Miners Union, received the following telegram from Mr W W B McInnes, M P, who appeared on behalf the Miners Union.

"Case heard today—objection to courts jurisdiction upheld. Appeal quashed."

The following later press telegram, however, gives further particulars:

Ottawa, Oct 19.—In the Supreme court today the case of the Union Colliery Company vs the Attorney-General of British Columbia, was taken up for hearing, on motion to quash the appeal for want of jurisdiction, on the ground that the opinion or decision of the court below is not a final judgment or conclusive decision susceptible of appeal under the Supreme court act. The case had arisen out of a reference by the government of British Columbia for an opinion of the Supreme court of the province as to the constitutionality of the coal mining regulations by which Chinamen were forbidden to be employed below ground. Mr Robinson instructed by Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, of Victoria, on behalf of the New Vancouver Coal Company, moved to quash the appeal, Mr Hogg, contra. On the merits of interested parties were represented as follows: Mr Hogg, Q C, for the Union Colliery Co; Mr Robinson, for the New Vancouver Coal Mining Co; Mr McCarthy for British Columbia, and Mr McLane for the Miners and Mine Laborers' Protective Association. On conclusion of the arguments upon the motion the court decided unanimously to quash the appeal without costs. There was consequently no hearing upon the merits of the case.

It will be seen from these telegrams that the question of constitutionality was not considered by the Dominion court, the appeal being dismissed on the ground that the Dominion court had no jurisdiction to consider a reference opinion or

First, the Full court has sustained the constitutionality of the Anti-Chinese Amendment Act; second, Judge Drake has decided that the act, while it is constitutional, is inoperative because no penalty is provided. Under the present decisions the statute is practically a dead letter.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

It Must Be Solved Before Long.

The immediate problem for the civilization of this continent is the Chinese problem.

This is the deliberate judgment of the Rev J K McLean, of Oakland, California, who has watched for many years with keen interest, the habits and customs of the heterogeneous populations of the state of California, and more especially of the city of San Francisco, with which he is intimately familiar.

This is a pressing problem, too—the problem of life in big cities. San Francisco is perhaps the most cosmopolitan city in the world. Every nationality under heaven is represented in its population. Many of these nationalities, escaping from restriction, have acted like the prodigal son—once free from the conventions and the iron grip of law which bound them in Europe, they feel like having a good time. Their first idea is license. They indulge in excesses. They trample upon the Lord's Day. They dig the streets, they keep open shop, they attend the theatre, they have their national parades upon the day of rest. By and by, however, this effervescence will disappear, and the people will settle down to more orderly relations. But San Francisco today, remarkable for its composite population, and for the exaltation of national custom, as this is illustrated by Greeks and Jews, Germans, Turks, Swedes, Italians—is still more wonderful for the Chinese.

Mr McLean speaks highly of the Chinese. They are sober, law-abiding, industrious, patient, imitative. They have been, so far, a blessing to California. But for them the Pacific railway would never have been built. But for them development would have been retarded. But he does not think it good for the civilization of this continent that any more should be admitted. They underwell American labor. They cut wages to a point at which existence—proper existence—is impossible for the white man. And by doing so they produce a demoralizing effect upon the white population. For if wages are cut below the living point, white men will be unable to marry. The foundation of civilization is the home. Without marriage there will be ill-health, degeneracy, the moral degradation of the white race.

The Chinese problem is the problem of civilization upon the continent, remarked Mr. Malcom this morning, in his room at the Turkish Bath Hotel.
 For the first time in history the Chinese and the Anglo-Saxon confront one another in competition. The Anglo-Saxon has been described as a conqueror; but he is only of yesterday. The Chinese have persisted from a period long anterior to the Jew. And there are four hundred millions of them. Fifty millions could be dumped upon our shores and they would never be stirred out of China. And the Chinese character stands for stability. He is doing today what he did thousands of years ago. It has been said that if a section of China were to sink, and you could resurrect those who had been sleeping for a thousand years, they would instantly commence to do the things which they had been doing in the infancy of the race.
 Let me illustrate:—If you show a Chinaman a suit of clothes, and tell him you will reward him made in the same fashion, he will produce that suit, even to the patch upon the waist. This is a fact, as to the patch. Again, I knew a lady who had a Chinese boy in her kitchen. She showed him the way to make a certain cake one day. This cake required a number of eggs. The lady found two of the eggs bad, and, of course, threw them away. The lad observed her closely, and after that produced the cake with much success. One day the lady happened to go into the kitchen,

and noticed that the lad, in making the cake, threw away the third and fifth eggs. Why had he done so, she asked. Because that was the way the lady had done, was the answer.

The Chinese have been observing for thousands of years. They cannot create, but they can imitate. As servants they are patient and thoroughly honest; but they displace the German or the Irish girl, who, in the natural course of things, would get married, and be the mother of the man who would excel in business, who would be the successful banker. The Chinese make a certain kind of shoes, a certain kind of coarse clothing; they harvest the wheat or the fruit crop; they do the laundry work of the city. They do these things well; but they displace the white laborer. When they do not quite displace him, they lower his wages below a point at which he could afford to marry and found a home. You can see the effect therefore upon our white population. The Chinaman does not marry, does not found homes in the state; he works and saves and goes back to China.

According to Mr. McLean, the Chinaman can live upon eight cents a day. He buys a little fish and rice, he sleeps, for two cents, in a basement lodging-house. The white man cannot, and should not, be asked to compete with such conditions. Mr. McLean likens the Chinese to a glacier which comes slowly down the valley. This glacier, in advance, sends out streams which refresh and fructify the ground, but in the end the glacier itself will fill up that valley and there will be nothing but ice.

The Chinese have, in one sense, been a benefit so far, to the State of California. They did pioneer work. On the other hand, they kept out German and Scandinavian immigrants, who would have assimilated themselves to the American ideas, who would have settled down, married, and brought forth children to enrich the commonwealth. The glacier does good work for a time; but there are four hundred miles of it—there are four hundred millions of Chinese, and should they continue to come into this country the problem would be a fearful one for the American people.

"I thoroughly believe in treating those who are here in the kindest and most Christian manner. As I have said, in their personal habits they will compare favorably with any other nationality nationality under similar circumstances. Take a number of men of any other nationality, I do not care how highly they may be educated, and place them together, beyond the influence of home life, and they will deteriorate. The Chinaman does not drink; he is a contemplative being, and smokes opium. Not being a meat eater, his sexual passions are not as strong as those of other nationalities. In morals his record is better than that of other nationalities under similar conditions."

"What about the traffic in Chinese girls?"

"That exists, but it is largely for the use of the white people. And this, to the degree in which our youth is affected is another feature of the problem. But the Chinese and Japanese girls who engage in this traffic do not experience moral degradation like other women. It is a way of making a living, and they suffer little if any, shame. A Japanese girl will give herself to this business to make her marriage portion, or to keep old parents, and it will be exalted as filial love."

Note this curious way in which Chinese labor operate in the state of California:—

The owner of a wheat ranch or fruit farm wants one hundred Chinese men or boys to bat in his crop. All he has to do is to telegraph to a Chinese agency in San Francisco. The men are placed on the train; they do not know, and they certainly do not care, where they are going. They land at the place, they do work, and then return.

This is the feature, that with the Chinese labor is a commodity; the personal element is eliminated. The ranch owner has no responsibility. Again, where the Chinese makes coarse clothing, you will see, in small houses, tier above tier of men sitting at sewing machines. A Chinaman drops dead at his post; within an hour his place will be supplied by another Chinaman. Labor is a commodity and the Chinese number four hundred millions.

④ The chief thing we have to consider is the effect of Chinese competition upon our own population. The Chinese are not quite a menace yet in California, but we fear the possibilities of the future. I do not know how many Chinese you have got in Montreal, but if you had got twenty thousand, it would be economically felt. For instance, one result would be that you could not put your young boys to so many trades, because these trades would be monopolized by the Chinese. And it is the working population which produces our thinking population. I have no doubt that not a few of your McGill students have had for parents poor, but honest working people. It is upon this class we depend for the renewal of population. Now, if conditions are made so hard that marriage is rendered almost impossible, see what an enormous loss you have to consider to the community.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE UNDERGROUND IN COLLIER- IES.

Owing to the illness of Judge, Walker and Smith, and the resignation of Judge MacDuff, the sitting of the Full Court has been adjourned until January. This makes that the appeal against Judge Dudgeon's decision that the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act provides no penalty for the employment of Chinese underground in the Collieries of British Columbia, will stand over till that date. By that time the Provincial Legislature will no doubt be in session, when an Act to further amend this disputed Act, could be introduced that will provide a penalty, and punish those who illegally employ Chinese underground in the collieries of the Province. A new factor, however, has been brought into this matter in the shape of the Japanese, whose competition is more to be dreaded than even the "heathen Chinese." The proposed amendment is in of any practical use in preventing white labor being crowded out of the mines by cheap Asiatic labor

wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

ANTI-CHINESE ENFORCE- MENT.

Several Cases Will be Heard This Week.

Mr. A. Dick, Coal Mines Inspector, has laid information against Mr. John Dick, Manager of the Alexandria Mines, Mr. James Haggart, Manager of the Extension Mines, and Mr. F. D. Little, Superintendent of the Union Collieries, for employing Chinese underground, contrary to the provisions of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act." One information each has been laid against Dick and Haggart, and their trial will take place before Stipendiary Magistrate Simpson in this city, at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Four informations have been laid against Little, and the trial will take place at Union on Thursday next, although it may be adjourned till the next Thursday.

ANTI-CHINESE CASES.

One Convicted and One Dismissed

At the District Police Court this afternoon, the anti-Chinese cases were heard before Stipendary Magistrate Simpson.

John Dick, of the Alexandria coal mines was fined \$50 and costs for employing Chinaman underground.

A similar charge against Jas Haggart, of the Extension Mine, was dismissed, the Magistrate stating that the evidence showed that the Chinaman was in the employ of Anselmo Eorduin, who was working on piece work, and that the evidence did not show that Haggart was aware that the Chinaman was employed underground.

Mr F McB Young for the prosecution and Mr Cassidy for the defendants.

THE ANTI-CHINESE ACTION.

John Bryden versus Union Colliery Company.

The publication in the FREE PRESS on Saturday evening of the fact that John Bryden, a shareholder of the Union Colliery Company, had entered a suit in the Supreme Court to prevent the Company from employing Chinamen in the Union Colliery in contravention of the anti-Chinese Clause of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, was received with astonishment by some, while others went so far as to say it was either a joke or a fake. The report was absolutely true, even if it does appear a strange procedure.

On Saturday evening, Mr A Dick, Inspector of Mines, Mr Ralph Smith, Secretary of the Miners' Union, and Mr Tully Boyce, received summonses to attend at Victoria this morning and give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, and consequently they went down to Victoria on Sunday afternoon's train. The summons to Mr Ralph Smith calls upon him "to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff and also to bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid all books, papers, letters, and other writings and documents in your custody, possession or power, containing any entry, memorandum or minute or resolution in any way relating to the matters in question in this action, and particularly all resolutions, petitions, documents and other evidences in writing relating to the Miners and Mine Laborers' Protective Association."

The case stands adjourned till Tuesday morning.

CHINESE IN COAL MINES.

An Important Suit Heard in the Supreme Court.

Yesterday morning in the Supreme Court at Victoria before Mr. Justice Drake, the case of John Bryden vs. the Union Colliery Company, of Comox, came up for hearing. The case is intended to test the validity of the amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1890, prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground, and has been instituted as a friendly suit by Mr. Bryden, a shareholder in the company. The counsel engaged are—Maurice Hills, for the prosecution, R. Cassidy, Q. C., for the defence, and Gordon Hunter holds a watching brief on behalf of the Provincial Government.

The pleadings were amended with the consent of the court to conform to the existing law, the case having been instituted some months ago. Mr. Gordon Hunter entered an objection on the ground that the suit was instituted by an interested party, which indicated collusion, but the objection was overruled.

The first witness, Archibald Dick, mining inspector, proved the exclusive employment of Asiatics in No. 2 drift at Union, and their partial employment in numbers 4 and 5, to the extent of about one half. In cross-examination he stated that in his opinion the Chinese were more careful miners than white men, adducing in substantiation of the assertion the absence of accidents in No. 2 drift and saying that personally he would prefer to work with an ignorant Chinaman rather than an ignorant white man.

Ralph Smith, secretary of the Miners' Union at Nanaimo, testified that in his opinion Chinese were dangerous in underground working. Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy, witness explained the aims of the Miners' Association, which are of a protective nature.

nature.

Tully Boyce, who was subpoenaed by the prosecution and ordered to produce "all resolutions, petitions, documents and other evidences in writing relating to the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective Association," but who is not a member of that association, corroborated the opinions expressed by the previous witness.

Several other witnesses were examined, among them being J White, who confirmed the statement that Chinese were employed; T Forster, M P P, who stated that in his opinion Chinese were the cause of the explosion which occurred; and Richard Short, underground boss at No 4 mine, Union. The last named witness stated that the employees of the company are responsible for their sub-employees, but the company reserves the right to discharge any careless and unreliable man. He admitted that the employment of Chinese still existed.

Mr Justice Drake said the only question to decide was as to the constitutionality of the act, and in this he must be governed by the Full Court, who had decided that the act was constitutional. He would give a written judgment on which the company could appeal.

ANTI-CHINESE CLAUSE.

Formal Judgment of Mr. Justice Drake in Bryden vs. Union Colliery Company.

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake yesterday handed down a written judgment in Bryden vs the Union Colliery Company, an action to test the validity of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground. At the conclusion of the trial his Lordship declared the Act to be intra vires of the legislature, he being bound by a judgment of the Full Court to that effect. He gave a written judgment simply as a formality to enable the defendants to appeal to the Privy Council. The formal written judgment follows:

"The action is brought by the plaintiff on behalf of the other shareholders for a declaration that the defendant company had not and has no power to employ Chinamen in the said mine in positions of trust and responsibility as banksmen, onsetters, signalmen, brakesmen, pointsmen, furnacemen, engineers, and employes at windlasses in sinking pits, or as laborers below ground. There is no evidence of any employment of Chinese except as laborers or contractors for getting out coal. They never appear to have been employed in any position of trust connected with the mine. The parties admit that these laborers are subjects of China.

"The evidence is conclusive to show that they are employed as laborers underground, but the whole of the witnesses who had any experience of such employment were unanimous in saying that Chinamen were more cautious than white miners, and there were fewer accidents among them than among the white laborers. Mr. Dick,

the government inspector of mines, spoke highly of their efficiency, and Mr. White, the foreman of No 2 slope, which was entirely worked by Chinese, had had no fatal accident in eight years. The opposition to their employment, therefore, is not based on inefficiency or carelessness, but on the ground that they in some way tried to keep down the price of labor, and thus affect the associations which have been formed with a contrary object in view.

No single case of carelessness was adduced, but opinions formed on imperfect knowledge or vague generalities were put forward in opposition to the clearest evidence of the caution used and care exercised by the Chinese working underground.

The defendants in this action contend that section 4 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, being Chap. 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1894, as far as it affects the employment of Chinese underground is ultra vires the provincial government.

The said question was argued before the Full Court upon a reference to that court under the Supreme Court Reference Act, 1891, which is now found in section 98 of the Supreme Courts Act, Rev. Stat. B. C., 1897, and the act there referred to is the same as the above mentioned statute.

The Full court having considered the question of jurisdiction, and having arrived at the conclusion that the restriction as to the employment of Chinese below ground is within the constitutional power of the provincial legislature, and is not ultra vires, although I may not be bound by the opinion as a binding judgment of the Full court, yet as I was one of the judges who composed that court I see no reason for changing the opinion therein expressed. It only remains for me to give judgment in accordance with that opinion, and I therefore hold the employment of Chinese

here hold the employment of Chinese laborers below ground is an infraction of section 4 of the Coal Mines regulation, and is contrary to law, and that the law was one within the power of the provincial legislature to pass; and I adopt the reasons given by the Full court and make the same part of my judgment. As this is a friendly action in order to raise the question for another tribunal, I make no order as to costs."

1898.5.23.p.4. Justice Drake rejects leave in Dryden v. Union Colliery Co.

Anti-Chinese Cases.

In Bryden vs. Union Colliery Co., Mr Cassidy, for the defendants, on Saturday moved the full court for leave to set down for the present sitting an appeal from the judgment of Mr Justice Drake pronounced the other day. Leave was refused.

Tents and Camping Outfit
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1898.7.14.p.4. Coal Mines Regulation Act: Anti-Chinese Clause Sustained by Full Court

**COAL MINES REGULATION
ACT.**

**Anti - Chinese Clause Sustained
By Full Court.**

[Appeal to Court of Last Resort.]

The Full Court, consisting of Justices Walkem, McColl and Irving, yesterday dismissed the appeal in Bryden vs the Union Colliery Company, and confirmed the judgment of Mr Justice Drake, upholding the constitutionality of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, or that portion of it prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground. The Company were given leave to appeal to the Privy Council. R Cassidy for defendant appellant; H M Hills, for plaintiff respondent, and Gordon Hunter for the Crown.

1898.7.16.p.3. Mine inspector fined for employing Chinese underground.

Employing Chinese Underground

Police Magistrate Jas Abrams, of Cumberland, on the information of A. Dick, Mining Inspector, last Thursday fined Mr. Frank Little \$25 and costs on seven different charges of employing Chinese underground in the Union Collieries. Three other cases were withdrawn on account of the witnesses absenting themselves from the country.

1898.9.15.p.1. Alexandria Coal Mine manager in court for employing 11 Chinese underground

PROVINCIAL POLICE COURT.

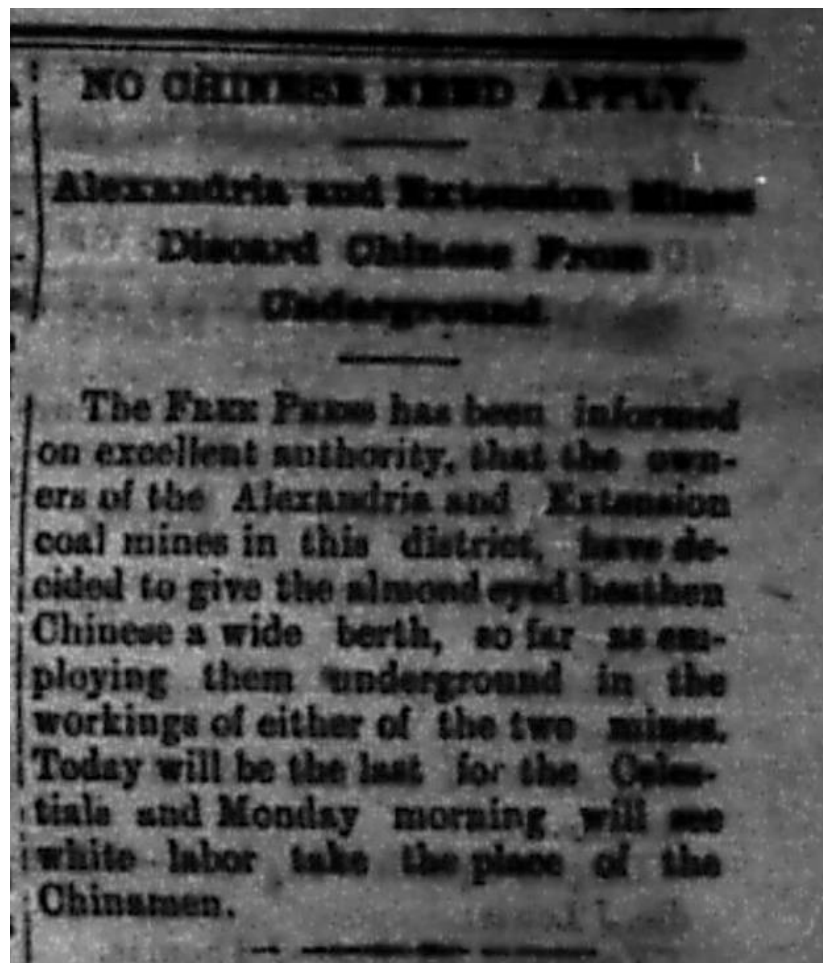
[Before J. H. Simpson, P. M.]

