

The same in
China.

ness in the neighborhood, which in the end may effect extensive districts. This is not exceptional as to their habits when abroad, but is equally noticeable in all the large towns in China where foreigners or travellers have had opportunities of observation. Among the lower classes also, the most repulsive objects of disease and deformity are sometimes met with. In their own country human life is not regarded, and when the wasted cripple or paralytic can no longer help himself, and death is slowly approaching, his wretched body, ere life has fled, is thrown out on the dung heap to perish—carion for the crows and dogs.

Oliphant.

Oliphant mentions such scenes and instances at Tien-tsin, a city of a million of inhabitants within a hundred miles of Peking, the capital of the Empire, and similarly have they been noticed in other large cities of China.

In the lowest dens of London, Liverpool and Dublin, in the slums of New York, and the large capitals of Europe equally are to be found the most repulsive objects of disease, and the most degraded and filthy modes of living. Even in our own cities—in Montreal, the most populous and most Christian City of the Dominion—residences for human beings and habits more degrading and filthy are to be found. In the *Montreal Daily Witness*, of November 14th, will be found in article, "Abodes of Misery," descriptive of habitations, which rival, if they do not surpass any place in the worst of the Chinese quarters in Victoria or San Francisco.

Ample power for
abating
nuisances.

Among the lowest classes of human beings of all the nations of the world, whether Christian or Pagan, the same degradation may be found, and it would be well that the writers who so vehemently attack the Chinese on these grounds would look at home and amend the evil there. The law provides the most ample power for the abatement of such nuisances, and for the punishment of the offenders, whether they be tenants or owners of the land. The local authorities ought really to be the parties attacked for not exercising the powers with which the law clothes them for that purpose, rather than the poor wretched degraded beings, victims of ignorance and years of debauchery, misery and crime, with whom conscience is extinct, and virtue and shame unknown.

Non existence in
British Columbia.

In British Columbia there has never been a density of population, or pauperism sufficient to render such scenes possible among the whites, and it is, therefore, that the mere probability of their approach is regarded with such justifiable horror.

Remedy without
expense to
Canada.

In Canada they can be prevented under effective existing legislation, without expense to the Government of the Dominion; and so far as the Chinese are concerned, their obedience and submission to authority, the peculiar characteristic of the people of their country, resulting from the long training, and despotic nature of their Government, its assumed divine origin, and absolute arbitrary will, render the carrying out of measures by the local authorities to that end, a remedy of simple means.

Local authorities
power to abate.

It is difficult to conceive upon what principle such charges are made. Where the local authorities have power to remove or abate the evil; it is a waste of time to abuse it. Where they can punish the offender, and do not, it is a premium to offend. Mr. Bloomfield the Superintendent of Police in Victoria in his evidence says: "I have known instances when buildings and their owners have been presented to the Grand Jury as nuisances and no action been taken." There is no question, that the "Chinese quarters" are the filthiest and most disgusting places in Victoria, overcrowded hotbeds of disease and vice, disseminating fever and polluting the air all around. Then why allowed so to remain? It is not the fault of the Chinese so much as of those who can and do not prevent it.