Mr. John Dick, Manager of the Alexandria Coal Mine, appeared in the Police Court this afternoon on 11 charges of employing Chinese underground in the Alexandria Coal Mine.

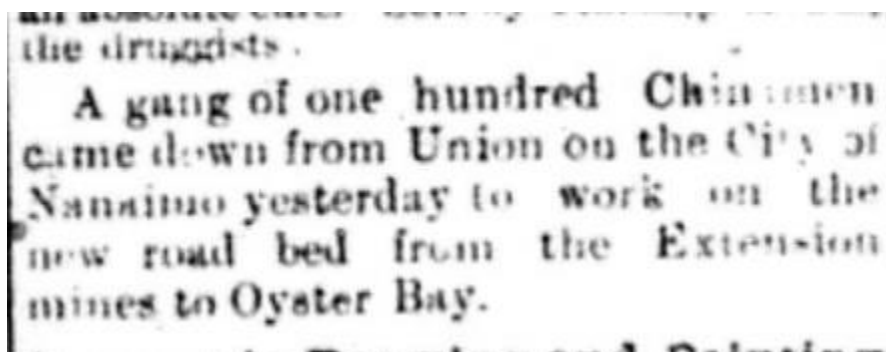
Mr. Maurice Hill, of Victoria, appeared on behalf of the defendant and Coal Mine Inspector, Mr. Archibald Dick, prosecuted the several cases.

The evidence was being taken when we went to press.

1898.9.17.p.1. Alexandria and Extension mines employ Chinese underground



1898.12.3.p.4. 100 Chinese to work on road bed at Extension mines



EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE IN COAL MINES.

Test Case Before the Privy Council.

British Columbia Given the Right To Intervene.

On March 5th, the British Columbia Attorney-General's application to intervene in the case of the Union Colliery Company vs. Bryden came up at Downing Street, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There were present Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaughten, and Sir Richard Couch. The London Times thus reports the case:

This was a petition by the Attorney General of British Columbia for leave to intervene in the appeal which had been preferred by the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited, and others, from a judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The question raised in the appeal was as to the constitutional validity of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia which forbids the employment underground of Chinamen.

Mr Russell, Q C, appeared for the Attorney General of British Columbia, the Hon Edward Blake, Q C, (of the Canadian Bar), for the respondent.

The respondent, who is a director of the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited, brought an action in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against the company and other persons, the appellants, in which he asked for a declaration that the appellants had no power or lawful right to employ Chinamen underground, and for an injunction to restrain the appellants from so employing them. It was stated that the action was a friendly one, it being brought for the purpose of raising the question of the validity of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia, which forbids the employment underground of Chinamen. The appellants contended that that enactment prohibiting the employment of Chinamen below ground in British Columbia was unconstitutional and ultra vires of the Provincial legisla-

question of the validity of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia, which forbids the employment underground of Chinamen. The appellants contended that that enactment prohibiting the employment of Chinamen below ground in British Columbia was unconstitutional and ultra vires of the Provincial legislature as being an interference with the subject of aliens and with the natural civil rights of aliens beyond the power of the local legislature. The action was heard before Mr. Justice Drake, who gave judgment for defendant, granting the declaration and injunction and upholding the validity of the enactment. The appellants appealed from Mr. Justice Drake's decision to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The Full Court ordered the appeal to be dismissed with costs. From the judgment of the Full Court the appellants appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Attorney-General for British Columbia now asked their Lordships for leave to intervene in the appeal.

Mr Russell, Q.C., said that the Attorney-General for British Columbia desired to intervene in the appeal, the question in the case being as to the constitutional validity of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia.

Lord Hobhouse said that as the question was a constitutional one, their Lordships would like to hear the Attorney-General when the appeal came on for hearing.

The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., said he quite recognized the fact that in a constitutional question the representative of the Province should have an opportunity of intervening. The simple question on today was on what terms with regard to costs the Attorney-General was to be allowed to intervene.

Their Lordships gave the Attorney-General for British Columbia leave to appear on the hearing of the appeal and said they would make no order as to cost at present.

1899.6.21.p.4. Fight took place at Chinatown last evening

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
A fight took place at Chinatown last evening in which one of the Celestials came out with a most prominent black eye. The matter was reported to the police, but no trace of the aggressor has been found.
Mr. B. Gibson, H. A. C.

1899.7.17.p.4. Privy Council to determine constitutionality of legislation barring Chinese working underground

EXHIBIT.
The Privy Council has heard the appeal in the test case to determine the constitutionality or otherwise of the Provincial legislation prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground in coal mines, and has reserved judgment.

CHINESE IN COAL MINES
The B. C. Statute Before the Privy Council.

The London correspondent of the News Advertiser under date of July 21st, says:

An important case affecting the working of coal mines in British Columbia came yesterday before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consisting of Lords, Watson, Hobhouse and Macnaghten and Sir Edward Fry. The question arose on an appeal by the "Union Colliery" Company, and others, from a judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in an action brought by the respondent, John Bryden, on behalf of himself and other shareholders, to restrain the Company, which owns and works certain coal mines in British Columbia—firstly, from employing Chinamen in positions of trust and responsibility in and about the mines, as banksmen, signalmen, etc.; or, secondly from employing them in other positions, as laborers below ground, in cutting out and winning the coal. Mr Bryden alleged that the employment of Chinamen in the mines, by reason of their incapacity, was dangerous and injurious to the property of the company, and, further, that such employment was contrary to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Cap. 138 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1897. The Company (the Directors being joined as defendants) pleaded that they did not employ Chinamen in the responsible capacities alleged in the first statement and as the employment of Chinamen underground as laborers the appellant admitted such employment, alleging that it was perfectly safe, and that the prohibition of such employment was unconstitutional and ultra vires.

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Drake, who, in giving judgment, said the evidence established the fact that

Chinamen were more cautious than white miners, and there were fewer accidents among them than among the white laborers, and he came to the conclusion, therefore, that the opposition to their employment was not based on their inefficiency or carelessness, but on the ground that their employment tended to keep down the price of white labor, but on the question of constitutionality, the learned Judge held that the Provincial Legislature had authority to deal with subjects of "naturalisation" and "aliens," and therefore that the Mines Regulation Act was not ultra vires, and the injunction against their employment must be granted. The Colliery Company appealed to the Full Court, which confirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake, whereupon the Company appealed to the Privy Council.

The Hon. E. Blake and Mr. Cassidy, of the Canadian Bar, supported the appeal; Mr. Taylor, Q.C., (Canadian Bar), and Mr. Joseph Shaw appeared for the respondents, and Mr. Haldane, Q.C., and Mr. C. A. Russell, Q.C., for the Attorney-General of British Columbia, who obtained special leave to intervene.

Mr. Blake argued that the judgment of the Courts below should be reversed, on the grounds that the enactment in question was not within the competence of the Provincial Legislature, and because the Canadian Parliament, having dealt with the subject in so far as seemed to that Parliament fitting in public interest, it was not competent to the Provincial Legislature to impose further special restrictions and disabilities upon Chinese immigrants.

Mr. Haldane, in supporting the decision of the Courts below, on behalf of the Attorney General of British Columbia, argued that the law, which was passed in the public interest, was constitutional, and within the competence of the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. Taylor, Q. C., of the Canadian Bar, having addressed the Court for the respondents, their Lordships reserved judgment.

CHINESE ALLOWED UNDER- GROUND.

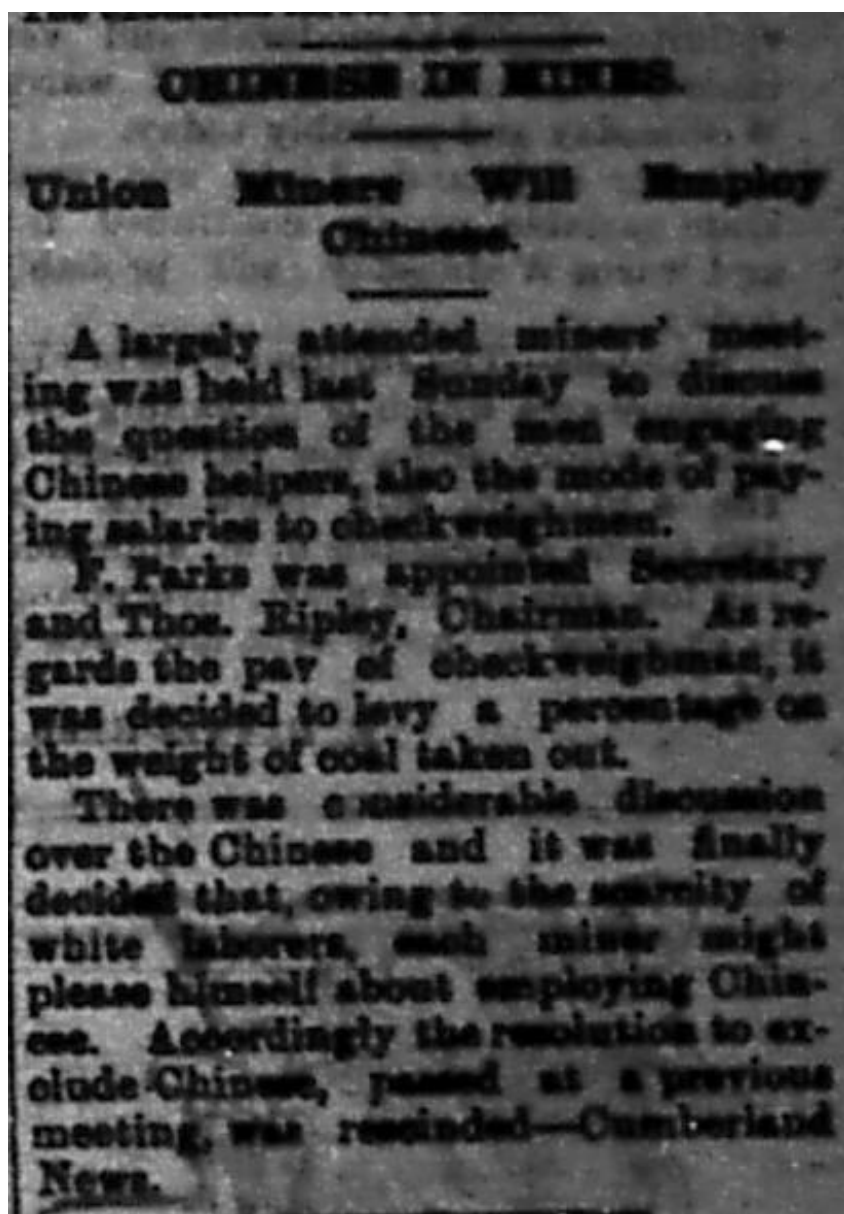
Privy Council Decide in Favor of Union Colliery Company.

Amendment to Coal Mines Regu- lation Act Declared Un- constitutional.

On Thursday the FREE PRESS published a report of the appeal of the Union Colliery Company against the decision of the Full Court of British Columbia which had decided that the amendment to the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground in the coal mines was within the authority of the Provincial Legislature to enact, and therefore constitutional.

Private cablegrams received by those immediately interested in the appeal, states that the Privy Council in London, gave their decision yesterday afternoon, sustaining the appeal, reversing the decision of the Full Court of British Columbia, and declaring that the Province has not the power to prohibit the employment of Chinese underground in the collieries of British Columbia.]

The cablegrams received do not give any particulars as to the reasons advanced by the highest court in the realm for this decision, which, while it undoubtedly may be within the strict letter of the law, is none the less disastrous to the laboring and industrial interests of the province, and cannot help being a serious "spragg" in the wheel of progress and prosperity. There is no alternative but to accept the decision, disastrous as it may prove, but there can certainly be other modes by which the employment of Asiatics can be curtailed, if not entirely prohibited, and with that aim, and to that end, the people of British Columbia should now concentrate their energies.



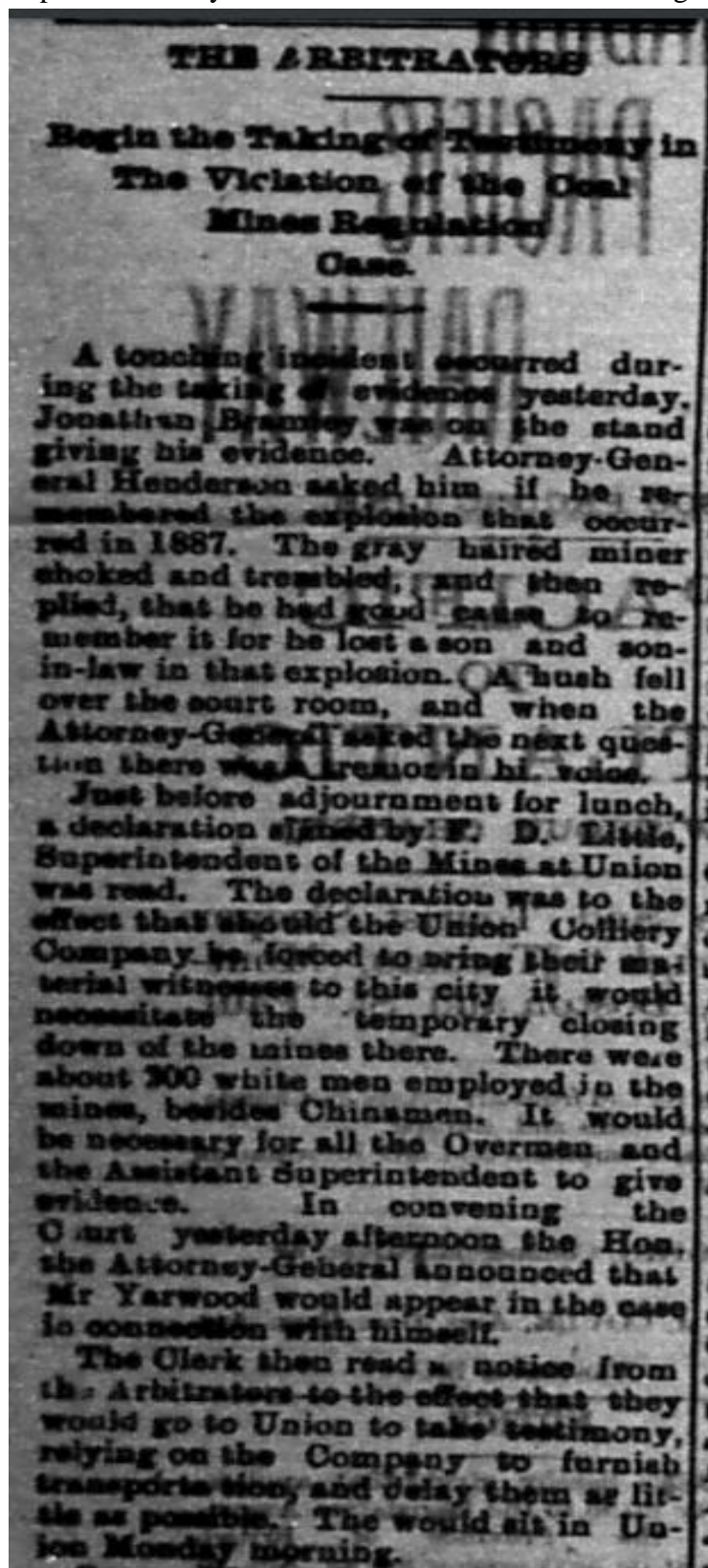
CHINESE UNDERGROUND.

Complaints are Referred to Arbitration.

Last week the *Free Press* alluded to the fact that Messrs Wynne and McAllen had been selected as arbitrators to decide upon the proposed new Special Rule for the Coal Mines, providing for an educational test, familiarly known as the anti-Chinese Rule.

It now appears that their duties as arbitrators will take a much larger scope. Inspector of Mines Thomas Morgan, has laid separate complaints against the managements of the Union (Comex) Collieries and the Extension Collieries, for employing incompetent persons, viz: Chinamen, in their respective mines underground. Under the Amendment Act, of 1898, matters of this kind instead of being taken into the civil or criminal courts for preliminary adjudication are referred to arbitration new Section 70 providing as follows:

70. The Inspector of Mines shall give a decision on the matter as observed by him or submitted to him within twenty-one days, and should he decide that the employment of such incompetent or incapable person or persons exists, the Inspector of Mines shall notify the owner, agent or manager of the mine of the matter complained of, and should he refuse or neglect to remedy such matter, the Inspector shall, within twenty-one days after sending such notice to the owner, agent or manager, notify the Minister of Mines, and thereupon the matter shall be determined by arbitration in the manner provided by this Act, save and except that in such arbitration the parties to such arbitration shall be the owner, agent or manager of the mine on the one hand, and the Inspector of Mines, on behalf of the Minister of Mines, on the other."



George Woodbank was the second witness called, had worked at mining 45 years. He was at present a shoemaker. He considered Chinamen dangerous; they were illiterate. They would go to places where they should not go. He had seen them go into the old workings. When there was danger in the mines the fireman would put up a notice written in the English language. The Chinamen were unable to read these notices and paid no attention to them. Mr. Yarwood conducted the direct examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—Was in England up to 1884. They employed young boys in England. The miners in England were not what he considered illiterate, although some could not read nor write. Entered the employ of the N. V. C. Co. about 15 years ago. He had never employed a helper, but had a partner. There were no Chinese helpers employed in the N. V. C. Co.'s mines since he came to the country as far as he knew. It did not require skill to be a pusher. Chinese were employed as pushers. Witness never had any direct dealings with Chinamen. Had seen other foreigners (Belgians) working in mines here, but had little to do with them. The only ones he had anything to do with could speak good English.

Re-direct—English miners in England could understand English, but Chinamen could not. If anything went wrong with an English miner he would give warning; the Chinaman would not.

Thomas Richards—Lived in Nanaimo and had worked 20 years at mining. Started work in Welsh mines at seven years of age. Most of the laborers in Welsh mines understood enough English to carry on their daily business. Worked 15 years in Pennsylvania. The language spoken by miners there was English. The advantage in speaking English in mines was in his opinion that the miners might under-

S stand instructions given them. If a man did not understand what he was told to do it was dangerous working underground and one man's mistake might cause the loss of many lives. He worked at Union five years. His experience with Chinamen there was that as a class they did not understand English and they were ignorant in other ways. He had a Chinaman working with him, but watched him closely. He always brought him out of the mine at the same time as himself. He never let the Chinaman go into the face first, for he did not consider him a safe man. Airways were kept for purpose of keeping up ventilation. Curtains were used for to turn air to the necessary places. It's the Chinamen at Union that put up curtains and brattice, and they were familiar with the work there. In his opinion a Chinaman was not safe. Had experience with Japanese working in mines. He remembered an accident happening to a Jap, and described the place where the accident occurred. The place was in charge of a white miner and the Jap had no right to go in there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—Great proportion of miners employed in mines in Wales were Welsh and could read. He went to Union 6 years ago and was employed in No. 4 slope. Nearly a Chinaman or a Jap for every white man. Had a contract to get out coal. Had a Chinaman to assist him. He had only Chinese and Japs to choose from, and selected the lesser of the two evils. Had employed one or two Japs as helpers.

He never had an accident while working there. Did not consider Chinese better workers than other foreigners. Thought that perhaps a Chinaman would work cheaper than other foreigners; that was the reason they were selected. There was a slope at Union known as the Chinese slope. Did not know why it was so called.

it- and not know why it was so called.
n- Never considered what distinction, if
ad any, existed between the different
eg slopes in regard to accidents. He would
ot be surprised to know that an accident
m never occurred in Chinese slope. He
sy was fireman and shot-lighter when the
ld accident occurred to the Jap, and had
to examined the chamber one hour be-
as fore. Something had turned wrong
ld between the time had made the exa-
m in mination and the explosion occurred
n an hour later. He knew the Jap went
n in first, because his remains were
to there.

lo In answer to a query by Mr. McAl-
n- lan, witness said that orders were is-
sued for white men to have charge of
chamber, and the person having charge
should have gone in first.

By Mr. Wynn—There are some Chi-

The Anti-Chinese Special Rule Arbitration.

Editor FREE PRESS.—Barnum's famous expression that the public liked to be humbugged is fast becoming ancient history, but apparently is taken as a truism by the present government of British Columbia, and especially so by Hon. R. E. McKechnie and Mr. Ralph Smith. To these two gentlemen, and to them alone, must the credit (?) be given for the present farce now being enacted. Of course, I refer to the Arbitration Case, re Special Rule, Coal Mines Regulation Act. The prominent characters in this play being two arbitrators, an Umpire, the Attorney-General of the Province, and a couple of Lawyers. The rest of the case being composed of white miners, Chinese miners and laborers, with Mr. James Dunsmuir and Mr. Ralph Smith as prompters, and leading stars of the pantomime. From the apparent earnest manner in which these people conduct the proceedings one would naturally infer that some measure or issue of importance to the people was being considered. This would be a natural conclusion, but at the same time a mistaken one as there is really nothing before the Board to arbitrate upon, that will alter existing conditions as far as the employment of Chinese or other illiterate people are concerned. At the risk of being thought tedious, I will give a brief resume of the reasons adduced for the present display, which is taking up the time of the people, and helping to relieve the Provincial Treasury of its not over abundant supply of cash.

It is well known that Chinese and others, not acquainted with the language and habits of the Anglo-Saxon race are a source of danger to those who are forced into daily contact with this class of labor. This danger is sensibly increased in underground employment, more especially in mines which give off explosive gas. As I understand many serious accidents

can be traced to their ignorance of dangers to be encountered, and lack of knowledge of the English language. Years ago this danger was recognized by the Government of that day. The late Premier Robson is on record as saying: "That it was the sacred duty of the Government and Legislature to protect the lives of the miners from just such a danger." The late Chief-Justice Davie, then Attorney-General, said heretofore he had opposed class legislation, but as the miners had now proved their case he would vote for the exclusion of Chinese from coal mines. Unfortunately the law then enacted was not workable and when made so was declared unconstitutional by the Highest Court of the Empire. To meet this emergency the Miners Union asked the present government to promulgate a new special rule under the act to relieve the difficulty. The idea was a good one and would have been successful had the miners gone a step further and drawn up some rule for the guidance of the government. Unfortunately the drafting of this rule was placed in the hands of Mr. Smith, miners agent and Dr. McKechnie, President of the Council. These gentlemen went to Victoria to interview the Government on the subject, the result of their labors being the now notorious Special Rule under discussion. That the new rule is worthless goes without saying. It is a safe assertion that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the thinking miners of this place have so expressed themselves. In fact it has become the jest of the season among the jocularly inclined. One little incident forcibly illustrates the truthfulness of this. It came out in evidence before the Arbitrators that Mr. Morgan, Mine Inspector, a gentleman who certainly does not pose as an authority on legal technicalities—upon receiving a copy of the Special Rule immediately notified the Government of the fatal defects in its verbal construction, which rendered it worthless. He clearly and

forcibly pointed out the impossibility of keeping out of the mines the vast number of Chinese and Japanese employed prior to 9th August. In other words he showed clearly that any person employed before that date, no matter how illiterate or dangerous to others, did not come under the working of the new rule.

I might here add that it is indeed passing strange that this part of Mr Morgan's evidence given before the Board of Arbitrators did not appear in the public press. A suspicious public might reasonably come to the conclusion that the ubiquitous censor had been at work. The government paid no attention to this vigorous protest from the Mine Inspector beyond changing the word "miner" to "person," which, while it slightly changed the reading of the rule, left it in its present abortive condition. The question now naturally arises what is the object in carrying out the present elaborate proceedings at such a waste of time, energy and money? It is not supposable that the parties responsible for the wording of the rule were ignorant of its weakness, even though it had not been pointed out to them by the Inspector. Granting this, then we are forced to the alternative that it was done for a purpose. I will not attempt to give a solution of the above problem but leave it to the Hon. Dr. McKechnie and Mr Smith to throw some light on the subject. At the same time it might not be amiss to give a short synopsis of the criticisms one hears so freely expressed whenever this subject comes up for discussion. One gentleman well known in political circles very tersely, but in my opinion rather viciously, expressed the opinion that the whole affair was merely the shaking up of the political dust bin to obscure the vision of the miners and others interested. While many are at a loss to account for why this economical government of ours should so free-

ical government of ours should so freely spend thousands of dollars exposing their own imbecility and at the same time object to contributing 50 cents per day to assist in keeping a helpless and destitute old man in Nanaimo Hospital. Personally I am at a loss to account for the whole affair. I cannot forget that one of the principal causes of complaint against the late government was that they were not sincere in their anti-Chinese Legislation. Yet the present government had it in their power to make the new rule as effective in excluding illiterates

from working underground as if the mines were hermetically sealed against them. That they failed to do so is strongly in evidence before the people. If I am not mistaken in my judgment a day of reckoning is fast coming for those responsible for this apparent breach of faith. Although not a miner nor directly interested in the question of mining, yet I am sufficiently well acquainted with the miners as a class to know that it is a dangerous experiment for either individuals or governments to attempt to hoodwink them or trifle with their supposed ignorance.

Now Mr Editor, I will bring my letter to a close. If any of the parties who were good enough to criticise my former letters feel like answering this, I hope they will confine themselves to the facts of the case and not seek for motives that do not exist. If they do so the public will hear more of this subject.

B. G.

ARBITRATION AT UNION.

(Continued)

On Friday morning the first witness put in the box was Andrew W. Watson, a fireman in No. 4 slope, who had been in the employ of the company for over two years and had worked in all parts of the mine timbering. He had worked with men of various nationalities and found Mongolians safe and did not consider them a source of danger. In the main they understood instructions very well, even the ones who were a little backward being able to comprehend what was wanted when a little patience was used. The mines at Union were carefully managed and worked and he was not in favor of turning Chinamen and Japs out, as such a measure was unnecessary. They were careful about brattices and curtains and he had heard no complaint against them. White miners were not dictated to as to whom they should employ as helpers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—It was necessary that men employed underground should have a certain amount of intelligence, but it was not necessary that they should be able to read. The several notices used in mines were understood by all persons employed underground. He had not examined each man separately, with reference to this. Miners should understand instructions given in English. As a general rule a miner would not be in a mine without his digger—the latter being responsible for his safety.

To Mr. Wynne—A certain amount of reading knowledge was necessary before going underground.

To Mr. McAllan—Rules were posted for the guidance of employees. A man who could not read would ask some one to read them to him. It would, of course, be much better if miners could read the rules themselves but it would be no safer.

Re-direct by Mr. Cassidy—A man who could read all the rules and understood them would not be any better the first time he entered the mine than a man who could not understand them.

them.

W R Walker, examined by Mr Cassidy—Witness had worked in Union Mines for the past six months and was now an overman. Had worked with men of different nationalities, and said that some of the Chinese could read English and some could not; but as workmen he found them able to understand instructions, and they were safe and satisfactory. The mines were in first class order at present, and on the ground of safety there was no justification in turning the Mongolians out of the mines. It would be turning the best laborers in the mine out. The Chinese in particular would understand instructions better than the other foreigners. Witness said that when Inspector Morgan characterized the Mongolians as unsafe, he made an untrue statement. Being able to read the rules was no advantage, as all the men in the mines were able to understand instructions.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Witness considered it necessary to have those with whom he worked understand him.

A coal mine was not necessarily a dangerous place. Air was an important factor in the working of a mine. Witness was familiar with the rules himself, but did not think a man was less liable to accident who did understand them. The managers of the mine were the only ones who should know the rules. He said that he would not employ a digger who had not a practical knowledge of mining. Instructions were sometimes given by signs and it was not necessary that a man should understand English.

Redirect by Mr Cassidy—All employees understood instructions as given verbally.

O. P. Stevens by Mr Cassidy—Witness employed a Chinese halper and from his personal experience he considered him no more dangerous than a white man. He knew that some Chinamen could read and write. A miner was supposed to have a practical knowledge of the working of a mine.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Witness had worked in California

and Washington where no Chinese were employed. He had never asked his helper whether he understood the rules or not, and he did not believe there was one man in 400 who would read the rules. He had no particular preference for Chinamen and his reason for employing one was that he could make more money with him.

To Mr McAllan—In case of an accident he would choose a white man on a relief party.

To Mr Wynne—If he thought his Chinaman a menace to safety he would turn him out of the mine.

Frank Querroll by Mr Cassidy—Witness employed a Jap helper and he understood instructions. He had no experience with Chinese himself, but he had heard others say that they were pretty fair.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—He could read a little English and got his instructions from the fire boss. If the fire boss could not make a man understand in one way he would do so in another.

To Mr McAllan—The witness said that he considered Italians better than Chinese and that he thought it was not necessary to read and understand notices, etc.

Robert Hornell by Mr Cassidy—Had experience with Chinese and Japs and considered them as good and as safe as any person. He employed a helper and knew that he understood instructions, but could not say as to other Chinamen.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—He selected a Chinaman because he preferred him to a Jap and those were the only men that could be hired for \$1.50 a day. A helper was looked after by his employer, who was responsible for him. It was an advantage for a miner to understand the special rules.

Adjourned until 2:15 p.m.

David Walker was placed in the box at the afternoon session and examined by Mr Cassidy. This witness had about 35 years experience as a miner and was now an overman. He had worked with Chinese and Japs and considered them safe, and so far as he knew they understood instructions. He knew of one exception and he was with another man. He did not know whether or not they were able to read the special rules and he did not consider this qualification necessary. He had never seen a white man reading the special rules, and had never

known a Chinaman to tear down curtains or battices. He conveyed his instructions to employees by talking to them. When a place with gas was found a barricade was put up. There were two unavoidable accidents in No. 4 during the past three years, both being fatal. Mr. McAllan once worked in No. 5 and employed a Chinese helper and witness had an idea that he thought a lot of that helper. A white man had once caused a fire in No 5, and notice of it was given by a Jap. The accusations made by Mr. Morgan, in his notice, against the Mongolians were untrue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—Witness was more or less familiar with the special rules, but he did not think the reading of them would help a miner any. A man who could read the rules would be no safer, but he should be able to read the signs. Chinamen and Japs knew the signs. A man who could not understand instructions could not get past him. There were Chinese diggers in the mines with helpers of their own.

To Mr. McAllan—There had been fewer accidents in No 5 shaft than any shaft on the Island.

Marshall Laird examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness had worked at Union one year and came in contact with Mongolians every day. In some cases he thought they were better than a white man in a mine. He had less difficulty in giving instructions to Chinamen than some other foreigners, and they were not a source of danger. He knew Chinamen that could show a white man what he ought to do. He considered Celestials as safe as himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Yarwood—Witness had never read the rules, but he thought it would be better for everybody if they could read. It was necessary to be able to read the signs. He was acquainted with Italians who could not understand English, but they were good miners. He preferred a Chinese helper to a white man. He had known Chinamen to instruct white men. Being asked to name an instance witness refused to do so. Umpire McCrady requested him to answer the question, and Mr. Cassidy told him he would have to answer, but on his refusal to do so was sent from the box.

the box.

Hector McLean, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Had employed a Swede, a Jap and a Chinaman as helpers and the latter understood instructions best, although all had understood him he thought them all safe. Witness had worked in Nova Scotia and in this Province and had never read the rules, although he held a miner's certificate from the former place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—To get his certificate he had to go before a board of examiners, and it was necessary to obtain it before he could dig coal. He could not say whether the helpers he employed were able to read notices or not. Witness had looked over a part of the special rules and was aware of their significance. He considered mining a somewhat dangerous occupation.

To Mr. McAllan—The mines in Nova Scotia were just as safe before certificates were issued.

Richard H. Hodson, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness worked in Union mines eight years, had worked with Chinese and Japs and he found them perfectly safe while working

with him. A practical experience was necessary in mining and he did not think it right to turn men out because they could not read the rules. The Union colliery mines were perfectly safe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—He knew of no mine that was absolutely safe. Witness then attempted to tell the Attorney-General what questions he should ask him and said he did not propose to answer any others. Mr. Henderson refused to further examine the witness.

Thomas Turnbull, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness was a miner of thirty-eight years experience, had worked with Chinese and Japs and considered them safe. He was timberman and travelled through all parts of the mine, and, as far as he had seen, the Celestials did their work all right. There was no necessity for turning men out of mines because they could not read and understand the special rules. The more men employed in a mine who could understand the special rules the better for them, and the better for the mine. The rules were a good thing and the men did not take the interest in them that they should.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—The rules were framed in the interest of the miners themselves, and it was in the interest of managers to have them understand them. If men were not familiar with the English language it would be more difficult to make them understand—it took more time. It would be better for everybody if all could read the signs.

Adjourned until 9:45 on Saturday morning.

ARBITRATION AT UNION.

(Continued)

When court came to order on Saturday morning Mr. Cassidy announced that he had held a consultation with his colleague, Mr. Davey, and with Mr. Little, and that they had decided to place no more diggers in the box. They could call all the men of that class they wanted, but he thought it hardly necessary to call any more. Overmen and firemen from the different mines would be placed on the stand; also a few of the Chinamen who were employed in the mines.

Henry McArthur was called to the box and examined by Mr. Cassidy. The witness was a fireman, he had experience with Chinese and considered some of them very good miners, while others were good pushers. As a whole he considered the employees of the Union Mines competent and safe, and he did not agree with Mr. Morgan when he characterized them as dangerous. He did not think it necessary that the Mongolians should be able to read and understand the special rules, but it would be better if they could read. It would not be fair to turn men out because they could not read the rules. There were only two men in the mines who could not understand and they were placed with men who did understand. Witness was a Nova Scotia miner and had worked as an overman and manager there. Conditions in the mine there and here were altogether different, the mines there being more gassy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—There were a number of Chinamen and Japs in the shaft who were unable to speak English, but witness could make them understand what was wanted. Thought it necessary that men working in a mine should understand each other, and an understanding of the signs was necessary. It would be much better if every man knew the rules—it would be an additional element of safety. Witness believed that the rules were framed for the safety of life and property, and he thought it would be advisable to be able to read them.

James Strang examined by Mr. Cassidy—Was a fireman in No. 5 shaft and had found the Mongolians safe. They understood instructions sufficiently well to be able to get along and he had not found the men a source of danger: they also understood the

notices put up. Witness had read the rules, and it would be as well if the Celestials could read them; but he did not think it necessary that they should. The mine was perfectly safe at present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—A miner was supposed to know his duty and it would be better if he knew what was expected of him in case of danger. It would be better if men could communicate with each other in a common language. He would not work in a mine where men did not understand instructions. Had once employed a Jap as helper and he took him because he could make more money with him.

To Mr Wynne—Turning out the Mongolians would not add to the safety of the mine.

Walter White by Mr Cassidy—Had worked in different mines at Union and was fire boss in the Chinese slope at one time. The slope was safe. He had worked as a miner and employed a Chinese helper and found him safe, so far as he knew. A few of the Mongolians might be able to read the special rules. He did not think the enforcement of the proposed special rule would do any good. Witness had read the rules. With reference to curtains and brattices, he had found the Celestials very particular.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Witness would like to see miners understand the rules. It was possible that the ignorance of one man would imperil the lives of others; and it would be a good thing if miners could all read the special rules. In his experience, he found that everybody understood the notices. It was a good thing to have rules.

John Kinsley by Mr Cassidy—Witness was a fireman in No. 4 slope and had worked in different parts of the

mine. He had found the Mongolians good workmen and safe so far as he knew. They understood instructions, otherwise they would not be employed. He thought it would be an injustice to turn men out because they could not read the special rules.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Witness did not think it absolutely necessary to understand the special rules, and he thought a man would be safe if ignorant of them. He thought that every man in the mine should, and did, understand his duties, and that the mine could get along without rules as they were not necessary for its safety. He then said that to some extent rules should be in use, and that it was necessary that all should understand instructions.

To Mr McAllan—Witness was once able to go over the rules word for word. A man who was working with a safety lamp and had matches in his possession was violating the rules. (It appears that on the visit to the mine on Wednesday evening Mr McAllan had asked a Chinaman who was working with a safety lamp for a match and the Celestial had accommodated him.)

Adjourned until 2:15 p.m.

At the afternoon session William Johnson was placed in the box and examined by Mr Cassidy. Witness stated that men of different nationalities were employed in No. 4, but that Chinese were in the majority. He found them particular in carrying out instructions and under a white man they were all right. As far as he had seen the Chinese were working under white men. He did not think it necessary to the safety of the mines that they should be able to read the special rules. Witness had been a manager in Scotland and South Africa. In the latter place Kaffirs were employed, and in point of intelligence he thought the Chinese superior to them. He thought the proposed rule very unfair and not at all necessary to the safety of the mine.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Witness had only two months experience with Mongolians since he came to this Province. He had looked over the rules in a general way. He thought it necessary that miners should be able to speak the English language. His objection to the proposed special rule was that so many people would be turned out of the mine. He did not think it necessary to be able to read the rules, but it would be an advantage. There were no white working miners employed in

South African mines.

Mar Poo burned a piece of paper before being examined by Mr Cassidy—and gave his answers in good pigeon English. He had been a coal miner for 13 years, and he was now a contractor, and employed 16 Chinamen as helpers. They understood the instructions given them by the fire boss. If Chinamen saw a sign put up they would not go in. Witness could read the signs, and thought that some of his countrymen could do likewise, but all of them understood what was wanted of them.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—

He had been employed at Wellington and had just returned from a visit to China when the explosion occurred there in 1888. After that he came to Union. He did not go down in the mine very often now. If coal was not coming up fast enough he would go down to ascertain the reason. Sometimes if Chinamen found a little gas in the mine they would whip it out with cotton. Every time a Chinaman saw a chalk mark he went home.

Mar Yuen, examined by Mr Cassidy—Witness had been examined by Mr Morgan, who wanted him to read all the rules in English, but he was unable to do so. If he saw a sign with 'gas' on it he would not pass. If a curtain was torn down he would fix it up if he could; if not he would tell the fire man or brattice man about it.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Worked in Union mines five years, and was now getting out coal and employed a helper. When the fireman told him everything was all right he went down to work. Witness could not read English. If he could, he would not work in mines, but would be a "lawyer, allee same attorney-general." His helper was a better man than himself.

Mah Wing was the last witness of the day, and was unable to speak as good English as the others. He had worked in No 4 Shaft five years, and understood fire boss, brattices and curtains. He was a pusher and could not read the rules, but he could read and understand the word 'gas.' When he saw a chalk mark he would go back. Mr Morgan had talked with witness about two months ago, and the latter in answer to the questions of the former had told him "no savvy."

Nothing was brought out of the witness on cross-examination.

An adjournment was then taken until 9:45 Monday morning.

The arbitrators did not get down to business until 10:30 this morning, and first witness called was David Nellist, who had 13 years' experience as a miner, and worked in different parts of the Union mines for 5½ years. He had experience with Mongolians and found them all right. In reference to the notice given by Mr Morgan, witness said that he did not consider the Celestials dangerous, and he found that they understood instructions. He did not know whether they could read the rules or not. He did not think that the safety of the mines required such a special rule as the one proposed by the Minister of Mines. In places of danger a cross was marked on a board, and those who could not read could understand the significance of this mark. Witness had read the rules, but he understood them before he ever could read them. There were British subjects in the mines who could not read and write. Chinese and Japs got their instructions from overman or fire boss.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Witness knew two British subjects who could not read and write. He would not give the names. Rules were only necessary for the management of the mines. As far as safety was concerned it would not be necessary for a miner to know the rules. There was no advantage in being able to read the notices. Instructions given in English should be understood.

To Mr Wynne—The duties of a fire boss was to see that the mines were safe.

Robert Thoburn, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness was a fire boss and worked in Union mines six years. Had experience with Mongolians and always found those with whom he came in contact able to perform their work, carry out instructions and safe, so far as he knew. As a fire boss he dealt with the men who employed the Chinamen, not with the latter. He thought it necessary for every man in the mines to read and understand the special rules. Disregard of instructions was a common thing in coal mines with men of all classes. He attributed this to selfishness. He thought a man who disobeyed the rules should be brought before a magistrate. The safe condition of the Union mines was due to the management. It was necessary to have rules for the government of a mine and the rules should be carried out. If the special rules were not read they might as well be erased from the statutes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—Witness said he thought the rules were framed for the safety of the mines and they should be known to every man who worked in the mines, and it would be better for every man to be able to read them himself. His instructions were to report men who could not understand English, to the management. Every one working underground should be able to receive instructions. A great many of the men working in Union were glad to get Chinamen. He could not give any reason for this. All men should be able to read and understand notices. Too many precautions could not be taken in mines. Very few white men were unable to read, he thought.

To Mr. Wynne—You would find some good practical miners who could not read. As a general thing an intelligent man would do as he was told.

John White, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Had 15 years experience as a miner and worked with Mongolians for two years. He found them capable of doing good work, understanding instructions and safe. Where Chinamen understood instructions they were as safe as white men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—Witness preferred a Chinaman to a white man as a helper, because he made more money with him. He thought there should be rules of some

kind, but he had never read the special rules. There were lots of men who did not know the rules, but would go by the instructions of the fire boss. He thought all employes should understand instructions.

Robert Vass, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness was a fire boss and had worked in Nos. 1, 4 and 5 slopes. He had experience with Mongolians. They understood instructions and were safe. The safety of the mines would not be increased by turning out the Celestias.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—Every workman in the mine should know something of what his duties were. The rules did not help men in the least. The Attorney-General read a couple of the special rules, and witness admitted that the miners should know these particular rules. All the employes in the mines knew what the danger notices were, even if they could not read them. If a Chinaman did not understand instructions he would send him home.

To Mr. McAllan—If he found a man working with a safety lamp and matches in his possession he would send him out. A mine official who would not do so would not be doing his duty.

To Mr. Wynne—He did not think that the proposed special rule was a good one and the mine would be no safer for its enforcement.

Toye, a Hawaiian, was next placed in the box, and testified that he worked four years in the Union mines. He saw Mr. Morgan four months ago, and the Inspector told him to look out for gas, and asked if witness could read rules. If a curtain was torn down he would fix it up, and if he had no nail he would tell the fire boss.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—Witness was a driver. He saw the fire boss, and when he saw a chalk mark he would keep away.

Adjourned until 2:15 p. m.

At the afternoon session Wong Kee was placed in the box by Mr. Cassidy. Witness worked in No. 4 slope five years as a pusher. He did not know Mr. Morgan. The witness did not speak very good English, but said he savvyed fire boss.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—Me savvy fire boss, chalkee markee me go go up, box full no takee up, no full me no takee up, no matchee, no smokee, man smoke no good, me savvy gassie.

Thomas Pierce examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness was acting as overman at present, and had been employed in Union colliery for the past ten years. He had experience with Mongolians. He considered them safe and, in his experience, they understood instructions. They could not read the rules, and the mine would not be a gainer by turning them out. If he knew of any celestials who were incapable he would turn them out. He thought the rules good; he did not think it necessary that all should be able to read them. He thought very few men understood the rules, if they did read them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson [Had read the rules and thought them good, as their purpose was to prevent dangerous accidents. To understand the rules it would be better to be able to read them. All the important rules should be known. A Chinaman was sent out a couple of weeks ago to do a certain job, and went somewhere else—got lost. When the Chinaman came around to his work the next morning witness sent him home. He did not think it necessary to be able to read the notices. There were men who could not read and write that might be good workmen. Men should understand instructions given in English. It was placing a responsibility on a man to give him the care of a man who could not understand instructions. Witness had never had any direct complaints in reference to Celestials. He did not remember of a complaint being made to him last Monday about a Chinaman or Jap. When pressed he admitted that a man had complained to him of a Chinaman and Jap. He had discharged the Jap. A man who could read the rules would be taken on in preference to one who could not.

Re-direct by Mr. Cassidy—Witness knew of a case where a white man had gone astray in the mines and related the particulars of his doing so.

Frank Crawford, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Was a boss runner in No. 4 slope. He remembered Mr. Morgan examining some Chinamen in the mines, but did not remember them by name. As a rule the Chinamen employed under him were safe and understood instructions. He did not consider them a source of danger. He did not think it necessary to read the rules, and had not read them himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—He thought the special rules were made for the safety of the mine. Witnesses knew men who were not able to read the rules, but they were old miners. The Chinamen employed under him understood the signs.

Donald McKay, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness worked in Union mine six years and was also a runner there in No. 4 slope. The Mongolians under him understood instructions thoroughly. Some Chinamen were employed, while others were not. He would not have read the rules.

Witness thought rules were posted at pit head for safety of mine—for miners to read them. He would prefer Chinamen to men who could not speak the English language. He did not remember a Jap being burned to death in No. 4 in August, 1897; but remembered a Chinaman being killed by being run over. To a certain extent the understanding of the special rules would make a mine safer.

Ab Gate, examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness worked in No. 4 slope as a brattice man. If there was gas in a place, the fire boss would put up a brattice board with chalk mark. Witness knew Mr. Morgan, and had been examined by the Inspector, who wanted him to read the rules, but witness could not do so. He had worked four years in mines.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson—

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Witness could read signs and read samples shown him. He also wrote signs himself, saying that he had gone to school in Victoria.

Wong Dan, examined by Mr Cassidy—Worked in No. 4 three years. Inspector had asked him to read the rules, but he was unable to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Had been taught in the mines to read the signs. If Chinaman understood what fire boss told him he was all right. He would not smoke in mine nor carry matches.

Qwong Ling, examined by Mr Cassidy—Was a digger in No. 4. Mr Morgan had asked him to read the rules. He could not read rules, but could read signs. Witness knew the uses of curtains, brattices, etc. This witness was not cross-examined.

Mar Yow was placed in the box and took the oath by kissing the Bible, although he wore a queue. He had worked 18 months in Union mines. He knew all the Chinamen and they understood what fire boss told them.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—Witness demonstrated that he was able to read the special rules. He had gone to school in California.

Adjourned until 9:45 Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday morning John Matthews, the Assistant Manager of the Union mines, with 22 years experience, was placed in the witness box. The notice given by Mr Morgan regarding the Chinese was absolutely untrue. The mines were examined three to seven times each day, depending on the shift. Mongolians were employed in all positions, except ones of responsibility. They invariably carried out instructions and they were the most obedient of any class of men. The explosion in Wellington in 1888 was caused by a blown out shot. He was there at the time. The agitation against the Chinese commenced a few months previous. In his opinion the motive was to get them out of the mines. The Knights of Labor was seeking members at the time. They had an organization at Nanaimo. It was not the Wellington crowd generally who were agitating. Every miner carried matches in his pockets. The rule refers to miners who carry matches for smoking tobacco. The mines at Union are not gassy. Mongolians could not read rules, and not one miner in a hundred would read them. It was not necessary to read the rules. White men were more self reliant and more inclined to break the rules than

Chinamen. If the special rules were enforced it would practically shut down the Union mines. Some of the best miners, who were foreigners, could not meet the requirements.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—

The agitation against Chinese was between the dates of the Nanaimo and Wellington explosions. In his opinion the Knights of Labor were successful in having the Chinese removed from the mines. The owners were requested by the people to remove them. Men were excited at the time and the Knights of Labor took advantage of this to dress their point. He was not in favor of Unions as conducted at Nanaimo, and he did not see the good of miners' unions. He was strongly opposed to them as they were conducted in this country. Chinese were paid one half the wages of white men in the same employment. He did not say that they frequently carried matches in gassy portions of the mine. — Union mines was not gassy. He approved of special rules for the conduct and guidance of the management, and they were made known orally to the miners every day in the week. They were not frequently violated. When they were the men were stopped. He had asked 30 miners during the week about the special rules and only one had read them. Reading the signs would not enhance the safety of the mines in the slightest degree. That depended entirely on the management. Suitable men were selected to work in dangerous places. He never asked men questions about belonging to a union as it was none of his business. He thought the Union miners were satisfied with the situation now. Miners meetings did not always express the opinion of the men. Of 300 men 50 might want a certain measure and they would attend the meeting while the others would stay at home.

To Mr. McAllan—He did not say

that it was unnecessary for miners to know the rules. He had no objection to their being able to read them. With regard to personal safety he said that each was responsible for himself. There were cases where it was necessary for workmen to be able to read. In cases of accidents prompt judgment takes the lead. He had often experienced difficulty in getting labor both here and in Wellington. When the Chinese were put out of Union only one shift could be worked. The isolated condition of Union was responsible. It was an impertinence on the part of the Inspector to interfere with men; his duty was to examine the mines.

To the Attorney-General—The impertinence of enforcing the rule would be on the part of those who tried to enforce it.

To Mr. Wynne—Foreign white miners were good workmen and law abiding citizens.

Frank D. Little, General Manager, examined by Mr Cassidy—Had thirty-five years experience and had worked in Nanaimo, Wellington and Union. The notice given by the Inspector on Oct. 18th was incorrect as he knew nothing about the Celestials. Union mines were safer than any witness had seen in the Colony. There was no necessity for the proposed special rule. In his experience Mongolians employed in mines were as competent and safe as white miners. They understood instructions and they were more careful, if anything, than white miners. He attributed the agitation against them to the Nanaimo Union, and he thought that Mr Smith and Dr. McKechnie had been sent to Victoria to override the decision of the Privy Council. He wanted to know by what right Mr Smith sat in court.

Mr Cassidy replied that he thought Mr Smith was a paid delegate of the Miner's Union and that he was there for the purpose of instructing.

Witness resumed—The Union miners were perfectly satisfied to work with Chinese if left alone by a few men below. The mines had never complained to him of the Celestials. In his 11 years as manager all accidents came under his attention, and he was sure that the ones that were attributable to Chinese were less than those caused by white men. He was willing to take the report of the Minister of Mines on the subject. Referring to the verdict of the coroner's jury that Chinese were responsible for the first accident in Wellington, witness doubted its accuracy. From what he recollected of the taking out of Chinese from Wellington and Nanaimo mines, a committee had called upon Mr Robins, and he said that if Mr Dunsmuir would agree to take them out he would, and Mr Dunsmuir agreed. If the special rule were enforced considerable loss would be sustained by the country, even in mines where Chinese were not employed. When the act was enforced at Union regarding the Chinese the output of the mine was cut down fully one-half. Labor required by the special rule could not be procured.

Cross-examined by Mr Henderson—The company did not compel white men to take Chinese. Chinese did not require so much herding and guarding as some would try to make out. He would not be afraid to take out white men and put in Chinese. According to statistics and practical experience in No. 2 they were safer. The management posted rules and gave them to miners when they were requested. The management made known rules as widely as possible. He would not trust to men reading the rules, but they were carefully instructed in their duties. A man is not allowed to work in a mine unless he understands instructions. Witness recognized the right of his own miners to make requests in a body, but objected to men from other mines interfering. He believed there was an organization of some kind in Union now. They had not approached the witness on the subject of Chinese. Mr Dunsmuir, 18 months ago, wished to take a vote among the miners on the subject, but it was quietly stopped by some person who did not want it taken. No Chinamen were employed in responsible positions, but he considered them capable of taking them.

To Mr. McAllan—When the Chinese were put out all the white men who came were employed and the mine worked all the men that could be got and as much time as possible. He had no choice between white and Chinese miners and he paid Chinese miners exactly the same as whites. He had put men out of the mine for trying to form a union connected with Nanaimo. Witness had warned a delegate that if he came up and tried to form a union there in connection with Nanaimo he would discharge every man who joined, and he would do the same again. This did not keep men away as plenty were glad to get clear of the influence of the union.

To Mr. Wynne—The effect of the special rule would be to put out skilled Chinese and Japs and put in unskilled white men, which would enhance the danger.

Ralph Smith, M.P.P., and Secretary of the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective Association, was placed on the stand by Mr. Cassidy to show what part he took in formulating the rule, but the arbitrators decided that he was not compelled to disclose what took place at meetings of the Executive Council.

Peter McNiven was then called by the Crown and examined by Mr. Yarwood. Witness had worked in Union mines five years, but left three months ago. Chinese and Japs were dangerous in the mines and he cited instances of their carelessness. He thought the proposed special rule a good one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—Witness had read the special rules and he thought the Mongolians should understand them. He would be glad to see them out of the country. He believed that the proposed rule was for the safety of miners.

Stanley Okels by Mr. Yarwood—Witness was a miner of 10 years experience and worked in Union mines 19 months, but was not working for the company now. He quit one week ago because he considered Mongolians dangerous. He had been working with a Chinaman and had instructed him to remain in a certain place until

witness returned with his tools, but when he returned he could not find the Celestial who did not show up until the next day, when it was ascertained that he had been lost and had spent the night in old workings. A Chinaman, on one occasion had attempted to come in where he was working with a cigarette in his mouth and witness had driven him away. Several other instances of alleged Chinese carelessness were mentioned by the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr Cassidy—Witness was a Russo-German. When the Chinamen came in where he was working, with a cigarette, it frightened him so that he went home and remained a week. He did not report the matter to the fire boss. Witness said that lots of the Chinamen could not understand himself or anybody else. He could read the rules, he said, but when pressed by Mr Cassidy to show that he was able to do so he refused to read them, saying that he would not do so in public.

The witness either could not or would not understand questions asked by Mr Wynne.

To Mr. McAllan—He had reported accidents to the bosses and they had laughed at him, and that is the reason that he did not report that the Chinaman came into his place smoking a cigarette.

Thomas Curran, examined by Mr Yarwood—Witness worked 14 years in mines in different sections of the country, and was now employed in No 4 Slope Union Colliery. He had read the special rules. He thought the proposed special rule a good one. The Mongolians could not understand instructions, in his experience, and he cited instances of their carelessness. He thought that people who could not understand English were unsafe in the mine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—
Had never been fined for assaulting a
Chinaman, and he did not hate them.
He was not a member of the Nanaimo
Miners Union. He tried to obey orders
when in the mine. He had known
a man to go over a barricade. He
was an Italian, and he did not think
that the man understood English.

Thomas Hudson, examined by Mr.
Henderson—Witness had worked in
the Island mines about 11 years. His
father lost his life in the explosion of
1887 at Nanaimo. He had experience
with Chinese and Japs and if they
were in care of a white man he thought
they were all right. The proportion
of accidents in favor of Chinese was
owing to the fact that white men took
the responsibility. He thought the
proposed special rule a good one. The
Chinese who had been placed upon the
stand by the Colliery company he
thought, were among the best in the
mines. Witness said that he could
understand the Chinamen if they
could speak at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—
Witness had left the colliery because
he got a better job. A number of the
Chinese who were in the mines in his
day were still employed, and some of
them were good workmen. He knew
nothing about the Chinese slope as he
had never been in there. He had
been fined four or five years ago for
assaulting a Chinaman. He had pro-
vocation for the assault.

Adjourned to meet in Victoria on
Wednesday, Dec. 6th.

IN JUSTICE COURT.

Charles Smith Fined for Assaulting a Chinaman.

Charles Smith, an employe at Haslam's mill, appeared before Justices Shakespeare and Hubert last evening charged with striking a Chinaman. Ah Cue appeared in court with his face covered with blood, which had flowed from his nose and had the appearance of being carefully rubbed on other parts of his physiognomy and allowed to dry there. He swore that the defendant had struck him without provocation. Three other Chinamen corroborated the story.

The story told by the defendant was that he was coming off a scow with a load of slabs; that as he came off the complainant, who was waiting to go after a load, jostled against him and called him a name that generally means fight. The defendant dropped his load and struck at the Chinaman, but missed him. The Celestial retaliated by a slap in the face. Defendant then got in a straight drive on the Chinaman's nose and that ended the affair—at the mill. Mr. Smith's version of the affair was corroborated by Messrs. Thomas Haslam and Thomas Mowat, both swearing that the Chinaman was the aggressor.

The Justices decided to fine the defendant \$5 and \$3.50 costs, \$1.50 of amount being for the expense of an interpreter.

THE ANTI CHINESE MOTION KILLED.

Premier Laurier Calls Upon the House to Vote Down McInnes' Motion.

Ottawa, April 9—An animated discussion took place in the Commons today on the Comox and Cape Scott Railway bill. Mr. McInnes moved an amendment prohibiting the employment of Chinese in construction or operation.

Mr. Morrison opposed the amendment on the ground that the courts had declared such a provision unconstitutional.

Sir Adolphe Caron insisted that the government declare its policy on the subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government would shortly bring down a bill on the subject of Chinese immigration. In the meantime he thought that as Canada taxed these people on entering the country, she could not well refuse them the right to work. He called upon the House to vote down the amendment.

Mr. McInnes challenged a division. This being taken the amendment was rejected by 53 to 21. The minority consisted of sixteen Conservatives and five Liberals. Messrs. Prior and McInnes voted with the minority; Mr. Morrison with the majority.

Mr. Davin made an appeal for an additional subsidy to the Territories, but got no satisfaction.

Thirteen out of twenty-six notices on the order paper were dropped.

1900.5.10.p.2. Union Colliery Chinese miners strike one day to get \$1 each

Passengers returning on the Thistle last evening say that the Chinamen employed in the Union Colliery mines struck last week. It is alleged that the cause of the strike was an attempt on the part of the Company to collect \$1 from each of the Celestials, this sum to go towards the payment of the expenses in the Chinese arbitration cases. The strike only lasted one day.

1900.5.30.p.4. 35 Chinese arrived from China

W. I. Heddle & Co.
Thirty-five Chinamen arrived on the noon train today. They are recent arrivals from the Flowery Kingdom, and were brought by one of the Chinese contractors.

ing expected from Vancouver tonight.
A special despatch received in this city from Ottawa this afternoon says the government has under consideration the proposed Chinese Act which is for the purpose of regulating and restricting Chinese. In addition to increased poll tax, there will be in the new act a clause similar to Natal Act, providing for educational test, which of itself will be sufficient to largely exclude Chinese. It will apply to Chinese only.

AGAINST THE CHINESE.

Trades and Labor Council Will Circulate Petitions—An Im- portant Meeting.

The most important meeting yet held by the Trades and Labor Council was that of last evening when action was taken on the Chinese Question. It was unanimously decided to circulate petitions, addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons; and a house to house canvass will be made to obtain signatures.

The petitions recite in substance that various Acts passed by the Province for restricting or limiting Mongolian immigration has been disallowed, and while not questioning the power of disallowance, the petitioners believe that a fuller knowledge of present conditions and the effect of this immigration on the laboring classes would induce the Dominion authorities to modify their views.

The petition then goes on to state particulars as to the large influx of the undesirable classes, assures the authorities that the petitioners are not unmindful of Imperial interests, and expresses feelings of the greatest loyalty and ends by appealing for the passage an act inhibiting the immigration of the undesirable classes into this country.

A Committee was also appointed to confer with the City Council to see if something could not be done with reference to compelling the Chinese laundries to stop work on Sunday.

The Trades and Labor Council will also do all in their power to secure the establishment of a white laundry in this city.

1900.8.24.p.4. Petition circulated in Kamloops not to engage in dealings with Chinese

A petition is being circulated in Kamloops, signers of which say: "We solemnly pledge ourselves before God and our fellow citizens that we will hereafter have no dealing whatever with Chinese—neither to buy from them, sell to them, nor employ them and will use every lawful means in our power to induce others to do the same."

1900.12.1.p.4. Will Not Allow: Chinese, Japanese or "Indians" to Vote

WILL NOT ALLOW

Chinese, Japanese [or Indians] to Vote.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Vancouver, Dec. 1st—Unless some particularly drastic action is taken, Deputy Returning Officer H. J. Duncan has today fully decided the question by declaring that he will instruct election officers at polling booths not to allow any Chinese, Japs or Indians to vote. He has taken that stand here. Before they have not been allowed registration as voters and until such registration has become a matter of fact, and the Courts have decided that those portions of the act which prevent, even in the event of registration these people from voting their votes cannot be received inasmuch as they do not come within expressed provision under section six of the Dominion Franchise Act. The Dominion Act does not mention any Chinese, Japanese or Indian or any other race or nationality specially and therefore, under Chief Justice McColl's decision, the Provincial Statute must rule.

1901.1.7.p.4. Poultry farmers should be alert of Chinese chicken thieves.

H. T. Heddle & Co
China New Year approaches; poultry keepers should keep a special watch on their coops. The snow is a great aid to John in his roost plundering.
White Figs, new season's just to hand at
—W. T. Heddle & Co's.

1901.4.11.p.1. Enquiry concerning Asiatic Labor and Immigration

Oriental Commission.

**Formal Opening of the Enquiry
Concerning Asiatic Labor and
Immigration.**

Yesterday afternoon in the Court House the Royal Commission of Enquiry into certain complaints and statements regarding the presence and conditions of living of the Chinese and Japanese in this province, was formally opened by the Secretary, Mr. F. J. Deane, reading the several instruments issued by the Government empowering the Commission to sit. There were present at the opening Commissioners R. C. Clute, Toronto; D. J. Munn, New Westminster; and C. Foley, Rossland. Mr. Charles Wilson, K.C., attended on behalf of the Government of British Columbia; Mr. Bradburn, of Victoria, appeared in the interest of the Chinese; Mr. J. H. Simpson, Nanaimo, also appeared on behalf of the Chinese Colony of Nanaimo; Mr. O'Brien, of Mr. Cassidy's office, Victoria, appeared on behalf of the Japanese.

Commissioner Clute then declared the Commission open for evidence. Further opportunities would be given while here to allow the views of every department of labor to be taken down, employers as well as employees, and all others in anywise interested in the matter, or who are directly or indirectly affected by Chinese or Japanese competition. There being no witnesses present, it was decided to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning.

Before leaving, however, the Chief Commissioner asked if there were any suggestions as to the mode of dealing with the evidence. That employed at Victoria was found to work satisfactorily and probably the same would do here as well, unless something better could be suggested.

Mr Wilson did not think any better system could be proposed. This view was shared by all present, and the evidence will, therefore, be taken according to the Victoria method.

The Secretary then read the evidence of two witnesses in Victoria. They were both bricklayers, and testified to the effect that the evidence of Canon Beaulande relative to Chinese helpers for bricklayers was incorrect. Bricklayers' laborers' wages are 25cts. an hour; Chinese about 15 cents an hour; while common labor can be had at \$2 a day. The only place where bricklayers might employ a Chinaman was in building chimneys or small foundations.

The Secretary then read a statement from the Superintendent of Education for B.C., addressed to Chas. Wilson, K.C., showing the number of Chinese and Japanese children attending the public schools of this province for the term ending June 30th, 1900, as taken from the annual list forwarded to the Education Office, as follows:

Victoria city schools, 29; Vancouver, 26; New Westminster, 6; Nanaimo, 3; New Westminster district, 32; Comox, 2; Yale 9; Cariboo, 5; Lillooet, 3; East Kootenay, 3; West Kootenay, 2; North Nanaimo, 2; total, 129.

THE CHINESE SHOULD GO

British Columbia,
Fair province by the sea,
Thou land of my adoption,
How dear thou art to me.

O, what a feast for human eyes,
Thy mountains to behold,
In their majestic grandeur,
And filled with stores of gold.

Thy valleys and thy prairies,
No richer can be found,
Is waiting for the husband man,
To come and till the ground,

Thy mighty rivers and the sea,
Full of all kinds of fish;
A harvest ripe and ready
As anyone could wish.

Thy silvery streams and placid lakes,
With mountain trout abound;
A Heaven for the sportsman,
None better can be found.

O, land of my adoption,
Thou fair land of B. C.,
With all thy wealth and beauty,
Yet, my heart it bleeds for thee.

For those whom we have put in power
To keep our country free,
Have passed laws contra to our wish,
And filled it with Chinese.

Yea, thou art cursed and sore de-
pressed,
In this we all agree,
Thy heart blood is being sucked.
By the Jap and the Chinese.

Ye noble sons of many climes,
How long this insult brood,
How long permit this heathen hoard
To eat your children's food.

Ye leaders then of laboring men,
Put on your armor bright,
And lead us into victory
Redeeming us our rights.

And now to every son of toil,
And those who sympathise,
I say in your united power
To the occasion rise.

TO THE OCCASION THE.

Arise and do your duty,
And be no longer still,
But strike the iron while it's hot
And forge it to your will.

NANAIMO.

1901.5.16.p.1. Mayor Scott of Westminster opposes the Chinese

Opposes the Chinese.

J W. McGregor Suicides—Geologist Selwyn Stricken.

Special to FREE PRESS:—

Vancouver, 16.—Mayor Scott, of Westminster, President of the Coast Shingle Combine, and a heavily interested mill man, said this morning before the Royal Commission, that the Chinese were a great menace to the country, and legislation should be passed that would exclude them. He claimed that forty thousand whites would come here and be employed if the Chinese were not here, and he favored an increase in the poll tax to \$500. As a mill man he would be willing to share additional cost of labor, if such would be the result, and he considered other mill men should do the same.

R F Green, M P P, left this afternoon for Kaslo. It is said here on good authority that he will resign and become Gold Commissioner at Kaslo.

John W McGregor was found last night in a boat on False Creek. He had apparently shot himself either accidentally or had committed suicide. His rifle was lying beside him and the top of his skull was blown off.

Dr A R C Selwyn, formerly prominent as a Geologist at Ottawa, suffered two paralytic strokes late yesterday, and is not expected to live.

DESPISED CHINAMAN.**The Commission Make a Report
To Parliament.**

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Chinese report presented to parliament to-day, covers over 800 pages of type-writing. The conclusions arrived at may be summarized as follows:

In regard to mining, one of the managers, who is also one of the largest exporters, favors the exclusion of Chinese. The president of another colliery company is in favor of unrestricted immigration.

The principal exporters of lumber are not in favor of exclusion. Chinese are largely employed in the shingle business, and it is considered that Chinese are necessary to do that trade.

As for farming, outside land owners are all in favor of exclusion. But it is in the canneries that the Chinese are largely employed. The exclusion of Chinese is said not likely to in any way seriously affect the industry, as there are now sufficient Chinese to carry on that industry without any injury. As cooks and assistants in hotels, Chinese are favorably regarded. But if they are excluded, better hands will take their place. As domestics the Chinese are also favorably regarded. This is on account of the scarcity of servant girls.

In the opinion of the commissioners the interest of the country is not best served by providing a supply of cheap labor. Chinese work for low wages and keep out white labor. Their presence is a danger to the existence of white labor. The fact is established that white laboring men cannot compete with Chinese and support their families in a proper way.

The conclusion which the commission arrive at is that Chinese retard white immigrants who would make good citizens and settlers. It is said that the presence of Chinese is dangerous to the industrial peace of the community where they reside. They carry away to their own country all their earnings and spend little or nothing in Canada.

in Canada.

In the opinion of the commissioners it is impossible for the province of British Columbia to have her place and part in the Dominion unless its population is free from any taint of servile labor and is imbued with a sense of the duties and responsibilities appertaining to citizenship.

The commissioners approve of the views of the legislature of British Columbia as to the grave injury that will follow an influx of Chinese laborers.

The following is the finding of the commission as already given. Messrs Clute and Foley favored an immediate raising of the poll tax to \$500, and Mr Munn thought a trial for two years at \$300, at first would be the best, then raising it to \$500.

From Vancouver.

Statistics Showing the Number of Mongolians in Canada.	
Following figures from the census returns gives the number of Chinese and Japanese in the several provinces:	
CHINESE	
British Columbia.....	14,201
Manitoba.....	167
New Brunswick.....	50
Nova Scotia.....	84
Ontario.....	629
P E I.....	4
Quebec.....	982
N W T.....	252
Y T.....	6
Total.....	16,375
JAPANESE	
British Columbia.....	3,516
Manitoba.....	4
New Brunswick.....	0
Nova Scotia.....	0
Ontario.....	3
P E I.....	0
Quebec.....	2
N W T.....	8
Y T.....	73
Total.....	3,612
The number of naturalized Chinese and Japanese in the whole of Canada is as follows:	
CHINESE.	
British Columbia.....	375
Manitoba.....	42
New Brunswick.....	12
Nova Scotia.....	21
Ontario.....	129
Quebec.....	61
N W T.....	25
Y T.....	4
Total.....	669
JAPANESE.	
British Columbia.....	999
Ontario.....	9
Nova Scotia.....	0
New Brunswick.....	0
Manitoba.....	4
Quebec.....	4
N W T.....	6
Y T.....	14
Total.....	1,036

CHINESE HEAD TAX

Bill Increasing It to \$500 Introduced.

Ottawa, March 27 —Special to the Free Press — Sir Wilfrid Laurier has introduced a bill to increase the Chinese head tax from one to five hundred dollars to meet the demands of British Columbia

Eastern exchanges just to hand contain lengthier reports than were published in Nangimo of the debate in the Commons on the introduction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bill to increase the head tax on Chinese to \$500. The Mail and Empire's Ottawa correspondent telegraphed his paper as follows:

The greater part of this afternoon's session of the House of Commons was spent in discussing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion respecting the exclusion of Chinese immigration.

The premier said that for thirty years past this evil had been increased in British Columbia in common with many other countries. It was impossible and undesirable that these emigrants should amalgamate with the Canadian people, and the feeling against the Chinese was very strong in British Columbia.

Sir Wilfrid briefly traced the history of anti-Chinese legislation since Sir John MacDonalld's government imposed a per capita tax of fifty dollars, which was in 1900, increased by the Liberal government to \$100. Even this increase had not proved sufficient to attain the desired end. A commission had been appointed to enquire into the situation. This commission had reported strongly against the advisability of permitting Chinese immigration, and as a remedy therefor had advised that the per capita tax be increased to \$500.

The Premier regretted to say that the same prejudice existed in British Columbia against the Japanese. Although he looked upon the Japanese as a superior race to the Chinese, he did not think they were likely to assimilate with the Canadian races.

Fortunately, however, there was no necessity to legislate against Japanese immigrants, because the Japanese government had taken the matter up in a friendly spirit, and had absolutely prohibited emigrants leaving that country for Canada.

Mr. R. L. Borden asked on what ground the governments based their disallowance of the recent acts passed by the British Columbia legislature?

The premier replied that these acts were designed to prevent Japanese and Chinese laborers from working in the mines. The government had notified the British Columbia government that if they would restrict the act to Chinese alone they would not be disallowed. But considering Canada's obligations as a part of the British Empire, Japan being an ally of Great Britain, they thought it inadvisable to legislate against the Japanese government. Of course, if Japan had continued to flood the British Columbia labor market, they would have been compelled to act, but the Japanese government had saved them from that necessity.

Mr. Borden—Did the disallowance take place upon the initiative of this government or upon the representations of the imperial government?

The premier was not sure, but thought it was on the government's own initiative.

Mr. Borden pointed out that Natal and several Australian colonies had passed legislation along the lines of the disallowed British Columbia legislation, and asked why British Columbia should not have the same power as the other colonies.

Sir Wilfrid replied that the government acted not only from considerations of Imperial necessity, but with

a view to Canada's trade advantage. Canada was closely related to Japan geographically, and there were great openings for trade in that country. In view of this the government did not think it advisable to permit British Columbia to slap the Japanese government in the face, especially after its recent friendly act.

Mr. Borden asked if the Federal government was the supervisor of provincial legislation. If British Columbia was acting within its provincial rights it should be the judge in such matters. If the question of trade was considered why did they not consider our trade with China?

The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that in disallowing these acts the government had followed the precedent established by Sir Alexander Campbell in 1884. In case representations were made to the Federal parliament regarding provincial legislation the department of justice would decide whether it was ultra vires or should be disallowed. A law might be perfectly within the province's rights, but if the government considered it inimical to Canada's interests they could disallow it.

Mr. Borden—I want to know whether these acts were disallowed as against Canadian or Imperial interests. If the province is bound by this ancient decision of Sir Alexander Campbell's why has it not an opportunity of having the matter adjusted by the courts?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—We consider the legislation of British Columbia was of doubtful competency for the legislature to enact, but apart from that we considered it against the interests of Canada on both imperial and domestic considerations. Therefore we did not give the province an opportunity to refer the question to the courts. We considered the act extremely prejudicial to Canada, and disallowed it, but said that if they would restrict their legislation to Chinese labor we would not interfere.

t fere.

As to Chinese trade, we hope for it, but consider that of the two evils we would rather lose China's trade than continue to suffer from Chinese immigration, which is increasing very much. We did not think it to the Imperial interest to allow the province to appeal to the courts.

The premier suggested that the best solution of the matter would be for Mr. Borden to move for the correspondence referring to the disallowance.

The Hon. Mr. Haggart said the power of disallowance was vested in the Federal government by the British North America Act, but it must be done upon some well defined principle which was laid down by order-in-council.

Mr. Puttee asked if there was any assurance that the Japanese law would be continued in force.

Mr. Morrison said that if the Japanese government were to revoke this law there might be a sudden influx of Japanese emigrants as occurred a few years ago. What machinery could be invoked in such a case?

The premier replied that this was a most improbable contingency, and that he did not think the Japanese government had the slightest intention of revoking the law.

The bill was read a first time.

MONGOLIAN IMMIGRATION.

Martin's Criticism of the Dunsmuir Government.

The following report of Mr. Martin's speech on the Mongolian question, furnished by the special correspondent of the Free Press at the Legislative Assembly, was omitted, owing to pressure on these columns last week:

Touching upon the causes heretofore cited for the disallowance of this class of legislation, Mr. Martin most emphatically denied that it had ever been for reasons of imperial policy. This had been stated by Senator Templeman during the recent bye-election in Burrard, wherein this question played an important part, and stated too, by papers far and wide, which, like the senator, knew little and thought little of the evidence. It now has been directly repudiated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his introduction of the bill increasing the per capita tax upon Chinese arrivals in this province, and also would be found directly contradicted by statements and letters of Secretary Chamberlain. The latter had indeed suggested the enactment of this particular legislation, explaining that while discrimination could not properly be made against particular race or color, it was for British Columbia to meet its difficulty by the adoption of an education test, as in Natal, or it might go further if so desired and improve the stringency of the requirements. Indeed, the protest of the Japanese emperor had led to the condemnation of the original act, mentioning Japanese as such, and led to the suggestion of the Natal Act plan; while the fact that the Imperial Government had refused to interfere with the Australian legislation of this class showed that there was no desire to trespass upon the rights of colonial parliaments.

In view of these facts, he said, it seemed astonishing that any man supposed to have some little knowledge of politics could make the statements as to Imperial objection that had been made by Senator Templeman.

"That gentleman, he added, "is now a member of the Dominion Cabinet, and might be presumed thereby to have some knowledge of politics. It would appear, however, that he doesn't know much."

He held that the Dominion had been recreant to its trust in not long since adopting the self-same legislation that had been disallowed when passed by British Columbia. He felt that this was the one grievance of British Columbia against the Federal government, and as a consistent Liberal he urged that the true friend was the frank friend and no opportunity should be lost in seeking to convince the Laurier government that in this it was making a radical mistake, unjust to British Columbia and fatal to its own interests in this province if persisted in.

Provincial Secretary McInnes resented the statement that Senator Templeman's interpretation of the disallowance cause had been without material foundation. He himself had seen at Ottawa correspondence from Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain leading to no other conclusion than that the Imperial authorities objected to such legislation as liable to embarrass efforts for the promotion of Anglo-Japanese friendship. He had some doubt as to the intricacies of the measure so far as British Columbia is concerned, but saw no other course to emphasize the earnestness of the people in this province in this matter than repeated re-enactment so often as the particular statute be disallowed. The causes of disallowance should not be discussed with advantage to the causes at issue.

Mr. McBride took occasion to make a bid for Conservatism by paying a high complement to Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, for his efforts to promote better understanding at Ottawa of the Oriental difficulty in this province, and also held that the intelligent efforts of the Asiatic labor commission were largely to be thanked for such education of eastern public men as made the present session's federal legislation increasing the capitalization tax even a possibility.

Mongolians in Mines.—In answer to a question asked by Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite the following particulars were given by the Minister of Mines: Number of Japanese in Union Mines given as 38, Chinese 32, whites 566. Rate of wages—Chinese and Japs, \$1.25 to \$1.50, this for 1902.

trouble was an old and chronic one."

MONGOLIANS AT UNION.

Editor Free Press—

As the information given by Hon. Mr. Prentice in reply to a question put in the Provincial Legislature as to the number of Asiatics employed in connection with the mines here is incorrect and misleading to the general public I thought I would as a favor ask you to make the correction and state that there are about 200 Japanese and 500 Chinese, and about 300 whites employed by the Wellington Colliery Company directly and indirectly at Cumberland, a proportion of more than two to one of Asiatic labor. What object the Minister of Mines had in giving such a version of the state of affairs here is hard to say.

SOLICITUDE FOR THE CHINESE

When custom duties are about to be raised, the government always springs the announcement so that the revenue may not be cheated through extraordinary importations in advance of the expected increase. Not only is this precaution in the interest of the revenue, but also it is fair to the merchant of moderate means who could not afford to tie up his money by making importations far in advance of anticipated consumption, while his more wealthy competitor could stock up without inconvenience.

In the case of the importation of Chinese labor, however, the people to be considered are only the laboring men—or so the government seem to reckon, although the business community suffer severely from the yellow blight. Therefore, long notice is given of the intention to raise the duty. The increase to \$500 per head for instance, is not to go into effect until the 1st of January next, and in the meantime it is expected there will be a great inrush of Chinese so as to take advantage of the \$100 rate.

The result will be that in this one year there will be the immigration that might otherwise have been spread over two or three at least, and the day of relief for white labor will be postponed to that extent, while the competition for the immediate future will be even worse than at present.—Columbian.

**WHAT THE
MEN SAY**

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM
CUMBERLAND UNION**

CHINESE MINERS

**Board Grants Certificates to Mongolians—Enquiry at
Ladysmith.**

Cumberland, May 5.—Special to the Free Press.—The following official statement has been issued by the men:

A deputation appointed by Cumberland Union, No. 156, W. F. of M. interviewed Manager Matthews on Friday, May 1 to ascertain the reason why the union officers were discriminated against. Mr. Matthews acknowledged that he started other men since the said officers became out of places. He also said he had always put men off and on as he pleased and was going to continue doing the same. He could not begin to recognize the union or the Western Federation of Miners when Mr. Dunsmuir had refused point blank to have any dealings whatever with such an organization.

That ended the interview. The deputation then reported to the executive, who called a mass meeting on Saturday to submit the report and take action on the matter.

The report was fully discussed and the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas we formed a branch of the Western Federation of Miners on Sunday, April 5 named the Cumberland Miners' Union, No. 156, and since that time one by one our officers have been refused the privilege of working in the Wellington colliery Company's mines.

"Be it resolved that we, the officers and members of the Cumberland Miners' Union, No. 156, W. F. of M., in mass meeting assembled, do declare to proceed at once to take a ballot whether or not we stop work until the officials or members who have been discriminated against by the Wellington Colliery Company, are reinstated in their former occupation with full recognition of the Western Federation of Miners."

The ballot was unanimously in favor of upholding the officers and members, and of recognition.

Another deputation was appointed, to inform Mr. Matthews of the decision of the meeting. Mr. Matthews said it would be necessary to take the tools out on Monday which we have done.

The above is a true statement of how matters stand today at Cumberland. We lay the matter before the public without fear but that our actions will be fully endorsed by them. Signed, Press Committee.

A number of the Chinese miners secured certificates last evening. The top men are expected to come out this morning. Only two white miners will work today. The Japs are not working.

Business men and property holders talk of sending a deputation to interview Mr. Dunsmuir.

... A CHINESE CONSPIRACY.

San Francisco, May 11.— Four of the eleven presidents of the Ze Yup society have been arrested for the conspiracy to murder the 300 members of the Chinese society of English education, and two of them, Gee Hong On, who is not only president of the On Yick Hing Highbinders, but of the Se Ups, and the president of the Bow Leong Tong are said to have made complete confessions to the police. The other seven presidents are in hiding, but if discovered, will be charged with conspiracy to commit murder. It is believed that the evidence already obtained is sufficient to send them all to penitentiary for long terms.

CHINESE MUST GO

INSPECTOR MORGAN VISITS CUMBERLAND.

Inspector Morgan left last evening for Cumberland under instructions, it is reported, from Premier Prior, to enforce the recently enacted law prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground.

Since the labor trouble at Cumberland Chinese have been certificated wholesale and hundreds of them are working in the mines to such good purpose that about 700 tons of coal is being produced daily.

Whether Mr. Morgan has instructions to look into the qualifications of the Mongolians or not with a view of impeaching the validity of their certificates has not been learned.

Should he proceed along this line, he might directly prevent the employment of many of them as it is doubtful if the majority could pass such an examination as was contemplated in the act establishing examining boards.

Should he, however, merely enforce the new law he could proceed indirectly by laying an information before the magistrates regarding its infraction.

It is understood that his instructions are very explicit and that Col. Prior intends to have the provisions of the act carried out. It is almost certain that a test case will be carried to the Privy Council in which event the Company will probably give security for costs and matters will proceed as before until the decision of that tribunal is made known.

1903.6.11.p.2. To replace Chinese servants with surplus English women

To Replace Chinese.—In order to meet the want of domestic servants in Canada and find homes for the surplus English women, certain members of the Primrose League are considering a proposal to establish training and distribution houses on both sides of the Atlantic. It is suggested the Canadian home be under the charge of the Daughters of the Empire. It is proposed that the Canadian government advance the passage money to be secured by a lien on the prospective wages.

1903.6.16.p.3. Presbyterian ministers visit Vancouver Chinatown

Visited Chinatown—A number of Presbyterian ministers visited Vancouver's Chinatown last evening and will be able to report from experience to their eastern congregations on the blessings conferred by Mongolians on civilization in the west.

1903.7.14.p.3. Chinese Must Go

Chinese Must Go.—Inspector Morgan leaves Extension tomorrow for Cumberland to enforce the act passed last session excluding the Chinese from the mines.

Stoning Chinamen -- Complaints have been received by the police that a gang of boys on Milton Street are in the habit of stoning Chinamen as they pass along to Chinatown. If the case get into court it is possible that a few more parents will be under bonds to keep their offspring in order.

ANTI-CHINESE REFERRED TO THE COURTS

Victoria, Dec. 24.—The Lieut.-Governor-in-Council took a stated case before the full court yesterday, being represented by Judges Hunter, Irving and Martin upon the employment of Chinese underground.

The court was asked to decide whether it was within the competence of the government to pass legislation excluding Chinese, as the amendment introduced by Mr. McInnes last session to the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

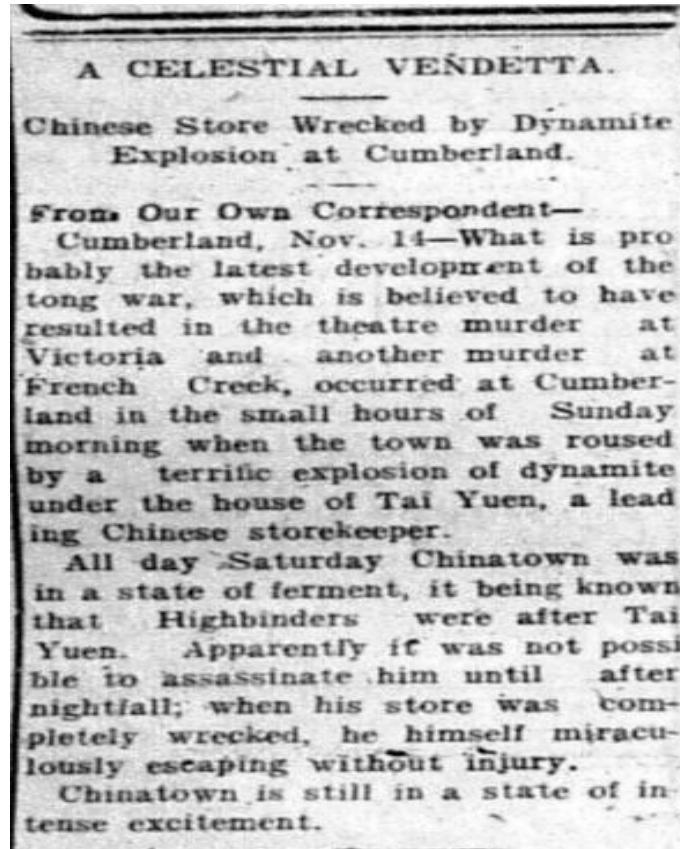
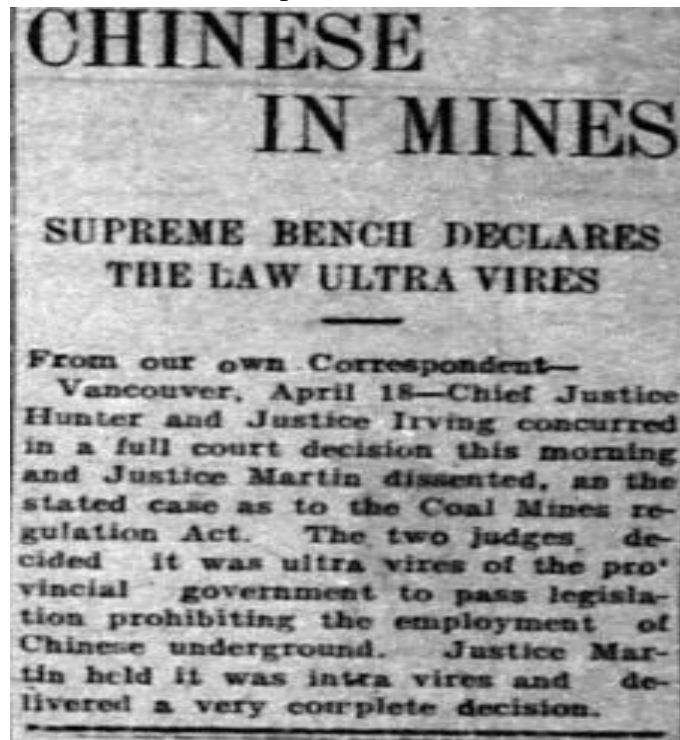
Mr. McPhillips argued the case for the government, assisted by Attorney-General Wilson.

He held that the regulation provided that the Chinamen be excluded not because they were aliens, but because they were ignorant, negligent, and careless.

The decision by the Privy Council in Bryden vs. Union Colliery Company did not apply to this case.

It was undisputed that the province had the right to regulate coal mines, and was thus able to exclude those who constituted a danger on that ground, although not as aliens.

The decision will be given after vacation.



SEARCHING CHINATOWN

**Police Making Sudden Visit to
Look for Children**

**Cordon of Volunteers Surround
District to Prevent Escape**

There is a little surprise party going on in Chinatown this afternoon, and the Oriental residents will probably wonder at what is happening when a cordon of men suddenly surround the district and a house to house search begins.

This expedition is one prepared by the mayor and the city police, and was the reason for calling the volunteers this morning, though it was deemed advisable to keep the real object a secret, so as not to give any of the Chinese a clue as to what was intended.

Chief Crossan is in command and with him are the city constables and a big crowd of volunteers, who are called in to help keep guard while the search is in progress.

The fact that the two missing children seem to have vanished completely—no trace of them having been found except the tracks near Southfield, and the fact that people saw them as far as the crossing of the Southfield road and the railway—has strengthened the mayor in the view that they are kidnapped. There have been many stories about the children being seen in Chinatown and some people had the idea that it was possible that the little ones might be concealed in a house there. Accordingly the hunt today is the result; and while there does not seem much chance of their being found in any of the Chinese cabins, still it was believed by the Mayor better to make the search complete.

Supt. Hussey, of the provincial police and chief constable Stephenson drove out into the district this afternoon and are examining the Chinese houses there, leaving the city

these houses there, leaving the city search in the hands of the civic police. Mr. Hussey will likely leave for Victoria in the morning. While he says he is not at all sure that the children may not yet be somewhere in the district, where they were last seen, the Indians who are looking for them were unable to find anything, although they searched with the greatest care. Having covered the ground as completely as possible, The Indians were sent home this morning by train, and it will only now be chance that throws any light on the disappearance.

FILTHY CHINATOWN.

The wholesale search of Chinatown yesterday, while it did not lead to any clue as to the whereabouts of the Rogers and Jones children who two weeks ago disappeared so mysteriously, elicited the fact that there is no truth in the ugly rumor that the little ones are hidden in that part of the city. Indirectly too, it may and should produce a great deal of good in another direction. It was apparent to all who made a fairly close inspection of the houses, that there is a woeful lack of cleanliness or attention to the rules of sanitation in Chinatown, and that something must be done without delay to remedy this shocking condition of things. The presence of pig pens in the city limits and especially in close proximity to a house, is dangerous in two ways. It is a menace to the health of the people living there and moreover the meat from the animals is unlikely to be wholesome for human consumption. Then, too, the ground around the houses seems impregnated with filth, a breeding place for disease germs, while indoors the sights and smells that assailed the visitors were not of the pleasantest. Filthy and overcrowded, these horrible nests of dirt should be cleansed where possible, others indeed can only be treated by burning the filthy old shacks down. No doubt the Mayor and those other members of the Council who happened to be on hand yesterday, secured enough information from what they saw and inhaled to enable them to bring up the matter in the board of health and to decide upon speedy steps to rid the city of the evils with which we are confronted in Chinatown. Overcrowding of rooms should be stopped with a very firm hand, plentiful applications of whitewash and lime will do much to partially sweeten the atmosphere and where the buildings require condemnation, this should be done. The pigs should be removed forthwith and the inhabitants of the houses taught that they have no right to model their dwellings on the same principle as those of the porkers. If yesterday's visit results in some good measures of this kind and the Chinese are hereafter subjected to a very rigid sanitary supervision, the search will not have been altogether lost time, and may save lives that otherwise might be lost through the spreading of disease from Chinatown.

1907.2.13.p.4. Chinatown held open house

be placed on the field.

Chinatown held open house last night and many white people, men and women, took occasion to have a look at Oriental scenes, the curtain on which is lifted for the next two weeks. The Celestials bestirred themselves to the utmost to extend the glad hand of hospitality. Port wine, Chinese whiskey, cigars, nuts, raisins and candies were served out with a generous hand.

1907.3.18.p.1. White wife to move to China if her husband is deported

White Wife Will Live With Chinese

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 18. — Mrs. Frank Chew, the white bride of a Chinese, will forsake mother, friends, home and native land and spend the remainder of her life in China, if her husband, now under arrest, is deported, as seems probable.

She married against her mother's pleadings and refuses even now to be parted from the man of her choice, but has steeled herself for the worst for there could be nothing worse than the existence of a white woman as the wife of a native of China.

It is said that no American woman has ever been placed in a similar position, but Mrs. Chew, formerly Miss Emma Culver, married Chew after he had been arrested on the charge of being illegally here. His fate and hers will be decided on March 25.

Betting Big Money At Chinatown

**A Chinese Gambling Case being
tried before Police Magistrate
Yarwood to-day.**

A large percentage of Chinatown was not working today as the result of a trial in which their countrymen are concerned, being heard at the Police Court. All day the court has been crowded with the celestials and the vicinity has looked like a small section of Canton. The case is of absorbing interest to the Chinamen, it really being the outcome of a big fight between Chinese gamblers in the city. No money has been spared in the case and both sides have lawyers in attendance from Vancouver as well as local lawyers.

Fong Wong and Jung Duck were charged with stealing money from Fong Chong in the gambling house of Fong Wong on Sunday night in Chinatown, this city.

J. W. D. B. Farris, of Vancouver, and J. H. Simpson, appeared for the prosecution, and J. A. Russell, of Vancouver, and C. H. Barker, for the defense.

Summary evidence was taken, Mr. Thom acting as interpreter.

Fong Chong, the informant, sworn testified, said: It was Sunday night at 7:30. Fong Wong called me in as I passed. At this point, Mr. Russell, stated that his witnesses

were excluded.

Witness continuing, said. It was a gambling house in Chinatown, Nanaimo. Fong Wong, Bing Chew, and lots of others were there gambling, and some watching. I had been there during the previous week. When I went in I played; I put down \$120, —\$55 gold money, 9 dollar bills, \$20 in silver and about \$36 loose money. I produced it to play Fan Tan. When I laid my money down it was counted, play commenced. The dealer called that the game was not being played right, and pulled in my money, and the banker taking in the silver rolls. I then grabbed the banker by the coat.

Going back to the time when the witness had been gambling before this occasion, witness said that they refused to play with him because he bet too high.

To Mr. Russell witness said he kept a restaurant in Chinatown; did very little gambling; did none in Victoria or Vancouver. I first complained of my money being stolen on Sunday night to Jake Neen, who took me to Mr. Yarwood's house. I told both how much money I had lost. There were 20 or 30 men present at the time of the stealing. I did not ask what the count was before I bet. A man bet \$1.25 at the same time. I didn't hear Fong Wong say "the deal was off." Fong Wong picked up my money. I don't know Tin Tip Fay. The game broke up then in a row. Fong Wong said to go to Lung Kee's to get the pay back. I held Fong Wong's coat. All the men in the house said I won.

Mr. Russell wished to dismiss the case as the witness had no particular grievance. The case continued.

Ben Chew sworn, testified, said—I

11 The case continued.
h Ben Chew sworn, testified, said—
was in gambling house and saw Fong
Chong come in. I saw them play
and saw Fong Chong put down \$120
A man flashed his hand across the
table. Two of them, the banker and
dealer, took in the money and coun-
ters. The game ended in a row. I
was not standing close and could
not see the count. Hong Lee and
Yin Fook also gave testimony very
similar.

Lin Lip Fay sworn, testified—I was
in gambling house of Fong Wong
saw Fong Chong. I was there first
Fong Wong came to my room Sun-
day afternoon. He offered me \$20
to disturb the game when it took
place (when Fong Chong came in). I
was told to prevent Fong Chong
winning; when he played the big
game to obstruct the game. Fong
Chong bet \$120, then dealer, Jung
Duck, dealer, counted. Nineteen coun-
ters left. Then accused pulled in the
money; then I left. I played \$1.50;
I lost. I put my hand across the
table at the same time and the deal-
er (Jung Duck) hauled in the mon-
ey. The restaurant man asked for
his money, then I walked out.

To Mr. Russell—I only knew Fong
Chong in restaurant and gambling
house. I've seen him sometimes in
gambling houses. I've worked on
wharf, also fixed rooms in China-
town paid by Wing Fung. Don't re-
member how long I worked. Am
not a gambler. Services offered to
no other. Did not cheat for Duck
Din. I put down \$5.00 to bet \$1.50
and one counter on top of it also,
white pearl. Only three men there

when I arrived. Over ten man when restaurant man arrived. Game was just commencing then. Fung Chong bet on first game. I have not been outside. Have talked to Chinamen in lawyer's office, also to policemen. I counted the counters; there were 19 left; I said 3 win. I lost.

Buck Din was brought forward for identity. Witness said I don't know him; never spoke to him; 17 counters would win for me.

That ended the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Russell wished the removal of Duck as not being accused. He was not charged with theft.

Mr. Farris—These two men are acting in concert together. Evidence shows that.

Junk Duck was dismissed.

1907.4.13.p.4. 2 Chinese in court claims to have lost money in crooked gambling

—◆—
The case of the two Chinamen in court yesterday, who claimed to have lost money in a crooked gambling game, and then lost the case in court, was like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire, for they were summoned by Chief Crassan for gambling and fined \$20 a piece.
—◆—
Drink McKee's Ice Cream Sodas

1907.8.1.p.1. Organized raid on Chinese slave girls

**ORGANIZED RAID ON
CHINESE SLAVE
GIRLS**

—

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.— In a raid organized and conducted by United States secret service agent Richard B. Taylor, fifteen Chinese slave girls were captured and taken to Alameda county jail. They will be brought before Commissioner Peacock and given an opportunity to show cause why they should not be deported. Eight of the women say they are natives of United States, and even said they were married, and was permitted to land as wives of Chinese domiciled in this country.

—◆—

EVEN TORONTO HAS TROUBLE WITH CHINAMEN

**"City of the Good" Has Hard Work
Trying to Get Conviction on
Chinese Gamblers.**

TORONTO, Aug. 26.—"I wish there was some way of solving this difficulty," said the crown attorney on Saturday, referring to a Chinese gambling case. "These foreigners should have some provision made for them so that they may have means of amusement."

"There ought to be an effort made to form a club for Chinese," said Col. Denison. "We should have a few citizens who would start a movement with this object in view."

These remarks were called forth by the case of Lee Hing, who came up to answer for keeping a gambling resort. A number of policemen visited the place and found the Celestials playing cards for money, but did not assert whether the man in charge got a rake-off.

The crown had Ching Quong as a witness who swore that he lost \$15 in the defendant's establishment about three weeks ago. He added that Lee Hing got part of it as a rake off. Under cross examination, the witness admitted that he could not remember anyone who had been there with him.

The counsel for the defense then asked if witness did not owe the defendant a grudge on account of an old quarrel. At this point Ching Quong broke out and gave the court an example of Chinese eloquence. He denied the imputation that he desired to get even with anyone, but added with a great flow of fervor that he would tell a number of stories about his fellow countrymen present. These would lower

men present. These would lower them in the estimation of the court, but Col. Denison did not encourage the little personals. He asked if the crown had any other evidence to which Mr. Corley replied: "We cannot corroborate the Chinese story. The difficulty which the department has in these cases is that Chinamen are continually coming with complaints about money lost in gambling dens. "The crown must act upon the information and cannot ascertain until the defense has been put in whether the cases arise from spigs, or if they are genuine.

1907.9.9.p.4. Chinese Merchant told to avoid Vancouver's anti-Asiatic riots

Long Koo, the Chinese merchant of this place, who holds much valuable property in Vancouver, was telegraphed for today to go over to Vancouver to look after his property there in view of the Anti-Asiatic riots there. The telegram, it is said, warned him to be careful how he went for fear he would be killed. Long Koo has not left the city yet.



Chinese to Test School Board's Action

Chinese Students Refused Admission to the Victoria
Schools—Will Seek by Law to Compel School
Board to Admit Them.

VICTORIA, Nov. 7.—The Chinese students who have been denied admission to the public schools of the city by the school board, are, through their lawyer, Hon. F. Peters, K.C., taking steps to compel the school board to admit them. A mandamus has been applied for. It was returnable today, but upon the request of the attorney general's department, which is fighting the case for the school board, its return has been held over until next week.

The action of the school board, it will be remembered, arose from the fact that a large number of Chinese boys direct from China had applied for permission to attend the schools. By attending school for twelve months they are refunded the head tax, and the school board, believing that this was merely a quibble, whereby they might evade the tax, have determined to oppose their entry of the schools as the latter are taking steps to compel the school board to admit them.

The Victoria school board was the first to take action and petitioned the provincial government to act in the matter. Failing to secure redress from the department at Ottawa, the matter will be fought out in the courts.

The Vancouver school board, which has found itself placed in the same dilemma, has also refused the Chinese permission to attend school and are awaiting the outcome of the local case which will be a test of the law.

MOB ASSAILS CHINESE RESTAURANTS

At Lethbridge Last Night—Chinamen Receive Rude
Shock and Flee to Cover before Whites—Mounted
Police Stem the Tide.

LETHBRIDGE, Dec. 26.—The interior of the Columbia restaurant was partly wrecked last night and the windows of nearly every other Chinese restaurant were smashed by a mob of nearly three hundred persons. The affair took place quite suddenly and the windows of the Alberta restaurant and Joe Fong's were assailed at the same time.

Constable Rose telephoned for the mounted police, a number of whom promptly arrived and cleared the premises and arrested several of the mob, but not until a Chinaman or two had been roughly handled. A police patrol cleared the street and went down to protect Quong Wong's place near the post office.

Meanwhile a portion of the mob slipped round to the Baroness road and smashed in the front of a Chinese restaurant near the Arlington. The mounted police came over and in a few moments nothing was to be seen of any of the mob.

Shortly after seven o'clock last night the rumor spread that Harry Smith a well known and popular rancher from Little Bow, had died at the hospital from the effects of a blow with a hammer struck by a Chinaman in the Columbia restaur-

ant. As a matter of fact Harry Smith was quite well and enjoying a social evening with a Christmas party. This fact was not known, however, and the rumor was believed. The Chinaman who had struck him was arrested and put in jail, but this fact also was unknown, and an indignant mob gathered in front of the restaurant and there was talk of lynching. Presently it seemed to be all over and the doors were burst open, counters and tables over turned and any Chinaman who could be caught was roughly treated.

Simultaneously a portion of the crowd smashed the windows, but little actual damage was done although there were a lot of badly scared Chinamen fleeing wildly to cover.

Mayor Galbraith was soon on the scene and called on all good citizens to disperse and go to their homes. Magistrate Humphreys, when a portion of the crowd visited the Quong restaurant on Ford street, persuaded those on evil bent, that Quong Sang had ever been a good citizen and that he had never given any trouble, and the mob, acting on his advice, dispersed.

ASIATICS IN THE NANAIMO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Editor Free Press,—

My Dear Sir,—Will you please allow me space in your columns for the following article:

SOUTH WARD GRIEVANCE.

In looking over carefully the speeches of the candidates seeking municipal honors, as recorded in your columns last evening, I was much disappointed to note that no mention was made of the above mentioned grievance at present creating quite a feeling among the parents of this ward arising out of "The Chinese Children's presence" at the South Ward School. I am a parent who has children attending this school, and I certainly approve that the question is a most annoying one.

Further, I am prepared to share the general sentiment prevailing that the South Ward parents have endured this inordinate evil long enough, and that something should be done speedily to remedy the same, also that all of us are feeling that the only candidate putting up for aldermanic honors in this ward that will secure our vote is the gentleman that pledges his support in the removal of this evil.

Yours truly,

F. J. SHENTON.

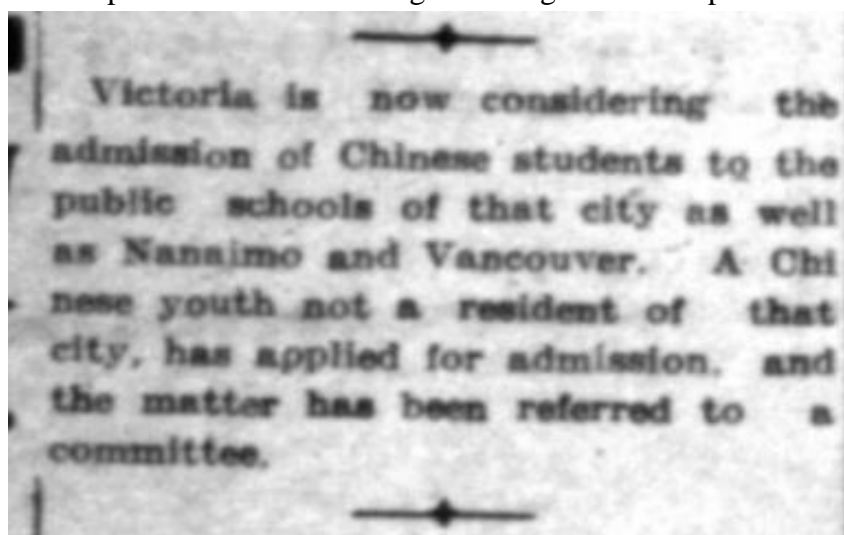


known fact that liquor is sold in Chinatown for Chinese consumption. The suggestion then is to collect a license from those who sell the liquor and apply it to defraying the cost of a teacher.

The presence of so many Chinese students at the Nanaimo schools has been noticeable more particularly during the last two months, and there is a suspicion in the minds of many that the parents of these children do not reside here but that the students have been sent from other places.

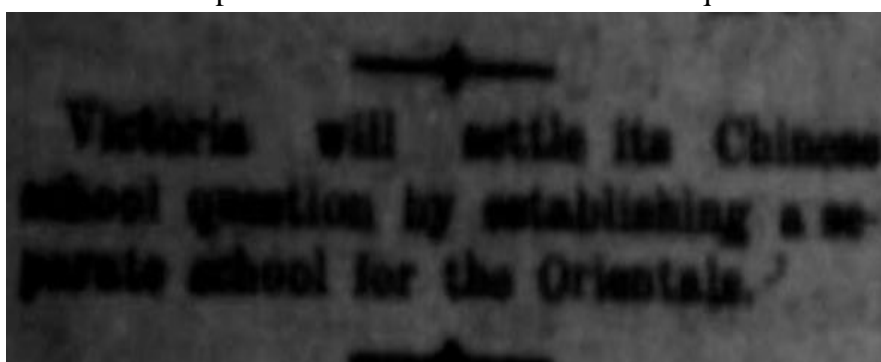
In the meantime the secretary of the School Board is in communication with the educational department to learn what action the School Board may take in the matter.

1908.2.13.p.4. Victoria considering admitting Chinese to public schools



Victoria is now considering the admission of Chinese students to the public schools of that city as well as Nanaimo and Vancouver. A Chinese youth not a resident of that city, has applied for admission, and the matter has been referred to a committee.

1908.4.9.p.4. Victoria to settle Chinese school question



Victoria will settle its Chinese school question by establishing a separate school for the Orientals.

Purging Chinatown From Gambling Vice

**Vancouver Police Chief Takes a
Strong Stand in Reform
Movement.**

VANCOUVER, April 19.—"I am going to clean the gambling out if I have to tear Chinatown to pieces." This was the remark made by Chief of Police Chamberlain. He went on to say that the remark that it would do no harm to allow Chinamen to gamble among themselves did not apply. They did not keep the gambling among themselves. Their patrons were whites and mostly the young lads and persons who could not afford to lose the money. In the recent raids ample evidence was given of this. The majority arrested were whites. The Chinamen paid their fines so that they would be encouraged to go back again.

The chief also had reports of men spending money in dissipation while their wives and families were suffering privation. The places which take these men's money for wine, etc., will also receive some of the chief's attention.

1908.5.18.p.1. A Chinese's white wife is shot

CHINAMAN'S WHITE WIFE IS SHOT

Woman Who Married a Chinaman Recently, Again
Comes into Notoriety, Being Shot on Sunday by an
Old Admirer—Assailant Under Arrest.

(Special to Free Press).

VANCOUVER, May 18.—Tom Morey, a young Englishman, is under arrest for having shot on Sunday noon, Edith Lemong, a woman of the half world, who came into notoriety last week because she married a Chinese of New Westminster. Morey told the police afterwards, that he had been keeping the woman two months. He visited her room, ordered in breakfast and when she sat up in bed to eat he exclaimed: "So you married a Chink?" and opened fire. Five bullets took effect but all caused merely flesh wounds. The woman was removed to the hospital. Morey was arrested by a policeman who heard the shots.

1908.6.6.p.1. Chinese would sue the city

Chinamen Would Sue the City

Yeck Chong, a local Chinaman, states that in connection with the recent arrests of some 17 Chinamen for pulling down a house in Chinatown, that the arrested Chinamen will bring an action against the city for illegal arrest. The warrant was written naming four of the Chinamen and then read "and others." Some of the arrested men who had to be roughly handled by the police before they would submit, are now very keen on getting back on the city by proving, if they can, that their arrest is illegal. It is generally believed that the city has nothing to fear from the action if it is brought in.

CHINAMAN WEDDED WHITE WOMAN LAST NIGHT

Unique Ceremony Performed at Tailor Shop on Corner of Bastion and Skinner Streets.

Nanaimo had a mild sensation last night, when, for the first time in its history, representatives of the white and yellow races were allied in the holy bonds of matrimony. The marriage was solemnized in the tailor shop on the corner of Bastion and Skinner Streets, and the principals were Chen On and Miss Emma Carl. They were married on a special license which, as reported in the Free Press, was taken out in the morning, and the Rev. Robson, pastor of the Wallace Street Church, officiated at the unique ceremony.

The bride was attended by Mrs. E. Thom, while Chen On was supported by a compatriot named Low Ding.

Mrs. Chen On states that she has known her husband for five years, and professes to be very fond of him. In the course of a few weeks she says, she may open out a hair-dressing establishment next door to the tailor shop which is run by her husband.

The wedding naturally excited a great deal of interest, and there is much local curiosity as to whether the outcome will differ from the many matches of the kind that have gone before in other cities.

CHINESE CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. Planta Would Have the Government Provide Separate Schools.

There are two phases of the Asiatic question before the electors in this city and district. Mr. Planta has already stated his views with regard to the employment of Orientals on works of a public nature, and the general subject of Asiatic immigration. But there is still another phase of the subject which is of equal importance to the people of Nanaimo, and has indeed been the subject of considerable discussion and agitation. Reference is made, of course to the attendance in the public schools of the children of Chinese parents.

The attitude the Free Press has taken on this matter has been too often stated to need any further repetition. As things are, it is wrong to allow the mixing of the children of the two races, with their insoluble differences in training, tradition, morals, and life.

But what, a Free Press representative was asked yesterday, are the views of Mr. Planta on this subject? "Take it from me," said the elector "that there are a whole lot besides me wanting to hear what he has to say, and more particularly what he has to suggest. So far I, with a great many others, are satisfied that he is the man to represent Nanaimo. But this question stands out above all others with us. It is our children we are thinking of, and we must have an answer. If Mr. Planta has a satisfactory suggestion to make, then I and many others in the same case, will support him at the polls on the 25th."

The Free Press man at once made it his business to see Mr. Planta. He found that the Conservative candidate with his usual foresight, had already given the subject his con-

sideration. As everybody knows, he has taken the greatest interest in education matters, and is at present president of the British Columbia Association of School Trustees. He was only too glad to receive the Free Press man and have his views published on such a question. The interviewer briefly explained the matter and then asked him what answer he had to make.

"My answer," he said, "may be easily imagined. I have always felt very strongly on the subject, and believe that the government should provide separate schools where Chinese children can be taught by themselves."

Then you are opposed to white children mixing with the Oriental children in the public schools?"

"Yes, I am strongly opposed to it."

"Then what do you suggest to meet the local situation?"

"What I would propose for Nanaimo is that the government erect a school in which all the Chinese children now attending the South Ward and Harewood schools could be taught separately. There is no denying that so long as Chinese parents pay taxes they have a right to have their children educated. With separate schools all cause of complaint would be removed."

"I may add," concluded Mr. Planta, "that as president of the Trustees' Association, I have already taken action in the matter, and the government will be petitioned at the next session of parliament to make special provision along these lines."

This is Mr. Planta's statement on this question, and it should give general satisfaction to all and especially to those parents who are directly concerned.

White Girls In Chinese Laundries

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—One of the most sordid tales of juvenile depravity that would be possible to conceive was unfolded in the police court yesterday when Whe Eee Sam and Sing Jim faced charges of contributing to delinquencies of juveniles.

It was brought out in evidence that some of the Chinese laundries in the city are veritable dens of iniquity in which young girls of tender ages are ruined.

That a regular traffic of child immorality was carried on was also brought out and there are known to be other cases where children of less than fourteen years of age have gone to these places where the sign of the laundry was used as a cloak to mislead, not only the police, but possibly innocent children who might be sent to fetch laundered clothes.

The laundry in question is located on the corner of Gertie and MacDonald streets, and in this den, unfurnished where the beds were mere bunks nailed against the walls, were these three white children, two of whom could not have been more than thirteen and the eldest fifteen.

There are other places of this description, for the children had been sent from another laundry on Williams avenue to the place already mentioned.

Upon resumption of committee on the school act amendment bill yesterday Mr. Ross as chairman, it was moved by Mr. Hawthornthwaite:

"To add the following as new section: 'Sec. 39 of Chap. 44 of the Statutes, 1905, is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section: (2) This board of trustees shall have the power to exclude any child or children from the school or schools on the ground that owing to racial or other differences it was deemed to be inadvisable in the best interests of the majority of the children to admit them.'"

The object of this motion, Mr. Hawthornthwaite explained, was, if possible to compel the government to provide separate schools for Orientals in this province. He had waited in the hope that the initiative in this important matter might be taken by the minister of education, but as it was apparently the intention to go through with the bill without such necessary improvement, he brought forward the amendment as he and his supporters were desirous of testing the views of the House of this important matter.

The member expressed himself as unqualified and strongly opposed to the enforced association of our children in the public schools with children of the Oriental races.

In taking this stand he wished to make it clear and explicit that he was not attacking the Oriental races. The Chinese had an equal right with anyone to live; he had a right to obtain, where he could, such employment as would enable him to live; he had an unquestionable right to seek education. The Chinese and the Japanese came here as did the majority of the rest of us with a desire to improve their conditions in life, and as long as the laws permitted them to do so and they complied with the laws, they were in no sense blamable. But it was a different thing to suggest that our children should be forced to meet daily and closely associate in the schools with these Orientals. There were grave reasons—cogent reasons—why this should not be so.

this should not be so.

As to the reasons, he had already spoken in the House during the present session. The members from certain of the cities of the interior could scarcely appreciate fully the feeling in this regard in the coast centres of population. They were not in their homes brought into contact with this grave annoyance—he has almost said this curse. Yet the conditions might come to them at any time. He thought that there was no other single question in which public opinion was so unanimous, or with regard to which the working classes more particularly were so solidly united as in this matter wherein the home is attacked.

He could not see that there could be any objection to the solution he had proposed, except on grounds of expense, and this would not be serious under conditions at present pre-

vailing. The demand occasioned upon the treasury would not be a heavy one, or one that it could not very well sustain. Grown men and women had their own views as to Orientals. When they attained maturity they might meet Chinese, might work with them perhaps, and suffer no injury according to our standards. They were able to judge things for themselves, and naturally antipathy would play its part in enabling them to resist the deteriorating influences of association as children could not when the association was forced upon them in their tender and most receptive period of life. He had discussed this question with his constituents of Nanaimo and had told them that he would bring it before the House. Then if the government and the House did not see fit to act upon it, there were men in his constituency who would take measures for the protection of their own children and their own homes. He was rejoiced that there were such men. Their feelings attested their appreciation of the duties as men and citizens.

In the course of the discussion of the amendment to the School Act, in the local legislature yesterday, Mr. Hawthornthwaite brought forward his amendment providing for the compulsory provision of separate schools for Orientals, soliciting a pronouncement from the government. He held that this question involved a small financial responsibility only, while the adoption of his proposal would, he felt confident, be received with very great satisfaction throughout the country. He reiterated that he was not inspired in this matter by racial antipathies, and held that the legislature would be well within the recognized powers in adopting the course he proposed, a course for the undoubted benefit of a large proportion of the people. Orientals, said the member for Nanaimo, mature with much greater rapidity than do persons of Anglo-Saxon blood, and hence the undesirability of coeducational association with whites of tender years. His argument applying more particularly to the Chinese race, he proceeded to deal with the history, philosophy, and retarded civilization of the Chinese people, ultimately contending that the present enforced association of Caucasians and Orientals in the schools of British Columbia was but a demonstration of the policy under social conditions now prevailing to attempt to break down natural antipathies against Asiatics. It was plainly the duty of the government in his view of the situation, to provide separate schools for the Orientals, without unnecessarily giving offence to these alien people. A practical illustration of present conditions was afforded in Nanaimo, where the Chinese quarter had shifted to just outside the city, as a result of which Chinese children had so inundated the small rural school that it had been necessarily abandoned by the white children. Negligence at the present juncture would result in the necessity of future legislation of the extraordinary nature demonstrated in the codes of

some of the southern states. He denied in closing that the Dominion government had power to disallow such an amendment as that which he had proposed.

REJECTS AMENDMENTS.

The Minister of Education, in reply to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, stated that he fully appreciated the point of view of that gentleman upon this subject. The latter was an old question, by no means new in the debates of this House and one the gravity of which was fully recognized by the department of education. They recognized the fact that Orientals could not be assimilated, together with the dangers which attend upon that fact. But they feared however, that the adoption of the proposal of Mr. Hawthornthwaite would be but the introduction of the thin end of the wedge, leading to to the introduction of separate schools. Against these—against the machinery of education, the department of education firmly set its face. Because the principle of separate schools could not be recognized nor accepted. He moved that the amendment be rejected.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Dominion government, gave the government the assurance that there would be no interference from Ottawa were this amendment accepted. He assured the premier, personally, whom "he was at this moment looking 'in the face.'" (laughter.)

The amendment was rejected, the four members of the Opposition voting affirmatively.

Because the report had been amended, the bill could not be further advanced, as requested by the Minister of Education.

The proposal of Mr. Jardine that a rural school board may, if they so desire, assess themselves for the purpose of taking advantage of the provision of the act respecting manual training, was accepted by the minister and incorporated in the bill, as were the detail amendments, of which the responsible minister had previously given notice.

CHINESE PREPARED TO BUILD A SCHOOL

If a scheme at present be set out before the provincial educational authorities by the local Chinese should meet with approval there will be an end of the Oriental troubles in the city schools. The attendance of Chinese children in the public schools has long been a cause of dissatisfaction, and several attempts have been made to end the trouble. There is no doubt that the mingling of the children of the two races on the forms and in the playgrounds of elementary schools was to be deeply regretted, but nothing much came of the several agitations in town. The only way out of the difficulty seemed the establishment of separate schools but to this the provincial authorities would not agree. However, the local Chinese have met the difficulty themselves and are ready to do what the Department of Education could not see its way clear to do.

They got up a petition which, after referring to the dissatisfaction which the inter-mingling of the children of the white and Chinese parents had caused, stated that they were prepared to build a school for their own children, if the department will supply the teacher. It is understood that the matter has already gone so far that Dr. Young, the head of the Education Department, has consented to receive a deputation of the local Chinese residents at the head of the movement. There is, apparently, a sufficient number of Chinese children to occupy a teacher, and all things considered, the scheme appears to offer a very convenient way out of the difficulty.

CHINESE FRAUDS WERE RAISED IN COMMONS

Ottawa, July 27.—By a vote of 90 to 54 the house tonight defeated the resolution offered by Mr. Taylor (New Westminster) declaring that

"During a period of three years preceding the commencement of the investigation of frauds in connection with the Chinese immigration at Vancouver the government had been repeatedly warned of the existence of such frauds; that during that period the government had neglected to take any effective steps to check or prevent them; that a very large sum of money had been lost to the public revenues of Canada by this neglect and default of the government; that none of the persons guilty of complicity in the said frauds had been prosecuted or punished; that the course of the government in the matters aforesaid deserved the censure of the public."

Mr. Taylor based his resolution and argument upon the testimony taken before Judge Murphy, sitting as a royal commissioner at Vancouver. This evidence, he said, entirely sustained the charges in the resolution. Like Abraham about to offer up Isaac, the commissioner when called upon to sacrifice a son of the Liberal party, looked about him and beheld Yip On, the official interpreter and his partner, Yip Sue Poi, caught in the thicket of the investigation.

Unlike the patriarch, however, he had not made a burnt offering of the men, but had allowed them to escape. Lion. Wm. Templeman spoke briefly in explanation of his own conduct. He submitted that the defective law made the smuggling of Chinese a difficult matter to prevent.

Mr. Currie (North Simcoe) pointed out that a thousand fraudulent entries were made at Vancouver, but none at Victoria. This proved the way in which the law was maladministered, and cost the government millions of dollars.

Mr. R. L. Borden declared that Mr. Taylor was entitled to judgment by default, as no defence had been forthcoming from the government. All the charges in the resolution had been proved in the house.

Mr. Barnard (Victoria) read a complaint from a lawyer of his constituency that the alien labor law was being violated in British Columbia, and said the defects made it difficult to obtain a conviction against offenders. Hon. Mackenzie King cited a number of cases where convictions were secured, but several Conservative members argued that it was too much to expect a private individual to commence prosecutions against a great corporation.

Chinese Actors Are No Class

Chinese actors are so low in caste that even the lowest coolie in the audience at the Chinese theatre despises them. There are no Chinese women actors; the female parts are taken by youths trained from childhood to impersonate women. Chinese social law, by which all actors are outcasts, has made an actor clan or fellowship. The race of Chinese actors are people without a country, like gypsies.. Generally they live in the theatre building, and most of them are committed to the stage from birth. Their training begins in childhood. The dramas which are enacted in Chinese theatres on the Pacific coast were written two hundred years before "Hamlet" was ever played, and were venerable when English players were still struggling with the crude tableaux on festival floats. They have been performed millions of times and have influenced to morality and love of beauty more millions of people than our theatres have ever held. The work and study which are necessary to obtain the equipment of a Chinese actor are just as hard and long continued as the work which waits for the aspirant to any other profession in life. In the first place he must be familiar with the literary language of China, for in that he must speak his lines. This is as different from

his lines. This is as different from the spoken language as English is from French. When he has learned this literary language the Chinese actor must memorize every part in a large number of plays, his repertoire. The least among Chinese actors know many whole plays. The Chinese actor must learn music, for every Chinese play is half an opera. Every Chinese plays call for grotesque dances and acrobatic motions. The Chinese actor must be a skilled dancer and tumbler. The Chinese singing is all in falsetto. It is an unnatural tone, but sometimes pleasing in a good voice. Without spoiling his natural speaking voice, the Chinese actor must work at falsetto until he can render it smoothly and clearly.

Will Celtics Beat Chinks?

The Celtics are practicing their hardest to meet the Orientals on Sunday at the Cricket grounds at 3 o'clock. Such a novel game is like to be one of the most interesting matches ever seen in Nanaimo. The local Chinese are reported to be wildly excited over the contest, and they will show up in large numbers, so that one hopes the gate money will benefit largely. Well do the Juniors demand and deserve better financial support at the hands of the public. Mr. Burnip is acting as referee for the game. The Orientals have the appearance of being sturdy and well set up youths, and the Celtics, living up to their reputation, promise to put their best leg forward. The latter have a fine line-up, which is:

Goal— G. Wardill.

Backs— Gordon and Thompson.

Halves— Randel, Sye, Watson.

Forwards— Flynn, Green, Menzies,
W. Wardill, J. Wardill.

Reserves— D. Stobbart and Adam.

CHINESE TEAM PROVED UNIQUE ATTRACTION

A large crowd witnessed the unique novelty of a Chinese team in play with the junior footballers yesterday at the Cricket field, and rarely has such an interested set of spectators been foregathered together. There was a good collection of Orientals around the playing pitch and in the grand stand, and the efforts of their young republican brothers drew forth such lively remarks that one felt sorry that Chinese was not in the repertoire of languages enjoyed by the sporting reporter.

The Chinese team was as follows, and their names were as formidable as their play. Joe Wong, Tes San, Co Chew, B. Wye, Wong, L. Poy, Tama, and Kum. Their play was very commendable and the juniors were kept on the jump during the first half. The Orientals show a weakness in combination work, and were slow to grasp opportunities, but they have the right idea and will improve later. Then too, they seemed scared to kick, and the sight of a muscular Celtic running at full tilt,

muscular Celtic running at full tilt, seemed to give them shocks. Some of the Oriental's kicks were as curious as they were clever, and their goal keeper seemed to prefer saving with his feet instead of his hands. Kum, the goal keeper is coming along, and in one instance, when sorely pressed, he saved for his side with an ability that would have reflected credit on an international player. Tessian, the full back, is a clever lad and can drive a long shot with some skill. In him the Orientals have a treasure worth preserving. It is to be hoped that the Chinese team will come again, and early, being assured that nowhere more than in Nanaimo will they find a more sportsmanlike or appreciative body of players or spectators. Many were sorry to miss the three brothers Chan, as to whom much has been heard favorably of their prowess.

In their place Work, a tricky boy from Northfield, as outside right was responsible for a neat goal, whilst Bone of the Celtics, acted the good Samaritan as a combined full back and inside left. The score was Celtics 7, Orientals 3.

Many people who witnessed the game, were surprised at the showing of the juniors. They are a well-balanced team and play together like a piece of well oiled machinery. What a treat it would be to see them matched against their equals.

CHINESE SEND QUAINT LETTER

Vancouver, Aug. 16.— Underlying a quaintly conceived example of "English as she is spoke," which has been received by the city health department, is the fact that the Chinese residents of Vancouver are making a determined effort to live up to western ideas of cleanliness, and that they are desirous of having healthy surroundings.

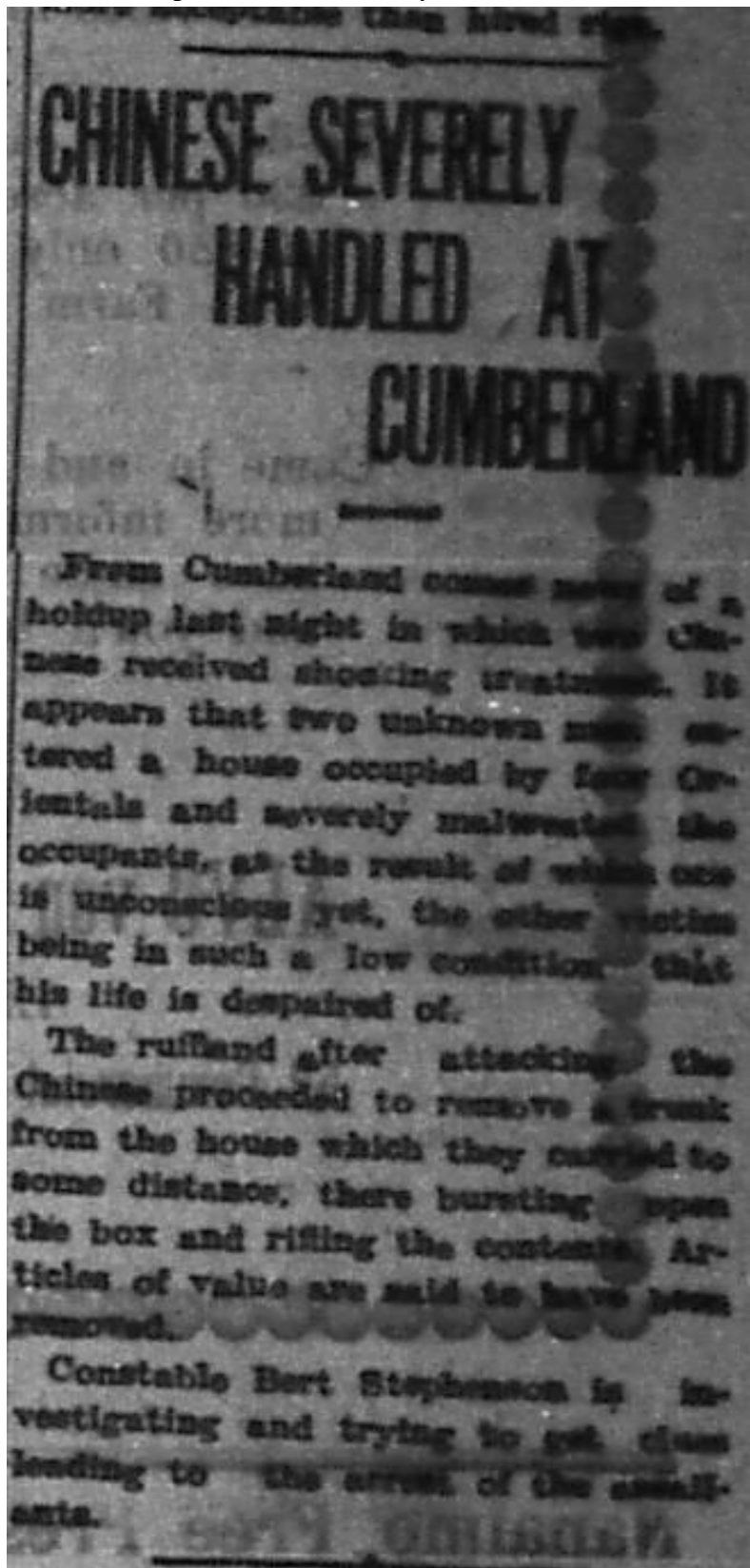
The letter reads as follows:

"Mr. Inspector Health Gentlemen,
"Dear Sirs.—Please you must come down Shanghai St. there and quickly see it. But we never saw a street like that in this city, the dirt about half foot high, about did not clean for three months ago, and very stink by and by all people have sick, and you must get men quickly clean it."

At the end of the letter follow the stamped signatures of four firms carrying on business in that locality.

Dr. Underhill, medical health officer, says the matter has been attended to, the cause of complaint being obstructions rather than filth.

The hope is expressed that some of the Chinese Vancouverites will "have sick."



CHINESE PREVENTED FROM EMPLOYING WHITE GIRLS

Regina, July 17— The Chinese consul at Ottawa has been informed of decision in the Supreme Court at Saskatchewan prohibiting the employment of white labor by Chinese. According to information received here a local Chinese case will be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada, and should the decision still be upheld an appeal will be taken to the Privy Council as soon as a decision is known.

The Chinese are greatly excited. In only one case where girls were employed have these been dismissed. In all the other cases the Chinamen insist on retaining white girls to help them until absolutely forced to dismiss the same.



Winnipeg, April 7—"The murder will undoubtedly inflame British Columbia sentiment, already strong, against the Chinese. Personally, I should be glad to see the Asiatics excluded from Canada, for they take away employment from many of our own flesh and blood, and contribute little to the upbuilding of the country. They do not make good citizens."

So said Mr. T. S. Baxter, mayor of Vancouver, when seen today by a press man. Mayor Baxter was speaking of the murder of Mrs. Charles Millard at Vancouver by Jack Kong, her Chinese domestic. It was not the first time by any means, he said, that Chinese in Vancouver had given examples of their uncontrollable temper. Two members of the deputation he headed—whose names he requested would be withheld—had themselves experienced the effects of Oriental anger. One man, formerly a foreman in a canning mill, had occasion to criticize a Celestial. The Chinaman struck his superior across the head and stunned him. Then picking him up, tried to throw him into a boiling cauldron, but was restrained.

The other Vancouver man mentioned employed in his house a Chinaman who was cook and waiter combined. One day his employer tapped him gently in the ribs with the point of his finger, doing so as a joke. "Me want to see you in the kitchen," said the offended man, and when the employer reached the kitchen his cook attacked him with the butcher knife. Fortunately he was able to get out of the kitchen unhurt.

Scores of British Columbia citizens says Mayor Baxter, can tell similar stories. "One effect of the murder of Mrs. Millard will be the discharge of hundreds of Asiatic domestics," added the mayor.

CANNOT SEGREGATE ORIENTAL SCHOLARS

Vancouver April 8— With the object of registering a strong protest against the proposed segregation of Japanese children with the children of Chinese parents from the public schools of Vancouver, Consul Horikawa and Rev. Katsuragi interviewed Acting Mayor Hepburn yesterday afternoon and were outspoken in their remarks as to the resolution that had been discussed at the council meeting the previous evening. The acting mayor told them that the resolution had been referred to the assistant city solicitor for his opinion as to its legality and that the result would be made known to the Council at a meeting to be held this evening.

Seen yesterday evening by a press representative, Acting Mayor Hepburn stated that he had received Mr. Jones' opinion which was to the effect that the resolution was against the spirit of the education act and that it contravened all that was enacted therein. "In the face of that" he added, "there is no alternative before the council but to throw the resolution out. I thought myself at the time that notice of such a resolution should have been given, and I was surprised that no alderman moved in that direction."

ASIATIC RELIGIONS IN B.C.

More than 30,000 British Columbians who have gods of their own, and who recognize no other. More than 20 per cent. of all the unbelievers in Canada are residents of this Province and their number is being continually increased. They have their temples, their priests and their schools here, and there where strange gods, idols and images are worshipped and where stranger creeds and philosophies are taught.

These 30,000 "heathen" are divided into several different kinds of "heathen" of which the followers of Confucius are the most numerous, numbering in all some 13,000 souls. They consist principally of Chinese, and have no regular organization. Confucius himself, was born in Shantung about 550 B.C. and became famous as a teacher and a judge, giving up his high position when fifty-two years of age to follow a wandering career which lasted thirteen years. Besides Confucius, the Chinese have Buddha and the sage Lao Tze, who gave the religion known as Taoism to China many centuries ago when he wrote the "Tao Teh King," a book of about five thousand characters, which, like the cult of Confucius, moralized on life and death.

Confucius taught morality; Lao Tze taught that people became spirits and were happy in a spirit land. In spirit world he held there are spirits of good and evil, and the people pay the priests to lay the bad spirits—often by a liberal use of firecrackers and incense—or to appease the good ones.

To the western mind Taoism is the most amusing and entertaining form of heathenism and its gorgeous parades and spectacular ceremonies always draw a large crowd of white men.

The Chinaman is not a deeply religious individual, as we understand the term, but he is Buddhist, Confucian or Taoist and wishes to appeal to the gods for some favor—he really, really wants, he unblushingly calls them all in, even the Christian minister, if one be handy. What cares he by which particular agency or deity he goes what he wants, so long as he gets it?

The next biggest lot of genuine "heathen" in this province usually find themselves crowded into the Hindu temples either in Vancouver or in Victoria. They consist principally of Sikhs and number a little more than 1,700, with several temples and priests, who hold services in English as well as their native tongue. They are strict observers of the caste system and are very fussy about food and the way in which it is prepared.

There are in Vancouver and along the lower Fraser about twenty high-caste natives of India, known as Brahmins, some of whom were high priests in their own land, but common laborers in this. They still cling to their exclusiveness and pride of birth, and do not mingle with the lower grades of Hindu Society.

Hinduism is sometimes known under the name of Brahminism, and is the religion of the majority of people in India.

The characteristic tenet of faith consists in the conception of an absolute all-embracing spirit, the Brahma being the one and only reality, itself unconditioned, and the original cause and ultimate goal of all living things.

India furnishes us with still another strange creed which is not classed as either "heathen" or "pagan." It is known as the Mohammedan religion, and has 500 of the "faithful" in British Columbia, but has no mosque or formal place of worship. It was founded by Mohammed about 600 years after the Christian religion and its sacred book, the Koran, is quite similar to the Old Testament.

The British Columbia Mohammedans may be readily distinguished from the rest of the Indians by the fact that they observe no caste regu-

in each packet.

lations; they eat what they please, and abandon turbans or long hair whenever convenient. Sobriety is the rule among them, for the Koran strictly forbids the use of liquor. They are usually fatalists, believing that what is to happen will happen, and what is not to happen cannot be made to happen.

British Columbia also boasts of some 1300 Japanese who style themselves Shintos, or followers of the ancient state religion of Japan which flourished at its best before the introduction of Buddhism. It is an ideal religion for any irreligious, worldly fellow to possess as it has neither creed nor dogma, sacred books nor priests; it sets no moral standard and certainly attempts no reform. It teaches one to respect his parents and ancestors, to love one's country and have regard for the old customs, manners and ways—Cowichan, Leader.

COLORADO RIVER

ARE THE CHICKEN THIEVES FROM CHINATOWN?

Another hen coop was raided on the Five Acres on Thursday night, when Mr. Thomas Watson lost 30 valuable chickens. This is about the eighth outrage of this type that has occurred within the past six weeks in the same district, the loss of valuable chickens now amounting to many hundred dollars. So far no clues have been forthcoming that would lead to the discovery of the thieves. This however, has now become an urgent matter, as the numerous owners of chickens in the Five Acres are now being kept in a continuous state of suspense in fear that their turn may come next.

Early yesterday morning the destructive fire which destroyed the brooder house with 250 valuable chickens belonging to Mrs. Stevens, leads to the suspicion that the same individuals or the same gang were at work in that case as in the others, for although the charred bones of some chickens were found, the thieves may well have been scared away by the fire they started.

The largest consumers of chicken in Nanaimo are, of course, the Chinese, and suspicions are therefore falling on the residents of the local Chinatown. The chickens could not well be taken for breeding purposes, as anyone adding to his stock in this way would be at once detected, while white men do not as a rule use chicks of the age of those stolen for eating purposes.

In one case, moreover Chinamen were seen at midnight in the neighborhood of a house that was robbed two nights previous. On the other hand the thieves appear to have an intimate previous acquaintance with the premises they select for robbery, which it would be difficult for a Chinaman to acquire. At one residence the thieves entered by a gate, and passed through three doors before finally reaching the coup where the young chickens were kept. The probable reason that the very young chickens only are selected is that these may be removed without any noise. If the robberies are actually carried out by white persons, the most probable theory seems to be that they are in the employ of Chinese and sell their booty for consumption in Chinatown. Many believe some light might be thrown on the mystery by keeping a close watch on the Chinese settlement.

CHINESE PLAN TO TEACH NANAIMO A LESSON

As a result of the recent Chinese gambling case in the local police court, when 23 Chinese were convicted in connection with a police raid on premises known as 561 Pine street, Chinatown, on Jan. 19, and sentenced to pay a ~~fine of \$250 or in~~ default 60 days in jail, the city treasury is about to be called on to pay out the sum of about \$750, a very large sum considering the present condition of public finances.

Twenty of the men convicted refused to pay their fines, and were consequently taken to Victoria jail this morning to serve their two-month sentence.

As the city will be required to pay fifty cents a day towards the maintenance of each prisoner the charge against the city for the two months will be \$10 a day or \$600 for two months, in addition to which the city also has to pay for the delivery of the prisoners at Victoria and for bringing them back again after their term, bringing the total up to quite \$750.

The Chinese profess that they have no money to pay their fines, and for that reason had to go to jail. On the other hand the boss Chinaman who paid all the expenses of the defense, is said to be compensating them at the rate of \$1 per day each for consenting to go to jail, and the amount thus paid out by the Chinese will actually amount to twice what they would have had to pay in fines. Thus the city, instead of having its coffers enriched to the extent of \$600 in fines, will have to pay out \$750 in connection with this raid, in addition to the costs of the prosecution, while the prisoners actually receive payment for their services to the Chinese community.

The whole circumstances seem to point to a deliberate plan undertaken

CHINESE SUBSTITUTED FOR AUSTRINIANS IN CUMBERLAND MINES

A public meeting was called in the Cumberland Hall, Cumberland, on Thursday evening, Aug. 26, the object being to consider the interests of Cumberland. Several business men addressed a crowded house every speaker agreeing that the employment of Asiatics underground was responsible for the present stagnation of business.

The company was severely criticised for replacing the interned men—Austrians and Germans—also the men enlisting for the front, with Chinamen, the speakers stating that the agitation would never cease until the policy of hiring Chinese to the exclusion of the many white men suffering from non-employment, was changed.

One speaker made the charge that on the occasion of twenty-two Austrians being interned from No. 7 mine, two Chinamen were put in the place of each white man taken out.

Strong objection was taken to the figures of the Department of Mines of the number of Asiatics employed, it being pointed out that in some cases as many as 24 Chinamen were working on the one check number, the same being turned in as one Chinamen.

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The feeling was strong that advantage was being taken of the empire's plight, and of the patriotism of her sons, as when they enlist, Chinese are put in their places instead of the white men who are unable to pass the physical test necessary for active service. It being absolutely necessary that the official returns should show the exact number of Asiatics employed which is well over one thousand.

The fact of the speakers being all business men shows that the agitation is not concerned in any manner with the recent troubles on the Island, but solely with the idea of reserving the positions underground for the white race. The agitation should receive the support of all the mine owners in British Columbia, who are brought into competition with this cheap labor, also of the men who are employed underground in mines where this class of labor is not permitted.